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SPECIAL CONSULAR REPORTS.

THE DRUG TRADE

IN

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

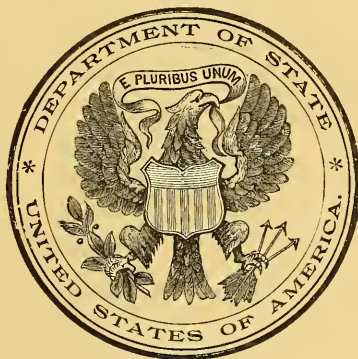
VOL. XIV.

REPORTS FROM THE CONSULS OF THE UNITED STATES UPON
THE LAWS AND REGULATIONS

GOVERNING

1. THE DRUG BUSINESS.
2. DRUGGISTS V. PHARMACISTS.
3. EXPORTS OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.
4. IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
5. SALE OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES IN LAY STORES.
6. DISPOSAL OF PRESCRIPTIONS.
7. RENEWAL OF PRESCRIPTIONS.
8. PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

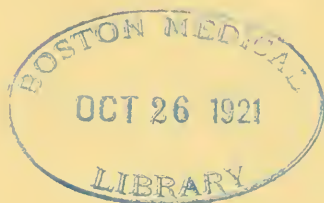
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CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
Value of foreign coins and currency	3-6	Malta	118-122
Foreign weights and measures	7-9	Netherlands	122-129
Metric weights and measures	9, 10	Norway	129-135
Department circular	11, 12	Bergen	135-137
Explanatory	13	Russia	137
 EUROPE.		Poland	138
Austria-Hungary	15-28	Spain	139-146
Belgium	28-36	Cadiz	146
Antwerp	37	Corunna	147
Liege	38	Switzerland	147-149
Denmark	38-41	Basel	149, 150
France	41-48, 50	Berne	151-153
Calais	48	Geneva	153-161
Lille and Roubaix	49	St. Gall	162
Marseilles	50, 51	Zurich	162
Nantes	52	Turkey	163-166
Nice	52	United Kingdom:	
St. Etienne	53	England	166-171
Germany	54-67	Bristol	171
Saxony	67-80	Falmouth	172
Barmen	81	Liverpool	172-175
Breslau	81	Newcastle on Tyne	176, 177
Chemnitz	81	Nottingham	177
Cologne	82	Sheffield	177
Crefeld	83	Southampton	178
Duchy of Brunswick	84-87	Tunstall	178
Fürth	87	Ireland	179-183
Grand Duchy of Hesse	88	Cork	183
Hanover	88	Scotland	183-186
Kehl	89	Dundee	186
Mannheim	90-93	Glasgow	187
Munich	94	 AFRICA.	
Nuremberg	94	Egypt	193
Plauen	95	Madeira	194
Stettin	95	Mauritius	195-197
Stuttgart	96	Morocco	197-199
Weimar and Erfurt	96	St. Helena	199
Gibraltar	97	Zanzibar	199, 200
Italy	98-102	 AMERICA.	
Piedmont	102-105	Dominion of Canada	201-203
Sicily	105-115	British Columbia	203, 204
Florence	115	New Brunswick	204-208
Genoa	115	Woodstock	208
Milan	116	Newfoundland	209
Venice	116-118		

Dominion of Canada—Continued.	Page.	South America—	Page.
Nova Scotia	210	Argentine Republic.....	276
Yarmouth	210	Brazil	277-279
Ontario	211-220	Bahia	279-298
Fort Erie.....	220	Pernambuco	298
Guelph.....	220	Sao Paulo.....	298
Hamilton	221	Chile	299-305
London	222	Antofagasta.....	305
Palmerston.....	222	Colombia	306, 309
Port Hope	223	Barranquilla	307, 308
Port Stanley and St.		Colon	310
Thomas	224	Panama	311
Prince Edward Island	224	Ecuador	311-313
Quebec	225-253	Paraguay	313-315
Gaspe Basin.....	253	Uruguay	315-317
Quebec City.....	253	Venezuela.....	317, 318
Sherbrooke.....	253	Maracaibo	319
Three Rivers	254		
Mexico.....	254-256	ASIA.	
Tampico	257	British India.....	320, 321
Tuxpan	257	China.....	321-323
Vera Cruz.....	258	Dutch India	323, 324
Central America—		Hongkong	325-327
Costa Rica.....	259-262	Japan.....	327-329
Guatemala	262-264	Persia	329-331
Honduras	264-266	Korea.....	331
British Honduras.....	266†	Turkey in Asia—	
Nicaragua.....	267	Alexandretta	332
Salvador	268	Erzerum	333
West Indies—		Sivas	334
Bahamas.....	269	Smyrna	335
Cuba.....	270	Australasia—	
Curaçao	271	New South Wales	336-339
Dominican Republic.....	272, 273	New Zealand.....	338, 339
Haiti	274	Polynesia—	
St. Christopher.....	275	Hawaiian Islands	340, 341
		SUPPLEMENT	343-407

VALUES OF FOREIGN COINS AND CURRENCIES.

The following statements show the valuation of foreign coins, as given by the Director of the United States Mint and published by the Secretary of the Treasury, in compliance with the first section of the act of March 3, 1873, viz: "That the value of foreign coins, as expressed in the money of account of the United States, shall be that of the pure metal of such coin of standard value," and that "the value of the standard coins in circulation of the various nations of the world shall be estimated annually by the Director of the Mint, and be proclaimed on the 1st day of January by the Secretary of the Treasury."

In compliance with the foregoing provisions of law, annual statements were issued by the Treasury Department, beginning with that issued on January 1, 1874, and ending with that issued on January 1, 1890. Since that date, in compliance with the act of October 1, 1890, these valuation statements have been issued quarterly, beginning with the statement issued on January 1, 1891.

The fact that the market exchange value of foreign coins differs in many instances from that given by the United States Treasury has been repeatedly called to the attention of the Bureau of Foreign Commerce. An explanation of the basis of the quarterly valuations was asked from the United States Director of the Mint, and under date of February 7, 1898, Mr. R. E. Preston makes the following statement:

"When a country has the single gold standard the value of its standard coins is estimated to be that of the number of grains fine of gold in them, 480 grains being reckoned equivalent to \$20.67 in United States gold, and a smaller number of grains in proportion. When a country has the double standard, but keeps its full legal tender silver coins at par with gold, the coins of both gold and silver are calculated on the basis of the gold value.

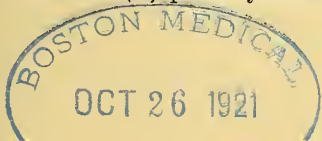
"The value of the standard coins of countries with the single silver standard is calculated to be that of the average market value of the pure metal they contained during the three months preceding the date of the proclamation of their value in United States gold by the Secretary of the Treasury. The value of the gold coins of silver standard countries is calculated at that of the pure gold they contain, just as if they had the single gold standard.

"These valuations are used in estimating the values of all foreign merchandise exported to the United States. The value of the Indian rupee, although calculated according to law at the value of the pure metal contained therein, has a commercial value above the value of the silver bullion; consequently the value for customs purposes is determined in each case by the consular certificates attached to the invoice of exports from that country to the United States."

The following statements, running from January 1, 1874, to January 1, 1898, have been prepared to assist in computing the values in American money of the trade, prices, values, wages, etc., of and in foreign countries, as given in consular and other reports. The series of years are given so that computations may be made for each year in the proper money values of such year. In hurried computations the reductions of foreign currencies into American currency, no matter for how many years, are too often made on the bases of latest valuations. When it is taken into account that the ruble of Russia, for instance, fluctuated from 77.17 cents in 1874 to 37.4 cents in April, 1897, such computations are wholly misleading. All computations of values, trade, wages, prices, etc., of and in the "fluctuating-currency countries" should be made in the values of their currencies in each year up to and including 1890, and in the quarterly valuations thereafter.

To meet typographical requirements the quotations for the years 1876, 1877, 1879, 1881, 1882, and 1891 are omitted, these years being selected as showing the least fluctuations when compared with years immediately preceding and following.

To save unnecessary repetition the estimates of valuations are divided into three classes, viz, (A) countries with fixed currencies, (B) countries with fluctuating currencies, and (C) quarterly valuations of fluctuating currencies.



VALUES OF FOREIGN COINS.

A.—Countries with fixed currencies.

The following official (United States Treasury) valuations of foreign coins do not include "rates of exchange."

Countries.	Standard.	Monetary unit.	Value in United States gold.	Coins.
Argentine Republic ¹ .	Gold and silver.	Peso	\$0. 96, 5	Gold—Argentine (\$4.82, 4) and $\frac{1}{2}$ Argentine; silver—peso and divisions.
Austria-Hungary ² ...	Gold	Crown	. 20, 3	Gold—20 crowns (\$4.05, 2) and 10 crowns.
Belgium	Gold and silver.	Franc	. 19, 3	Gold—10 and 20 franc pieces; silver—5 francs.
Brazil	Gold	Milreis	. 54, 6	Gold—5, 10, and 20 milreis; silver— $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, and 2 milreis.
British North America (except Newfoundland).	do	Dollar	1. 00	
Chile	do	Peso	. 36, 5	Gold—escudo (\$1.25), doubloon (\$3.65), and condor (\$7.30); silver—peso and divisions.
Costa Rica	do	Colon	. 46, 5	Gold—2, 5, 10, and 20 colons; silver—5, 10, 25, and 50 centesimos.
Cuba	Gold and silver.	do	. 92, 6	Gold—doubloon (\$5.01, 7); silver—peso.
Denmark	Gold	Crown	. 26, 8	Gold—10 and 20 crowns.
Egypt	do	Pound (100 piasters).	4. 94, 3	Gold—10, 20, 50, and 100 piasters; silver—1, 2, 10, and 20 piasters.
Finland	do	Mark	. 19, 3	Gold—10 and 20 marks (\$1.93 and \$3.85, 9).
France	Gold and silver.	Franc	. 19, 3	Gold—5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 francs; silver—5 francs.
Germany	Gold	Mark	. 23, 8	Gold—5, 10, and 20 marks.
Great Britain	do	Pound sterling .	4. 86, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Gold—sovereign (pound sterling) and half sovereign.
Greece	Gold and silver.	Drachma	. 19, 3	Gold—5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 drachmas; silver—5 drachmas.
Haiti	do	Gourde	. 96, 5	Silver—Gourde.
Italy	do	Lira	. 19, 3	Gold—5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 lire; silver—5 lire.
Japan ³	Gold	Yen	. 49, 8	Gold—1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 yen.
Liberia	do	Dollar	1. 00	
Netherlands ⁴	Gold and silver.	Florin	. 40, 2	Gold—10 florins; silver— $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ florins.
Newfoundland	Gold	Dollar	1. 01, 4	Gold—\$2 (\$2.02, 7).
Portugal	do	Milreis	1. 08	Gold—1, 2, 5, and 10 milreis.
Russia ⁵	do	Ruble	. 51, 4	Gold—imperial (\$7.718), $\frac{1}{2}$ imperial (\$3.80), and 1 ruble; silver— $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, and 1 ruble.
Spain	Gold and silver.	Peseta	. 19, 3	Gold—25 pesetas; silver—5 pesetas.
Sweden and Norway.	Gold	Crown	. 26, 8	Gold—10 and 20 crowns.
Switzerland	Gold and silver.	Franc	. 19, 3	Gold—5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 francs; silver—5 francs.
Turkey	Gold	Piaster	. 04, 4	Gold—25, 50, 100, 200, and 500 piasters.
Uruguay	do	Peso	1. 034	Gold—peso; silver—peso and divisions.
Venezuela	Gold and silver.	Bolivar	. 19, 3	Gold—5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 bolivars; silver—5 bolivars.

¹In 1874-1875 the gold standard prevailed.

²The gold standard was adopted Oct. 1, 1892. (See Consular Reports, No. 147, p. 623.) Values are still, however, frequently expressed in the florin or gulden, which is worth 2 crowns or 40.6 cents.

³Gold standard adopted Oct. 1, 1897. (See Consular Reports, No. 201, p. 259.)

⁴See note to table of fluctuating currencies.

⁵For an account of the adoption of the gold standard, see Review of the World's Commerce, 1896-97, p. 254.

B.—Countries with fluctuating currencies, 1874–1890.

Countries.	Standard.	Monetary unit.	Value in terms of the United States gold dollar on Jan. 1—					
			1874.	1875.	1878.	1880.	1883.	1884.
Austria-Hungary ¹ .	Silver.....	Florin	\$0.47, 6	\$0.45, 3	\$0.45, 3	\$0.41, 3	\$0.40, 1	\$0.39, 8
Bolivia	do	Dollar until 1890; boliviano thereafter.	.96, 5	.96, 5	.96, 5	.83, 6	.81, 2	.80, 6
Central America.....	do	Peso.....	.96, 5	.91, 8	.91, 8	.83, 6	.....	.....
China.....	do	Haikwan tael.	1.61	1.61	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colombia.....	do	Peso.....	.96, 5	.96, 5	.96, 5	.83, 6	.81, 2	.80, 6
Ecuador.....	do	do	.96, 5	.91, 8	.91, 8	.83, 6	.81, 2	.80, 6
Egypt ²	Gold.....	Pound (100 piasters).	.....	.....	4.97, 4	4.97, 4	4.90	4.90
India ³	Silver.....	Rupee.....	.45, 8	.43, 6	.43, 6	.39, 7	.38, 6	.38, 3
Japan.....	{ Gold..... } { Silver..... }	{ Yen	{ .99, 7	{ .99, 7	{ .99, 7	{ .99, 7	{ .87, 6	{ .86, 9
Mexico.....	do	Dollar	1.04, 7½	.99, 8	.99, 8	.90, 9	.88, 2	.87, 5
Netherlands ⁴	Gold and silver	Florin	.40, 5	.38, 5	.38, 5	.40, 2	.....	.....
Peru.....	Silver.....	Sol	.92, 5	.91, 8	.91, 8	.83, 6	.81, 2	.80, 6
Russia.....	do	Ruble	.77, 17	.73, 4	.73, 4	.66, 9	.65	.64, 5
Tripoli.....	do	Mahbub of 20 piasters.	.87, 09	.82, 9	.82, 9	.74, 8	.73, 3	.72, 7

Countries.	Standard.	Monetary unit.	Value in terms of the United States gold dollar on Jan. 1—					
			1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Austria-Hungary ¹ .	Silver.....	Florin	\$0.39, 3	\$0.37, 1	\$0.35, 9	\$0.34, 5	\$0.33, 6	\$0.42
Bolivia	do	Dollar until 1880; boliviano thereafter.	.79, 5	.75, 1	.72, 7	.69, 9	.68	.85
Central America.....	do	Peso.....	.....	.....	.....	.69, 9	.68	.85
Colombia.....	do	do	.79, 5	.75, 1	.72, 7	.69, 9	.68	.85
Ecuador.....	do	do	.79, 5	.75, 1	.72, 7	.69, 9	.68	.85
Egypt ²	Gold.....	Pound (100 piasters).	4.90	4.90	4.94, 3	4.94, 3	4.94, 3	4.94, 3
India ³	Silver.....	Rupee.....	.37, 8	.35, 7	.34, 6	.32, 2	.32, 3	.40, 4
Japan.....	{ Gold..... } { Silver..... }	{ Yen	{ .85, 8	{ .81	{ .78, 4	{ .75, 3	{ .73, 4	{ .91, 7
Mexico.....	do	Dollar	.86, 4	.81, 6	.79	.75, 9	.73, 9	.92, 3
Peru.....	Silver.....	Sol	.79, 5	.75, 1	.72, 7	.69, 9	.68	.85
Russia.....	do	Ruble	.63, 6	.60, 1	.58, 2	.55, 9	.54, 4	.68
Tripoli.....	do	Mahbub of 20 piasters.	.71, 7	.67, 7	.65, 6	.63	.61, 4	.76, 7

Countries.	Monetary unit.	Value in terms of the United States gold dollar on Jan. 1—		
		1892.	1893.	1894.
Bolivia.....	Silver boliviano.....	\$0.69, 1	\$0.61, 3	\$0.51, 6
Central America.....	Silver peso.....	.69, 1	.61, 3	.51, 6
China ⁵	(Shanghai tael.....)	1.02, 1	.90, 6	.76, 2
.....	(Haikwan tael.....)	1.13, 7	1.01	.84, 9
Colombia.....	Silver peso.....	.69, 1	.61, 3	.51, 6
Ecuador.....	do	.69, 1	.61, 3	.51, 6
India.....	Silver rupee.....	.32, 8	.29, 2	.24, 5
Japan.....	Silver yen	.74, 5	.66, 1	.55, 6
Mexico.....	Silver dollar	.75	.66, 6	.56
Peru.....	Silver sol	.69, 1	.61, 3	.....
Russia.....	Silver ruble.....	.55, 3	.49, 1	.51, 6
Tripoli.....	Silver mahbub.....	.62, 3	.55, 3	.41, 3

¹ See note, table of fixed currencies.² The Egyptian pound became fixed in value in 1887.³ Value of the rupee to be determined by consular certificate.⁴ The florin became fixed in 1880 at 40.2 cents.⁵ Every port in China has two taels, one being the Government, or Haikwan, tael, in which all duties have to be paid, and the other the market tael.

C.—Quarterly valuations of fluctuating currencies.

Countries.	Monetary unit.	1895.				1896.			
		Jan. 1.	April 1.	July 1.	Oct. 1.	Jan. 1.	April 1.	July 1.	Oct. 1.
Bolivia	Silver boliviano ..	\$0.45, 5	\$0.44, 1	\$0.48, 6	\$0.48, 6	\$0.49, 1	\$0.49, 3	\$0.49, 7	\$0.49
Central Amer- ica	Silver peso	.45, 5	.44, 1	.48, 6	.48, 6	.49, 1	.49, 3	.49, 7	.49
China ¹	Amoy tael								.79, 3
	Canton tael								.79
	Chefoo tael	.70, 4	.68, 3	.75, 1	.75, 2	.75, 9	.76, 3	.76, 9	.75, 8
	Chinkiang tael								.77, 4
	Fuchau tael								.73, 3
	Haikwan tael	.74, 9	.75, 6	.80	.80	.80, 8	.81, 2	.81, 9	.80, 6
	Hankow tael								.74, 2
	Ningpo tael								.76, 2
	Ninchwang tael								.74, 3
	Shanghai tael ..	.67, 3	.65, 2	.71, 8	.71, 8	.72, 5	.72, 9	.73, 5	.73, 4
Colombia	Swatow tael								.72, 2
	Takao tael								.79, 8
	Tientsin tael	.71, 4	.69, 2	.76, 1	.76, 2	.76, 9	.77, 3	.78	.76, 8
	Silver peso	.45, 5	.44, 1	.48, 6	.48, 6	.49, 1	.49, 3	.49, 7	.49
	do.	.45, 5	.44, 1	.48, 6	.48, 6	.49, 1	.49, 3	.49, 7	.49
	India ²	Silver rupee	21, 6	21	23, 1	23, 1	23, 3	23, 4	23, 3
	Japan	Silver yen	.49, 1	.47, 6	.52, 4	.52, 9	.53, 2	.53, 2	.52, 8
	Mexico	Silver dollar	.49, 5	.47, 9	.52, 8	.52, 8	.53, 3	.53, 6	.53, 2
	Persia	Silver kran			.08, 9	.09	.09	.09, 1	.09
	Peru	Silver sol	.45, 5	.44, 1	.48, 6	.49, 1	.49, 3	.49, 7	.49
Russia ³	Silver ruble	.36, 4	.35, 3	.38, 9	.38, 9	.39, 3	.39, 5	.39, 8	.39, 2
Tripoli	Silver mahbub	.41, 1	.39, 8	.43, 8	.43, 8	.44, 3	.44, 5	.44, 9	.44, 2

Countries.	Monetary unit.	1897.				1898.	
		Jan. 1.	April 1.	July 1.	Oct. 1.	Jan. 1.	Apr. 1.
Bolivia	Silver boliviano	\$0.47, 4	\$0.46, 8	\$0.44, 3	\$0.41, 2	\$0.42, 4	\$0.40, 9
Central America	Silver peso	.47, 4	.46, 5	.44, 3	.41, 2	.41, 4	.40, 9
China ¹	Amoy tael	.76, 7	.75, 7	.71, 7	.66, 4	.68, 5	.66, 2
	Canton tael	.76, 5	.75, 5	.71, 5	.66, 4	.68, 3	.66
	Chefoo tael	.73, 3	.72, 4	.68, 6	.63, 7	.65, 5	.63, 3
	Chinkiang tael	.74, 9	.73, 9	.70	.65, 1	.66	.64, 6
	Fuchau tael	.70, 9	.70	.66, 3	.61, 6	.63, 4	.61, 2
	Haikwan tael	.78	.77	.73, 1	.67, 8	.69, 7	.67, 3
	Hankow tael	.71, 7	.70, 8	.67, 1	.62, 3	.64, 1	.61, 9
	Ningpo tael	.73, 7	.72, 8	.68, 9	.64	.64, 3	.63, 6
	Ninchwang tael	.71, 9	.71	.67, 2	.62, 5	.65, 9	.62
	Shanghai tael	.70	.69, 1	.65, 5	.60, 8	.62, 6	.60, 4
Colombia	Swatow tael	.70, 8	.69, 9	.66, 2	.61, 5	.63, 3	.61, 1
	Takao tael	.77, 2	.76, 2	.72, 2	.67	.66	.66, 6
	Tientsin tael	.74, 3	.73, 4	.69, 5	.64, 6	.66, 4	.64, 1
	Silver peso	.47, 4	.46, 8	.44, 3	.41, 2	.42, 4	.40, 9
	do.	.47, 4	.46, 8	.44, 3	.41, 2	.42, 4	.40, 9
	India ²	Silver rupee	22, 5	22, 2	21, 1	19, 6	20, 1
	Japan ³	Silver yen	.51, 1	.50, 5			
	Mexico	Silver dollar	.51, 5	.50, 8	.48, 2	.44, 6	.46
	Persia	Silver kran	.08, 7	.08, 6	.08, 2	.07, 6	.07, 8
	Peru	Silver sol	.47, 4	.46, 8	.44, 3	.41, 2	.42, 4
Russia ⁴	Silver ruble	.37, 9	.37, 4				
Tripoli	Silver mahbub						

¹ Every port in China has two taels, one being the Government, or Haikwan, tael, in which all duties have to be paid, and the other the market tael.

² Value of the rupee to be determined by consular certificate.

³ Gold standard adopted Oct. 1, 1897. (See Consular Reports, No. 201, p. 259.)

⁴ See note, table of fixed currencies.

FOREIGN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The following table embraces only such weights and measures as are given from time to time in Consular Reports and in Commercial Relations:

Foreign weights and measures, with American equivalents.

Denominations.	Where used.	American equivalents.
Almude.....	Portugal.....	4.422 gallons.
Ardeb.....	Egypt.....	7.6907 bushels.
Are.....	Metric.....	0.02471 acre.
Arobe.....	Paraguay.....	25 pounds.
Arratel or libra.....	Portugal.....	1.011 pounds.
Arroba (dry).....	Argentine Republic.....	25.3175 pounds.
Do.....	Brazil.....	32.38 pounds.
Do.....	Cuba.....	25.3664 pounds.
Do.....	Portugal.....	32.38 pounds.
Do.....	Spain.....	25.36 pounds.
Do.....	Venezuela.....	25.4024 pounds.
Arroba (liquid).....	Cuba, Spain, and Venezuela.....	4.263 gallons.
Arshine.....	Russia.....	25 inches.
Arshine (square).....	do.....	5.44 square feet.
Artel.....	Morocco.....	1.12 pounds.
Baril.....	Argentine Republic and Mexico.....	20.0787 gallons.
Barrel.....	Malta (customs).....	11.4 gallons.
Do.....	Spain (raisins).....	100 pounds.
Berkovets.....	Russia.....	361.12 pounds.
Bongkal.....	India.....	832 grains.
Bouw.....	Sumatra.....	7,096.5 square meters.
Bu.....	Japan.....	0.1 inch.
Butt (wine).....	Spain.....	140 gallons.
Caffiso.....	Malta.....	5.4 gallons.
Candy.....	India (Bombay).....	529 pounds.
Do.....	India (Madras).....	500 pounds.
Cantar.....	Morocco.....	113 pounds.
Do.....	Syria (Damascus).....	575 pounds.
Do.....	Turkey.....	124.7036 pounds.
Cantaro (cantar).....	Malta.....	175 pounds.
Carga.....	Mexico and Salvador.....	300 pounds.
Catty.....	China.....	1.333½ (1¼) pounds.
Do.....	Japan.....	1.31 pounds.
Do.....	Java, Siam, and Malacca.....	1.35 pounds.
Do.....	Sumatra.....	2.12 pounds.
Centaro.....	Central America.....	4.2631 gallons.
Centner.....	Bremen and Brunswick.....	117.5 pounds.
Do.....	Darmstadt.....	110.24 pounds.
Do.....	Denmark and Norway.....	110.11 pounds.
Do.....	Nuremberg.....	112.43 pounds.
Do.....	Prussia.....	113.44 pounds.
Do.....	Sweden.....	93.7 pounds.
Do.....	Vienna.....	123.5 pounds.
Do.....	Zollverein.....	110.24 pounds.
Do.....	Double or metric.....	220.46 pounds.
Chih.....	China.....	14 inches.
Coyan.....	Sarawak.....	3,098 pounds.
Do.....	Siam (Koyan).....	2,667 pounds.
Cuadra.....	Argentine Republic.....	4.2 acres.
Do.....	Paraguay.....	78.9 yards.
Do.....	Paraguay (square).....	8.077 square feet.
Do.....	Uruguay.....	Nearly 2 acres.
Cubic meter.....	Metric.....	35.3 cubic feet.
Cwt. (hundred weight).....	British.....	112 pounds.
Dessiatine.....	Russia.....	2.6907 acres.
Do.....	Spain.....	1.599 bushels.
Drachme.....	Greece.....	Half ounce.
Dun.....	Japan.....	1 inch.
Egyptian weights and measures.....	(See Consular Reports No. 144).	

Foreign weights and measures, with American equivalents—Continued.

Denominations.	Where used.	American equivalents.
Fanega (dry).....	Central America.....	1.5745 bushels.
Do.....	Chile.....	2.575 bushels.
Do.....	Cuba.....	1.599 bushels.
Do.....	Mexico.....	1.54728 bushels.
Do.....	Morocco.....	Strike fanega, 70 lbs.; full fanega, 118 lbs.
Do.....	Uruguay (double).....	7.776 bushels.
Do.....	Uruguay (single).....	3.888 bushels.
Do.....	Venezuela.....	1.599 bushels.
Fanega (liquid).....	Spain.....	16 gallons.
Feddán.....	Egypt.....	1.03 acres.
Frail (raisins).....	Spain.....	50 pounds.
Frasco.....	Argentine Republic.....	2.5096 quarts.
Do.....	Mexico.....	2.5 quarts.
Fuder.....	Luxemburg.....	21.17 gallons.
Garnice.....	Russian Poland.....	0.88 gallon.
Gram.....	Metric.....	15.432 grains.
Hectare.....	do.....	2.471 acres.
Hectoliter:		
Dry.....	do.....	2.838 bushels.
Liquid.....	do.....	26.417 gallons.
Joch.....	Austria-Hungary.....	1.422 acres.
Ken.....	Japan.....	4 yards.
Kilogram (kilo).....	Metric.....	2.2046 pounds.
Kilometer.....	do.....	0.621376 mile.
Klafter.....	Russia.....	216 cubic feet.
Kota.....	Japan.....	5.13 bushels.
Korree.....	Russia.....	3.5 bushels.
Last.....	Belgium and Holland.....	85.134 bushels.
Do.....	England (dry malt).....	82.52 bushels.
Do.....	Germany.....	2 metric tons (4,480 pounds).
Do.....	Prussia.....	112.29 bushels.
Do.....	Russian Poland.....	112 bushels.
Do.....	Spain (salt).....	4,760 pounds.
League (land).....	Paraguay.....	4,633 acres.
Li.....	China.....	2,115 feet.
Libra (pound).....	Castilian.....	7,100 grains (troy).
Do.....	Argentine Republic.....	1.0127 pounds.
Do.....	Central America.....	1.043 pounds.
Do.....	Chile.....	1.014 pounds.
Do.....	Cuba.....	1.0161 pounds.
Do.....	Mexico.....	1.01465 pounds.
Do.....	Peru.....	1.0143 pounds.
Do.....	Portugal.....	1.011 pounds.
Do.....	Uruguay.....	1.0143 pounds.
Do.....	Venezuela.....	1.0161 pounds.
Liter.....	Metric.....	1.0567 quarts.
Livre (pound).....	Greece.....	1.1 pounds.
Do.....	Guiana.....	1.0791 pounds.
Load.....	England (timber).....	Square, 50 cubic feet; unhewn, 40 cubic feet; inch planks, 600 superficial feet.
Manzana.....	Costa Rica.....	1½ acres.
Do.....	Nicaragua and Salvador.....	1.727 acres.
Marc.....	Bolivia.....	0.507 pounds.
Maund.....	India.....	82½ pounds.
Meter.....	Metric.....	39.37 inches.
Mil.....	Denmark.....	4.68 miles.
Do.....	Denmark (geographical).....	4.61 miles.
Milla.....	Nicaragua and Honduras.....	1.1493 miles.
Morgeu.....	Prussia.....	0.63 acre.
Oke.....	Egypt.....	2.7225 pounds.
Do.....	Greece.....	2.84 pounds.
Do.....	Hungary.....	3.0817 pounds.
Do.....	Turkey.....	2.85418 pounds.
Do.....	Hungary and Wallachia.....	2.5 pints.
Pic.....	Egypt.....	21½ inches.
Picul.....	Borneo and Celebes.....	135.64 pounds.
Do.....	Chiua, Japan, and Sumatra.....	133½ pounds.
Do.....	Java.....	135.1 pounds.
Do.....	Philippine Islands (hemp).....	139.45 pounds.
Do.....	Philippine Islands (sugar).....	140 pounds.
Pie.....	Argentine Republic.....	0.9178 foot.
Do.....	Castile.....	0.91407 foot.
Pik.....	Turkey.....	27.9 inches.
Pood.....	Russia.....	36.112 pounds.
Pund (pound).....	Denmark and Sweden.....	1.102 pounds.
Quarter.....	Great Britain.....	8.252 bushels.

Foreign weights and measures, with American equivalents—Continued.

Denominations.	Where used.	American equivalents.
Quarter	London (coal)	36 bushels.
Quintal	Argentine Republic	101.42 pounds.
Do	Brazil	130.06 pounds.
Do	Castile, Chile, Mexico, and Peru	101.61 pounds.
Do	Greece	123.2 pounds.
Do	Newfoundland (fish)	112 pounds.
Do	Paraguay	100 pounds.
Do	Syria	125 pounds.
Do	Metric	220.46 pounds.
Rottle	Palestine	6 pounds.
Do	Syria	5½ pounds.
Sagen	Russia	7 feet.
Salm	Malta	490 pounds.
Se	Japan	5.6 feet.
Seer	India	1 pound 13 ounces.
Shakn	Japan	10 inches.
Sho	do	1.6 quarts.
Standard (St. Petersburg)	Lumber measure	165 cubic feet.
Stone	British	14 pounds.
Suerte	Uruguay	2,700 cuadras (see cuadra).
Tael	Cochin China	590.75 grains (troy).
Tan	Japan	0.25 acre.
To	do	2 pecks.
Ton	Space measure	40 cubic feet.
Tonde (cereals)	Denmark	3.94783 bushels.
Tondeland	do	1.36 acres.
Tsubo	Japan	6 feet square.
Tsun	China	1.41 inches.
Tunna	Sweden	4.5 bushels.
Tunnland	do	1.22 acres.
Vara	Argentine Republic	34.1208 inches.
Vara	Castile	0.914117 yard.
Do	Central America	32.87 inches.
Do	Chile and Peru	33.367 inches.
Do	Cuba	33.384 inches.
Do	Curaçao	33.375 inches.
Do	Mexico	33 inches.
Do	Paraguay	34 inches.
Do	Venezuela	33.384 inches.
Vedro	Russia	2.707 gallons.
Vergees	Isle of Jersey	71.1 square rods.
Verst	Russia	0.663 mile.
Vlocka	Russian Poland	41.98 acres.

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Metric weights:

- Milligram ($\frac{1}{1000}$ gram) equals 0.0154 grain.
 Centigram ($\frac{1}{100}$ gram) equals 0.1543 grain.
 Decigram ($\frac{1}{10}$ gram) equals 1.5432 grains.
 Gram equals 15.432 grains.
 Decagram (10 grams) equals 0.3527 ounce.
 Hectogram (100 grams) equals 3.5274 ounces.
 Kilogram (1,000 grams) equals 2.2046 pounds.
 Myriagram (10,000 grams) equals 22.046 pounds.
 Quintal (100,000 grams) equals 220.46 pounds.
 Millier or tonnea—ton (1,000,000 grams) equals 2,204.6 pounds.

Metric dry measures:

- Milliliter ($\frac{1}{1000}$ liter) equals 0.061 cubic inch.
 Centiliter ($\frac{1}{100}$ liter) equals 0.6102 cubic inch.
 Deciliter ($\frac{1}{10}$ liter) equals 6.1022 cubic inches.
 Liter equals 0.908 quart.
 Decaliter (10 liters) equals 9.08 quarts.
 Hectoliter (100 liters) equals 2.838 bushels.
 Kiloliter (1,000 liters) equals 1.308 cubic yards.

Metric liquid measures:

- Milliliter ($\frac{1}{1000}$ liter) equals 0.0388 fluid ounce.
 Centiliter ($\frac{1}{100}$ liter) equals 0.338 fluid ounce.
 Deciliter ($\frac{1}{10}$ liter) equals 0.845 gill.
 Liter equals 1.0567 quarts.

Metric liquid measures—Continued.

Decaliter (10 liters) equals 2.6418 gallons.

Hectoliter (100 liters) equals 26.418 gallons.

Kiloliter (1,000 liters) equals 264.18 gallons.

Metric measures of length:

Millimeter ($\frac{1}{1000}$ meter) equals 0.0391 inch.Centimeter ($\frac{1}{100}$ meter) equals 0.3937 inch.Decimeter ($\frac{1}{10}$ meter) equals 3.937 inches.

Meter equals 39.37 inches.

Decameter (10 meters) equals 393.7 inches.

Hectometer (100 meters) equals 328 feet 1 inch.

Kilometer (1,000 meters) equals 0.62137 mile (3,280 feet 10 inches).

Myriameter (10,000 meters) equals 6.2137 miles.

Metric surface measures:

Centare (1 square meter) equals 1,550 square inches.

Are (100 square meters) equals 119.6 square yards.

Hectare (10,000 square meters) equals 2.471 acres.

DEPARTMENT CIRCULAR.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 25, 1898.

To the CONSULAR OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

GENTLEMEN: The American Pharmaceutical Association of the United States* has requested this Department to aid the association in obtaining certain information in regard to the drug trade in foreign countries, and has submitted the following interrogatories to be propounded to the consular officers of the United States in the various countries of their residence:

1. Is the drug business conducted independently or regulated as to extent and number of stores by the Government. If restricted by law attach a copy (translated) of the substance of the regulating law.

2. State what are the differences between the prescription drug business and other drug establishments, if such exist. What are their relative numbers?

3. Give detailed list of drugs, chemicals, proprietary articles, perfumes, and druggists' sundries exported to other countries, especially to the United States, stating value, as far as practicable, in dollars and cents.

4. Give list of drugs, chemicals, proprietary articles, perfumes, and druggists' sundries imported from the United States. State whether any American medical preparations are imitated in your country of residence; and if so, what goods and to what extent? Are there any laws prohibiting such imitation?

5. State what, if any, drugs, chemicals, proprietary articles, perfumes, druggists' sundries, etc., are sold in department stores or other stores not drug stores, and to what extent, and whether in such stores the printed or usual retail prices are required or undersold at retail.

6. What is the law and practice in regard to the final disposition of physicians' prescriptions when once filled by the druggists? Are they kept on file, and for how long?

7. What is the law governing the renewal of prescriptions? Are druggists permitted to give copies, and under what conditions and circumstances?

8. What is the law regulating the practice of pharmacy? Are persons holding diplomas from American colleges of pharmacy recognized as pharmacists and allowed to practice their profession?

*Through Mr. Joseph Jacobs, chairman of the commercial section.

In replying to this circular, you are not to regard yourself as limited in your answers to the questions herein propounded, but will give any additional information, which, in your opinion, will be pertinent and valuable.

It is desirable that your report should be made at as early a day as practicable, in order that it may be published in the Consular Reports before the next meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

Respectfully, yours,

THOS. W. CRIDLER,
Third Assistant Secretary.

EXPLANATORY.

In answering the several interrogatories of the foregoing Department circular, it necessarily followed that the consuls covered the same ground in each country. Thus, for instance, the several reports from the United Kingdom embrace the general laws, regulations, and usages governing the drug business, druggists versus pharmacists, the disposal and renewals of prescriptions, and the practice of pharmacy. The same applies to the reports from all other countries. To publish these in their entirety would mean the enlargement of the volume to vast proportions without in any way enhancing its value. It therefore became necessary to select for publication in their entirety such reports for each country as fully cover the general interrogatories of the circular, printing only such portions of the other reports as relate to local conditions.

EUROPE.

AUSTRIA.

1. THE DRUG BUSINESS.

The sale of drugs and medicines is regulated by the Government in Austria to an extent which in the United States would be considered intolerable. This stringent system of control is not an acute outburst of paternalism; it is the growth of nearly four centuries. An imperial decree issued May 24, 1518, regulated apothecaries' rates and fixed heavy penalties for overcharges and frauds.

In 1544 Emperor Ferdinand I prohibited "the peddling of simple and compound medicines, and of salves, plasters, and poisons." But the principal features of the present pharmacy laws of Austria were adopted during the reign of Maria Theresa. While nearly all the feudal pharmacy concessions were confirmed by special decrees, the principle of state control was emphatically reasserted and greatly expanded. No one was permitted to conduct an apothecary shop who had not passed a rigid examination before the medical faculty of an Austrian university; the advertising of remedies and the sale of nostrums was prohibited, and it was made the duty of every pharmacist to compound in his own laboratory all the medicines to be dispensed by him.

Nobody is permitted to carry on the business of an apothecary who has not a special concession. There are three distinct kinds of pharmacy concessions:

(a) The realty concession, which is inherent in the building in which the business is conducted, and constitutes an essential portion of the value of the estate. The concession is entered in the record of deeds, and is bought and sold and mortgaged with the real estate in which it is vested. The concession may, however, be separated by the owner from the original building, and with the permission of the Government be transferred to another building. If the building from which it is intended to separate the concession is encumbered, the written consent of the mortgagee must be obtained.

(b) The hereditary concession, which descends from the owner to his children, may be sold, given away, or mortgaged. To be valid it must have been in existence as a hereditary concession prior to 1775. New grants of such concessions are not permissible.

(c) The personal concession may be granted to proper persons, when it is shown to the satisfaction of the provincial authorities that the existing pharmacies are no longer sufficient for the accommodation of

the public. Petitions for that purpose may be made by the authorities of a town or precinct and by private citizens. Before it can act upon such a petition, the provincial government must consult the administrative and sanitary officers of the district in relation to the matter, and it must also give notice to those proprietors of pharmacies who might be adversely affected by the opening of a new establishment, in order that they may have an opportunity to show cause why a new concession should not be granted.

While no iron-clad rule exists for the determination of such a question, a ministerial order recommends that a petition for the establishment of a new pharmacy be granted in every case where the place at which it is proposed to open it is at least 2 German miles (about $9\frac{1}{2}$ American miles) distant from the nearest similar establishment, and has a population of at least 4,000 souls tributary to it, and that in cities a similar quatum of population be regarded a necessary condition for the granting of a new concession, without regard to distance.

If the provincial government grants the petition, it must give public notice that applications for a concession to open a new pharmacy in a certain place will be received and considered within a stated time. Applicants must furnish certificates of baptism, moral character, and satisfactory pharmaceutical service, as well as copies of their diplomas, and sworn statements concerning their financial ability to establish and carry on a pharmacy. If, as is frequently the case in Austria, more than one language is spoken by the population of the district in which the pharmacy is to be located, the applicants must also furnish proof that they are conversant with the languages of the various nationalities represented in the district.

It is the duty of the provincial government to select "the worthiest individual" among the applicants, and to obtain for that purpose the opinion of the pharmaceutical association of the province. Unsuccessful applicants have the right to appeal from the decision of the provincial authorities to the ministry, and pending this appeal the concession is in a state of abeyance, that is, the successful competitor is not permitted to establish himself in business until the appeal has been favorably acted upon by the ministry.

While a personal concession theoretically terminates at the death of the beneficiary, his widow may be permitted to conduct the business in her name through the agency of a licensed clerk or manager.

It must not be supposed that those pharmacists who fail to obtain personal concessions are deprived of every opportunity to establish themselves in business. Fortunately for them there are always those who, by inheritance, foreclosure, or purchase, have become owners of pharmacy concessions without having the professional qualifications necessary to carry on the business, and who are therefore compelled to dispose of their rights by sale or lease to licensed pharmacists.

It is a compromise between feudal rights and modern acquirements, in which the public good is not lost sight of.

2. DRUGGIST v. PHARMACIST.

In the United States the business of the druggist and of pharmacist are usually combined. The American druggist not only buys and sells drugs, but he also compounds or prepares them for medicinal purposes. In his vocation, therefore, the trade blends itself with the profession. This is not true in Austria. The law distinguishes here between the druggist and the pharmacist or apothecary, and draws a line between the two which neither is permitted to overstep. While the business of either is regulated by law, the watchful eye of the Government seems to have singled out the pharmacy as its objective point.

In pharmacy, as will be seen hereafter, every detail of the business is regulated by the Government. Even the price of a grain of quinine is fixed by the official tariff. The drug store is given greater latitude. There the proprietor may ask for his goods what he pleases, his conscience and business sagacity being the sole regulators of prices. Anyone may start a drug store who can satisfy the provincial authorities, by testimonials, examination, etc., that he is qualified for the business. The pharmacist, however, needs a university diploma to prove his fitness to practice his profession; and he requires a concession besides, if he wishes to conduct a pharmacy on his own account.

The following extract from the ministerial decree of September 17, 1883, will best show the line of demarcation between the pharmacy and the drug store:

(a) The compounding as well as the sale of medicines of every kind based on medical prescriptions is permitted only to pharmacists. Preparations of medicines the formulæ of which are not kept in the pharmacy for the inspection of physicians or the substances of which can not be ascertained with exactness as regards both quantity and quality are not permitted to be sold or to be kept for sale.

(b) The sale of pharmaceutical preparations, of whatever kind, whether they be compounded according to the directions of the *Pharmacopœia Austriaca* or according to the dispensaries of other countries, is permitted only to pharmacists. From this restriction are exempted, however, those dietary and cosmetic articles, including dentifrice, which can not be regarded as medical preparations; also natural mineral waters and all artificial (mineral) waters identical therewith and the products of mineral springs, as well as surgical bandages. But artificially produced solutions of mineral salts in water, which in their appearance resemble mineral waters without being identical with them, may be kept for sale and be sold only by pharmacists.

(c) The selling (and keeping for sale) of drugs and chemical preparations which are used exclusively for medical purposes is reserved to pharmacists. Articles which are used for technical as well as medical purposes are free for the general trade under the statutory regulations.

(d) As regards the drugs and chemicals referred to in the preceding paragraph, the civil authorities of each province are authorized, as far as the local requirements and conditions may justify it, to publish, with the sanction of the ministers of the interior and of commerce, a list of those articles the sale of which may also be permitted to other mercantile establishments. With this list, however, a notice of precautionary measures to which the retail sale of these articles is subjected for police and sanitary reasons must be published. Articles in the sale of which special caution is required and restrictions are imposed on pharmacists, or which may be

put to improper uses, or may easily be mistaken for others, are not to find a place in such a list.

(e) The restrictions mentioned under (b) and (c) are intended for the retail trade only. They are not to apply to wholesale transactions between producers, manufacturers, jobbers, and pharmacists.

As the lists of "prohibited" and "free" drugs may be of interest to American pharmacists, I give them herewith, being tedious to non-professional readers:

I. Drugs which may at present be sold in "drug stores" and similar establishments:

Absinthii herba.	Melissæ herba.
Althææ folia et radix.	Menthæ crispæ folia.
Angelicæ radix.	Menthæ piperitæ folia.
Arnicæ rhizoma.	Millefolii herba.
Asafetida.	Oleum jecoris aselli.
Aurantii folia.	Oleum lauri.
Calami aromatici rhizoma.	Ononidis spinosæ radix.
Calendulæ flores.	Origani herba.
Capilli Veneris herba.	Papaveris.
Cassiæ fistulæ fructus.	Rhœados flores.
Centaurii minoris herba.	Phellandrii aquatici semen.
Chamomillæ vulgaris flores.	Quassæ lignum.
Fœni græci semen.	Rhei radix.
Gentianæ radix.	Rosæ flores.
Graminis rhizoma.	Rosmarini folia.
Hyssopi herba.	Sambuci flores.
Inulæ radix.	Scolopendrii herba.
Imperatoriae rhizoma.	Serpylli herba.
Iridis florentinæ rhizoma.	Spongia usta.
Jacæ herba.	Tamarindi fructus.
Lichen islandicus.	Taraxaci radix.
Ligustritæ radix.	Tiliæ flores.
Lycopodium.	Trifolii fibrini herba.
Malvæ flores et folia.	Valerianæ radix.
Manna.	Verbasci flores.
Meliloti herba.	

II. Preparations, the sale of which is specially reserved to pharmacists:

Acid. arsenicos.	Chloral. hydrat.
carbolic.	Chloroform.
liquef.	Cocaïn hydrochl.
chromicum.	Coffein.
Aloë.	Cuprum sulfur.
Amylium nitros.	Euphorbium.
Antifebrinum.	Extr. Aconiti rad.
Antipyrinum.	Aloes.
Apomorphin. hydrochlor.	Belladonnæ fol.
Aq. amygd. am. conc.	Cannab. ind.
Aq. Laurocerasi.	Colocynth.
Argent. nitric cryst.	Conii herb.
fus.	Filicis mar.
Atropin. sulf.	Granati.
Cantharides.	Hydrastidis.

Extr. Hyoseyami fol.	Radix belladonnæ.
Opii.	hydrastidis.
Scillæ.	ipecacuanhæ.
Secalis corn.	jalapæ.
Strychni.	Resina jalapæ.
Folia belladonnæ.	Santoninum.
digitalis.	Secale cornut.
hyoseyami.	Semen colchici.
stramonii.	sabadillæ.
Fruct. colocynth.	strophanti.
papaveris.	strychni.
Herb. cannabis ind.	Solut. arsen. Fowleri.
conii.	Stib. kalio-tartar.
lobeliæ.	Stib. sulfuric. aurant.
sabinæ.	Strychnin. nitr.
Hydrarg. bichlor. ammon.	Syrup. ipecac.
corr.	Syrup. papaveris.
bijod. rubr.	Tinct. aconiti rad.
chlor. mite præc. par.	belladonnæ fol.
subl. par.	cantharid.
Hydrarg. jodatum flav.	colchici.
oxydat.	digitalis.
tannicum.	ipecac.
Jodoform.	jodi.
Jodum.	lobeliæ.
Kreosotum.	opii croc.
Lactucarium.	simpl.
Liquor acid. Halleri.	strophanti.
Morph. hydrochl.	strychni.
Ol. crotonis.	Veratrinum.
sinapis æth.	Vinum colchici.
Opium.	stibii kallo-tartar.
Physostigmin. hydrochl.	Zincum chlorat.
Plumb acet.	sulfuric.
Radix aconiti.	

The nomenclature of the above lists is, of course, that of the Pharmacopœia Austriaca, but I believe that nearly all the preparations enumerated in List II are mentioned in the American Dispensatory. List I, it will be noticed, contains only botanical names.

There are in Trieste probably half as many pharmacies as "drug stores."

3. EXPORTS OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

The exportations of drugs, chemicals, etc., from Trieste to the United States, as declared in this consulate, amounted to \$201,357.95 in 1897. No information of much value or interest to American pharmacists can be furnished as regards exportations to other countries, for the reason that the reports of the Trieste Chamber of Commerce give only the quantity or weight, and not the value, of the various goods imported and exported. Furthermore, the classification of commodities in the reports mentioned is of the crudest kind, the only subdivisions under the head of "drugs" being "spices," "aromatic essences and per-

fumery," and "sundry drugs." As in the United States spices are classed with groceries, they will be omitted from the statements presented below.

Exports of drugs, chemicals, etc., from Trieste to the United States during the year 1897.

Insect flowers and powder	\$74, 269. 90
Gum arabic	48, 387. 70
Herbs, roots, and leaves	30, 664. 19
Sponges	12, 863. 78
Tartar.....	8, 711. 70
Oils	7, 761. 62
Cuttle-fish bones.....	5, 979. 32
Polishing earth	5, 780. 90
Barbary juice.....	1, 063. 52
Turpentine	3, 108. 03
Zinc dust.....	812. 59
Nutgalls	416. 84
Fustic wood	287. 65
Various other drugs.....	1, 250. 21

Exports of drugs and aromatic essences and perfumes from Trieste to other countries than the United States during the year 1896.

[In quintals of 220 pounds each.]

Destination.	Drugs.	Aromatic essences and perfumes.
Greece	1, 778	37
European Turkey.....	1, 385	116
Asiatic Turkey.....	734	56
Russia	645	39
Egypt.....	599	117
Great Britain and Ireland	494	1
Roumania	483	1
Bulgaria	256	24
Cyprus	118	.....
Japan	106	.....
India	69	11
Brazil .....	.....	13
Other countries.....	159	64
Ports of Austria-Hungary.....	2, 263	41
Total	9, 089	520

4. IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Blue vitriol has recently been imported here from the United States in large quantities. This is used almost exclusively for preparing the favorite "Bordeaux mixture" employed to combat phyloxera. The importation of other chemicals, drugs, proprietary articles, perfumes, etc., from the United States is practically nil, and Triestine pharmacists declare that no American medical preparations are imitated here. There is, as far as I am able to learn, no law prohibiting such imitation, nor is there any necessity for such a law, for, as a rule, only the most innocent proprietary medicines can be obtained without a special prescription.

5. SALES OF DRUGS IN LAY STORES.

The question what, if any, drugs are sold in department stores or other stores not drug stores has been in part already answered. I need only add that pharmacists are not permitted to keep perfumery for sale, but they may, at the request of purchasers, fill recipes for perfumes if their ingredients are such as must regularly be kept in pharmacies; and they are obliged to charge for them the rates prescribed by the pharmacopœia. As a rule, perfumes, dentifrices, etc., are sold only by hair dressers and druggists. The prices of these articles, not being controlled by law, are subject to the same fluctuations as those of other merchandise.

6 AND 7. PRESCRIPTIONS.

As to the final disposition of physicians' certificates the law is silent, but it is the common practice of pharmacists to return prescriptions to the persons who presented them. It is, however, the duty of every person conducting a pharmacy to keep a prescription book and to enter therein literally every prescription which is filled in his establishment, with the name of the physician who gave it, the name and address of the patient, the name of the person who filled it, and the date on which it was filled. He must also place the "stamp" of his pharmacy on every such prescription, which is a notice to whomever it may concern that it has been filled.

Some prescriptions may be renewed or "repeated," while others may not. As a rule, pharmacists are not permitted to fill a stamped or canceled prescription if it contains any strong ingredient, the name of which is specially marked in the *Pharmacopœia Austriaca*. As an additional safeguard, it is made the duty of physicians to add to such prescriptions the Latin phrase "*ne repetatur*" (it must not be renewed). A pharmacist who fills a stamped prescription of this kind subjects himself to severe penalties, and he has no right to give copies under any circumstances.

8. THE PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

In the eye of the Austrian law pharmacy is a hybrid between a trade and a profession. The pharmacist commences his career upon the simple plane of the tradesman or mechanic, and slowly works his way to a university degree. He must serve three years as an apprentice and from two to four years as an assistant before he is permitted to enter upon his professional studies at the university, to prepare himself for a series of rigid examinations, which, if passed "*cum laude*," lead to the degree of master of pharmacy. This degree makes him a full-fledged member of the pharmaceutical profession.

To become a pharmacy apprentice one must be at least 15 years of age, enjoy good health, and be in possession of what in America would be equivalent to a high-school diploma, a fair knowledge of Latin and

the elements of Greek being among the required qualifications. The apprentice is bound by indentures to serve a master pharmacist for three years, usually without compensation the first year and for a merely nominal compensation the other two years. He must promise to be correct in his conduct, obedient and respectful to his master, and to devote himself diligently and faithfully to his task. It is, on the other hand, the master's duty to accustom his pupil to order and cleanliness, to teach him with patience and kindness, to advance him step by step in the manipulation of tools, instruments, and machines used in pharmaceutical work and in the acquisition of technical knowledge. The master can not compel his pupil to perform menial labor, and he must give him from one to two hours everyday for reading and self-instruction.

During the second half of the period of apprenticeship the master is obliged to instruct his pupil in natural history, botany, chemistry, and pharmaceutics. It is also his duty to provide the pupil with the necessary text-books, and to allow him ample time for study.

At the end of the three years the young man presents himself to the officers of the pharmaceutical association (*Gremium*) of the province for examination. His master must report as to his conduct, application, and progress during his period of apprenticeship; and if this report is favorable the officers of the association proceed to examine the young man in the theory and practice of pharmacy. If he passes he is released from his apprenticeship and receives from the examining board a certificate authorizing him to practice pharmacy in Austria as a clerk, or assistant. If the apprentice finds it inconvenient, on account of great distance, to reach the headquarters of the provincial association, he may be examined by a committee consisting of the sanitary officer of the district (who is always a physician of high standing) and the principal of the nearest pharmacy. Those apprentices who fail to pass must submit to a prolongation of their period of instruction. It thus happens occasionally that apprentices have to serve four and even five years.

Assistants.—Whoever wishes to find employment as an assistant in an Austrian pharmacy must present to the proprietor or manager thereof: (1) A testimonial from the master under whom he served his apprenticeship; (2) his certificate of examination; (3) a testimonial from his last principal, if he has been employed as an assistant elsewhere.

The law expressly prohibits the employment of clerks who can not produce the last-mentioned certificate, "because principals may refuse it only to such assistants who have proved negligent, unfaithful, immoral, or incompetent."

The assistant "must serve his principal with zeal, faithfulness, and probity, but he must not forget that it is his chief duty to provide the public with good, fresh, and properly compounded medicines." If the

assistant is not satisfied with his position and desires to make a change, he must give his principal at least six weeks' notice of his intention to leave. He is entitled to a similar notice from his principal if the latter wishes to dispense with his services. If circumstances should arise under which compliance with this rule would be greatly prejudicial to the interest of either party, a deviation from it is permissible with the consent of the executive committee of the pharmaceutical association of the province, whose duty it is to examine carefully into the case before giving a decision.

Principals.—No person is permitted to conduct a pharmacy, either on his own account or for anyone else, until he has attended lectures at an Austrian university for two years and has acquired the degree of master of pharmacy.

The obligatory studies in a course of pharmacy are as follows:

For the junior year.—Elementary physics, mineralogy, zoology, botany, and organic and inorganic chemistry.

For the senior year.—Pharmaceutical chemistry, pharmacology, and practical exercises in the chemical laboratory.

To obtain a master's diploma candidates must pass three examinations, two of a purely theoretical and one of a practical character, the first being conducted by the philosophical and the last by the medical faculty of the university where the candidate has pursued his studies. Before a candidate can be admitted to these examinations he must produce (1) his certificate of release from apprenticeship and (2) testimonials showing that he served successfully from two to four years (the period seems to vary somewhat in the different provinces) as an assistant pharmacist.

If he passes he receives his diploma and at once qualifies as a master of pharmacy by taking before the dean of the medical faculty the oath prescribed by law.

Austrian universities may also confer the degree of doctor of pharmacy upon candidates who have taken a special, or post-graduate, course, and who possess superior scholastic and technical qualifications. This degree, however, has only an ideal value, and confers no professional or commercial privileges.

Pharmaceutical associations.—These societies are created by law, and are charged with a general supervision over all the members of the profession within the province. Every pharmacist who either owns or manages a pharmacy is an "active" member of the provincial association, and must pay the prescribed annual dues. The officers, consisting of a president and two vice-presidents, are elected at the annual meeting by ballot. It is their duty:

1. To preserve harmony among the various members of the association "for the benefit of the public."

2. To keep a list of all the members and their employees.

3. To approve the contracts made between principals and their apprentices.

4. To settle all disputes between principals and their assistants and apprentices, and to examine carefully at all times the grievances of the latter.

5. To occasionally inspect those shops whose owners are prevented by sickness from giving them sufficient personal attention, to aid their assistants, or to appoint temporarily, with the consent of the owners or managers (Provisors) for such shops, if they find the assistants not entirely equal to their task and responsibility.

6. To exhort and reprove those principals or managers who neglect their business to the detriment of the public, and, if necessary, to take steps to bring about their removal.

7. To assist with their counsel the widows of deceased pharmacists, and especially to see that competent managers are selected by them.

8. To act as a medium of communication between the provincial government and the individual members of the association.

Pharmacy regulations.—The following extract from the laws and ministerial decrees governing pharmacists may be of interest:

1. The provincial pharmacopœia determines what drugs must be kept in a pharmacy.

2. In preparing and compounding medicines, as well as in making his charges, the pharmacist must be guided by the pharmacopœia.

3. Utensils, receptacles, storerooms, etc., must be such as will not cause any vitiation or deterioration of the drugs.

4. The pharmacist must always observe the greatest order, cleanliness, and accuracy.

5. Drawers must have no subdivisions.

6. All labels must be plain and conspicuous.

7. All poisons and poisonous medicines (with separate utensils) must be kept in a special place under lock and key.

8. Drugs that have become old must be destroyed.

9. Those in need of medicines must be served at any time, day or night, with politeness, integrity, and dispatch.

10. No remedies, except those specially exempted in the pharmacopœia, must be sold to anyone without a prescription, and pharmacists are, under no circumstances, permitted to recommend cures. Persons calling for abortive or poisonous drugs must be secretly reported to the authorities.

11. Only prescriptions signed by known and qualified physicians and surgeons should be filled.

12. A pharmacist is not permitted to pass comment upon any prescription or upon the physician who gave it.

13. Secret compacts between pharmacists and physicians are prohibited by law as detrimental to the interests of their patrons or patients.

14. In filling a prescription a pharmacist is not allowed to deviate in the least from the physician's directions.

15. Apprentices must not be permitted to fill prescriptions.

16. Licensed physicians are at liberty at all times to test the quality and efficacy of any drug kept in a public pharmacy.

17. The proprietor or manager of a pharmacy is responsible for the acts of his assistants and apprentices.

Pharmacy inspection.—It is the duty of every district physician (sanitary officer) to inspect once a year every public pharmacy in his district. The inspection, however, must be made in the presence of an executive officer of the city or commune in which the pharmacy is located. The inspection officer is specially charged to see—

1. Whether the various drugs and medicines on hand are pure and sufficient in quantity.

2. Whether the prescriptions filled have been properly recorded, and whether all the prescriptions recorded have been given by registered physicians.

3. Whether the weights and measures used are exact.

4. Whether the drugs and medicines are properly labeled and kept in their proper places and in proper receptacles.

5. Whether the laboratory, storerooms, tools, utensils, machinery, etc., meet in all respects the requirements of law.

6. Whether poisons and poisonous substances are kept in a separate place and are properly guarded, and whether the legal restrictions concerning their sale are carefully observed.

It is the duty of the inspecting officer to make an exhaustive report of his inspection and to file it with the provincial governor, who causes a copy of it to be made and sent to the pharmacist through the executive committee of the provincial association. If the pharmacist has been found wanting, he may be censured, fined, or even removed. If he feels aggrieved by the report, especially if a difference should arise between him and the inspecting officer as to the quality or efficiency of a drug or medicine kept by him, he may appeal to the officers of the provincial association, and eventually to the chairs of pharmacy and chemistry of the nearest Austrian university.

PROPRIETARY MEDICINES.

The sale of any *nostrum* or *arcanum* is strictly prohibited, and proprietary medicines may be sold only if their ingredients and the manner of compounding them have been made known. Such medicines, however, can not be purchased without physicians' prescriptions unless they have been designated by the sanitary authorities as "harmless." There are, perhaps, exceptions to this rule, made by the pharmacists on their own responsibility; but the rule nevertheless exists.

The law, or rather a ministerial decree, even undertakes to regulate the prices to be charged for such preparations, for it provides that whenever the reasonableness of the price of a proprietary medicine is questioned, it shall be rated on the basis of the official tariff promulgated in the *Pharmacopœia Austriaca*. Patent-medicine men do not become millionaires in Austria.

DUTIES ON DRUGS, ETC.

The general duty on chemical products is 10 florins in gold (\$4.80) per quintal of 220 pounds, or $2\frac{1}{5}$ cents per pound. Medical prepara-

tions of all kinds pay 24 florins per quintal, or 5½ cents per pound. Perfumes, essential oils, aromatic essences, and all kinds of cosmetics pay 75 florins per quintal, or 16½ cents per pound. An allowance of from 6 to 16 per cent of the gross weight is made for tare.

FREDK. W. HOSSFELD, *Consul*.

TRIESTE, *March 24, 1898.*

HISTORY OF PHARMACEUTICAL EDUCATION IN AUSTRIA.

There is no country which attaches more importance to the practice of pharmacy, or which more carefully guards the public against impure drugs, incompetent pharmacists, and extortionate charges for filling prescriptions and in the sale of drugs generally, than Austria. It seems to have been one of the chief aims, since Emperor Frederic II, in 1224, established by a decree the first college for the education of physicians at Naples, and promulgated the first laws governing the practice of medicine within his domain, viz, that no person should be admitted to the practice of medicine who had not passed his examination before the Collegio Medico in Naples; that after having received his diploma from said college it became necessary for the person to enter into active practice with a regular practicing physician for the period of one year as assistant; that an oath had to be taken by the person whereby he promised to follow and live up to the laws of the country respecting the practice and sale of medicine and whereby he bound himself to attend to the sick, to accept only a reasonable fee from all who were able to pay, and to treat the poor and impecunious free and without charge.

This first decree of Frederick II can be said to have been the fundamental constitution of all existing laws in this country, the same having been amended and improved upon from time to time, but always bearing in mind that the practice of medicine and pharmacy was to be under the special care and supervision of the Government in order to protect its people against imposition.

After promulgating this law for years, in order to produce the desired results it became necessary to issue a decree for the regulation of the practice of pharmacy whereby the right to sell drugs and to practice pharmacy was only granted to such persons as obtained the necessary permit from the Government. They had to take an oath whereby they bound themselves to follow all laws made by the Government touching the practice of pharmacy and sale of drugs, and a violation of which oath carried with it the penalty of cancellation of the privilege granted, confiscation of all the person's estate, and in case of an established fraudulent practice the penalty of death was imposed. The law granting privileges for the sale of drugs having been so granted, and to further carry into effect the spirit of the law another law was then passed whereby each person who had been granted the privilege to practice pharmacy and sell

drugs was placed under the supervision of a so-called advisory board, consisting of two regular practicing physicians, also under oath, whose duty it was to personally supervise the filling of prescriptions and preparation of any sort of medicine; another law was passed making it compulsory upon all such privileged pharmacists to carry a sufficient stock of all necessary drugs, but of good quality, and to protect the public and consumer against imposition. The Government prescribed the prices to be charged by such pharmacists in the sale of and for the preparation of such drugs. These are the fundamental principles underlying the passage of those laws, which at the time were only intended for the Austrian Crown lands, but afterwards, in the reign of the Empress Maria Theresa, were made applicable to the Empire of Austria. Thus is briefly given the history of the first laws regulating the practice of medicine and pharmacy, and the spirit which prompted the same.

It will be found that the present laws retain the principles of the old first laws promulgated, and their spirit is still apparent in all later laws, namely, the public good.

The first important laws with reference to the practice of pharmacy and sale of drugs generally were the decrees issued by Emperor Ferdinand I, on the 12th of January, 1564, as amended by the decrees of the 15th of January, 1602, and the 1st of December, 1639, which were, later on, under Ferdinand III, compiled and issued anew, on May 8, 1644. Under said laws it became the recognized right, reserved to the Government absolutely, to grant a concession for the sale of drugs, and by said laws permission was granted, the same as is yet in force, to doctors of medicine, cloisters, colleges, penitentiaries, seminaries, hospitals, houses of the Good Shepherd, and institutions of like character, to dispense medicines to their patients and inmates only, but to no other persons. Poisonous or injurious drugs could only be dispensed upon prescriptions issued by a regular physician.

The same laws provide, under penalty, that druggists are forbidden to imitate or adulterate any kind of drug, and making it compulsory upon druggists to prepare certain articles sold by them in their own laboratories, such as chimiam inflores, sulphur, olea, spiritus, sales, magisteria, etc.

The next important law was a decree issued on January 2, 1770, and amended April 10, 1773, whereby all Crown lands belonging to the Empire were placed under the immediate charge and control, as far as the sale of drugs was concerned, etc., of a so-called sanitary commission which has its seat at Vienna, and under which decree the Government of each Crown land, as well as the superior officers of each county and district, and each department commander have attached to them a so-called sanitary board, composed of Government officials, physicians, and surgeons, whose duty it is to watch over the health of their respective districts and to see to it, among other things, that all laws with reference to physicians, druggists, surgeons, oculists, and midwives are

strictly obeyed, and in case of a violation of the same that violators are punished.

Under said law, concessions for drug stores or apothecaries were granted only to such persons as had graduated from a university within the Crown lands belonging to the Empire, and had diplomas as pharmacists, and also there was taken into consideration the necessity for an apothecary and the number of people to be benefited by the same.

These laws, while undergoing many changes from time to time, as the necessities of the then existing form of government required, were finally revised and issued anew under the name of sanitary laws for the Empire of Austria on April 30, 1870, and again amended by the law passed on January 5, 1896, which went into effect on June 1, 1896.

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HUGO DONZELMANN, *Consul*.

PRAGUE, *March 12, 1898.*

[The remainder of Consul Donzelmann's interesting report treats of technical matters, fully covered by the report of Consul Hossfeld, of Trieste.]

BELGIUM.

Pursuant to instructions contained in the circular of January 25 last, I have the honor to submit the following information relative to the drug trade and practice of pharmacy in Belgium. Full and complete answers to some of the interrogatories can not be given for want of the necessary official statistics. All available details are, however, included in these replies.

1. THE DRUG BUSINESS.

The extent and number of drug stores in Belgium are not directly restricted by law. Any pharmacist, duly qualified in accordance with the requirements of law, may establish himself in business, provided he comply with the laws governing its conduct and the payment of the license tax. This last-mentioned tax in Ghent varies from \$2.04 to \$35.71 annually, according to the importance of the establishment. The license itself prescribes the kind of business to be carried on.

2. DRUGGISTS v. PHARMACISTS.

The two branches of the drug trade in Belgium are, first, prescription drug stores (although a little broader term would be more applicable), or pharmacists proper, and, second, general drug stores, without a prescription department. The two classes are distinct and entirely well defined in their trade, but owing to the similarity of terms in the French and English languages the line of demarkation is not easily recognized without further explanation. The two French words employed are "pharmaciens" and "droguistes."

“Pharmaciens” must be graduates in pharmacy, as hereafter described. They are chemists and may compound prescriptions. Their trade, indeed, is mostly limited to this department. They sell few simple drugs, scarcely ever any of the simpler and more bulky articles, and very rarely any druggists’ sundries, such as known in the United States.

The “droguistes” form a secondary class; not any special education is required. They may not compound prescriptions. They can sell only simple uncompounded drugs or chemicals, generally of an entirely harmless character. This class has, however, been extended to include proprietary articles sold in original bottles or packages. They may sell poisons only at wholesale for manufacturing purposes. Their stock often includes other lines of articles, such as druggists’ sundries, dyes, paints, and certain fine groceries. In Ghent there are 80 pharmacists or prescription druggists and 20 droguistes.

3. EXPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

It is not possible to give all the details required by this question. In reply to my inquiry the minister of finance writes that he is unable to furnish other more complete statistics than those previously published in the “General statement of trade with foreign countries.” The quantity and value of such exports, as respectively classified in this publication for the past three years, are shown in the following tabular statements:

Exportation of carbonates from Belgium.

Country.	Quantity.			Value.		
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>			
Holland	7,507	7,880	11,021	\$223,896.02	\$235,034.82	\$270,710.87
United States.....	198	2,030	1,898	5,902.52	60,553.56	46,611.62
England	80	231	415	2,400.10	6,900.72	10,205.84
Other countries.....	2,800	7,331	2,087	83,534.69	218,655.68	51,269.79
Total	10,585	17,472	15,421	315,733.33	521,144.78	378,798.12

Exportation from Belgium of nitrates.

Country.	Quantity.			Value.		
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>			
Germany	22,558	18,815	15,949	\$1,820,669.17	\$1,518,548.32	\$938,281.27
Holland	5,613	5,991	7,308	453,028.32	483,542.97	435,856.73
Spain	1,880	2,970	1,136	151,730.23	239,706.00	67,767.51
Italy	1,349	3,589	1,332	108,906.23	289,679.10	79,461.38
Switzerland	476	421	632	38,440.97	34,015.09	29,282.93
Luxembourg	344	381	491	27,737.96	30,711.51	37,719.15
Other countries.....	1,476	4,706	561	119,035.65	359,786.95	26,701.65
Total	33,696	36,873	27,409	2,719,548.53	2,975,989.94	1,635,070.72

Exportation from Belgium of sal soda, sulphates, and sulphites.

Country.	Quantity.			Value.		
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.			
Holland	1,358	1,465	1,536	\$71,498.20	\$134,017.01	\$72,782.62
England	1,146	791	1,158	60,309.99	41,641.29	54,869.71
Italy	495	322	770	26,044.77	16,939.54	36,500.35
France	711	651	477	37,436.98	34,256.92	22,603.97
Other countries	2,255	3,024	371	21,665.09	102,284.47	17,526.52
Total	5,965	6,253	4,312	316,955.03	329,130.23	204,283.17

Value of exportation from Belgium of miscellaneous chemical products, including acetates, carbonic, nitric, and sulphuric acids, chlorides of chalk, mercury, etc. (Quantities not obtainable.)

Country.	1894.	1895.	1896.
France	\$911,689.35	\$1,007,885.41	\$1,370,983.03
Germany	1,172,097.69	1,104,913.26	1,249,929.32
England	813,795.89	907,388.34	738,378.05
United States	511,700.90	306,637.44	515,534.85
Italy	403,983.97	433,727.29	485,244.27
Spain	386,931.80	310,632.96	472,884.55
Holland	449,285.67	316,315.74	437,547.42
Russia	211,893.16	95,369.02	367,364.89
Sweden	204,098.27	139,142.39	290,779.59
Portugal	109,845.95	164,321.74	741,627.65
Turkey	229,366.22	79,293.86	136,566.80
Denmark	139,579.14	102,251.40	104,270.18
Other countries	473,556.36	393,580.48	269,466.54
Total	6,017,824.37	5,361,459.33	6,580,617.14

Exportation from Belgium of miscellaneous drugs (including learks, flowers, plants, roots, seeds, barks, medicinal essences and oils, pharmaceutical preparations (not specially mentioned), amber, camphor, etc.)

Country.	Quantity.			Value.		
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.			
Germany	4,080	5,198	5,237	\$930,630.56	\$1,186,788.30	\$1,194,410.99
England	1,669	1,773	1,654	380,602.20	504,472.42	377,173.92
Holland	523	608	939	119,228.45	138,751.75	214,132.34
France	542	432	352	123,709.91	98,649.63	80,286.47
Hamburg	174	90	282	39,554.19	20,504.90	64,371.87
Norway .....	.....	115	113	.....	26,149.57	25,781.33
Italy	18	52	91	4,228.44	11,813.53	20,923.54
United States	100	181	69	22,831.81	41,301.61	15,638.02
Other countries	947	536	575	215,876.19	21,055.72	131,283.88
Total tons	8,053	8,985	9,312	1,836,721.75	2,049,487.46	2,124,001.86

4. IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Any reasonably complete list of drugs, chemicals, proprietary articles, perfumes, and druggists' sundries imported from the United States can not be given. Official statistics, as in the case of the export trade, are wanting. The Government publication heretofore mentioned indicates the importation of such articles from the United States during the past three years to have been:

Miscellaneous chemical products.—In 1894, 5,832,860 pounds; 1895, 4,460,359 pounds; 1896, 10,321,093 pounds.

Miscellaneous drugs (articles sold by druggists).—In 1894, 359,095 pounds, valued at \$40,949; in 1895, 228,160 pounds, valued at \$26,021; in 1896, 4,108,735 pounds, valued at \$468,582.58.*

It may further be stated upon general information obtained from local druggists that the principal articles of American origin handled by the trade in Belgium are: (1) Pharmaceutical specialties; (2) simple drugs, including quinine, sarsaparilla, etc.; (3) cascara sagrada, hamamelis virginiana, hydrastis canadensis, piscidia erythrina, polygala virginica.

In general I am informed that most of the simple drugs imported into Belgium come from Germany, especially Dresden, while the greater part of the proprietary articles are imported from England.

The question relative to the imitation of American medical preparations can only be authoritatively answered by a practical druggist thoroughly conversant with the articles on sale in both the United States and Belgium. It involves a knowledge of all preparations put up in the United States, and if such goods in appearance are offered for sale in Belgium it must be determined whether they are genuine or imitations. The sale of American preparations is, however, so limited as not to apparently justify any extensive imitation thereof. I do not know of any factory or druggist professing to imitate them. Further, the law protects from imitation any article of which the trade-mark has been duly registered.

5. SALE OF DRUGS IN LAY STORES.

Drugs, chemicals, and proprietary articles partaking of the nature thereof may not be sold in department or other stores not belonging to one or the other class of drug stores as already mentioned. Perfumes and many articles of druggists' sundries are sold, but the competition with druggists is not appreciable, as such articles are, for the most part, outside these latter's trade. Department stores generally undersell regular houses dealing especially in a limited number of articles.

* The Belgian figures, as given by Consul Morris, for 1894 and 1895 are undoubtedly underestimates. The following shows our exports of chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines to Belgium for the fiscal years 1895, 1896, and 1897, which correspond, as nearly as the accounts will permit, with the Belgian calendar years 1894, 1895, and 1896, as given by the Bureau of Statistics:

Articles.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Ashes, pot and pearl.....	\$1, 608	\$5, 158	\$900
Dyes and dyestuffs.....	65, 135	67, 806	71, 473
Medicines, patent and proprietary.....	6, 712	9, 823	12, 208
Roots and herbs.....	1, 220	535	2, 045
All other.....	123, 613	228, 372	303, 254
Total.....	198, 288	251, 694	389, 880

6 AND 7. PRESCRIPTIONS.

The law requires that physicians' prescriptions must be kept on file for ten years. It may here be mentioned that druggists require physicians' prescriptions much more generally than their colleagues in America. Many of the so-called simple medicines, if at all compounded, can be obtained here only on a prescription. Many druggists require the purchaser of poisons to sign a printed blank form stating the use to be made of same and giving his name and address.

Druggists are permitted to renew physicians' prescriptions from time to time and must give copies thereof upon the request of the original client. In many instances the latter is required to sign a printed blank request for the renewal of his prescription. The law of 1878 relative to the responsibility and liability of prescription druggists is at present being revised.

8. PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

The candidate for a diploma as pharmacist must have a thorough preliminary education, including six years at least in the study of the "*Humanités*," which means Latin, Greek, mathematics, sciences, and philosophy, as taught in the *Athenées*, which correspond to the high school or university preparatory school. He must then take at the university his course of two years in science, and finally the course of two years in the school of pharmacy, annexed to the medical department of the university.

After graduation, before he is allowed to establish an independent business, he must serve one year as clerk in a prescription pharmacy. Graduates of American colleges of pharmacy, as well as all other foreign pharmacists, may be admitted to practice their profession in Belgium after compliance with the requirements of law. They must first satisfy the minister of public instruction that their diplomas are authentic and that they have the right to practice pharmacy in their respective countries; they must prove their good moral standing and explain the reason of their desire to establish themselves in Belgium. After these preliminaries the minister submits all the documents to the duly constituted jury; this body examines them and determines whether the candidate has passed through a course of instruction equivalent to that required by Belgian law; it may, in its judgment, submit him to a supplementary examination. The report of this jury is finally made to the minister, who decides upon the request of the candidate in accordance therewith.

As pertinent to the present subject, it may be permissible to quote the paragraph relative to medicines and drugs in my report on American goods at Ghent, dated December 18, 1897:

During my residence here I have been impressed with the difficulty of obtaining many familiar medicinal preparations. There seems to be scarcely any better index of the differences which exist among nationalities than the medicine which people

take and how they take it. In Belgium, as in all continental countries, the physician has a relatively clear field. He is little hampered by the existence of patent medicines. Few people attempt to cure themselves by simple remedies purchased already prepared. A doctor's prescription is considered indispensable. So far, therefore, as concerns the so-called patent medicines the doctor is an element of opposition to be considered. Druggists are interested in keeping out anything which competes with prescription compounding.

These two reasons may, in a measure, account for the absence of very many remedies which, if once introduced, would find a ready market and regular sale. The two classes of medicines which may be considered as presenting necessity for different methods of introduction are compound and simple remedies. The former, it seems to me, might, so far as their sale would not conflict with local regulations, be placed upon this market through the agency of the so-called "droguistes," who are not really chemists, but still sell many of the commoner and coarser articles and bottled preparations found in American drug stores. I would say that they were much better prepared and more willing than the regular chemists (French pharmaciens) to sell all kinds of patent medicines, such as remedies against rheumatism, and pain ointments, inhalers, inhaling apparatus, cod-liver oils, preparations of beef, wine, and iron, and other similar harmless preparations in general use. Very many American specialties of this order would find a good sale in Belgium if properly advertised and pushed.

Of the other lines of drugs for which I am disposed to believe a market might be had, medicinal wine, fluids, extracts, and pills are the principal. All simple drugs which are used in the prescription department should be introduced through wholesale drug houses. Very little advertising of American drugs has heretofore been attempted here, and such as is done is ineffective because of failure to employ the language, terms, weights, and measures of this country. All articles which are sold by weight or measure should be quoted in accordance with the metric system and prices should be expressed in francs. American circulars, untranslated and unadapted to the needs of the country to which they are sent, are practically worthless.

All medicinal preparations intended for popular use when sent to this country for sale should be accompanied by directions for use printed in the Flemish (Dutch) language; otherwise their sale will be limited to the comparatively small circle of French-speaking people. With proper advertising and reasonable distribution of free samples, I have not any doubt of the possibility of the introduction of many American drug specialties upon this market. There is a need for many of them, and the fact of their absence is almost entirely due to ignorance of their existence.

HENRY C. MORRIS, *Consul*.

GHENT, *March 22, 1898.*

BELGIUM.

1. THE DRUG BUSINESS.

In Belgium the drug business is conducted independently, and is not regulated by the Government as to extent and number of stores.

2. DRUGGIST v. PHARMACIST.

The drug business in Belgium is divided into two distinct branches, viz, pharmacy and drugs.

The pharmacist prepares and sells all drugs for medicinal purposes, and has the sole right to deliver compounded prescriptions. He can not prescribe or administer medicine on his own authority, assume any other title than that authorized by his diploma, nor exercise his

profession in any other manner than that stipulated by law. He is restricted by law to one laboratory. He must reside at his place of business, and his name must appear in legible characters upon his sign, labels from his laboratory, letter heading, and bills. No other name or qualification other than the title of pharmacist can appear thereon without the authorization of the provincial medical commission, except upon specialties, when the stamp of the manufacturer may be affixed in juxtaposition with the name of the pharmacist.

No other business can be carried on in the laboratory. If, however, the pharmacist is also engaged in the drug business, he is allowed to keep his drugs in his laboratory. Pharmacists are prohibited from delivering medicines indicated as poisonous otherwise than on prescription written and signed by a doctor, veterinary pharmacist, or by a person honorably known, who must state the use for which the poison is required.

The druggist is confined to the retail trade of drugs and other commercial objects, as well as chemical products, employed in medicine, and also used in various trades.

All simple substances used in medicine, but which have not been subjected to any pharmaceutical preparation whatever, are rated as drugs. Druggists are prohibited from selling or exposing for sale any pharmaceutical preparation, composition, or specialty; mixing simple medicaments, preparing remedies, or prescriptions written by practitioners or others.

The law regulating the sale of poisons by pharmacists is also applicable to druggists authorized to sell poisons. Druggists are subjected to the same regulations as pharmacists as concerns store, residence, name on sign, labels, and bills.

3 AND 4. EXPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Exports from and imports into Belgium of drugs, chemical preparations, and perfumery during the year 1897.

DRUGS.

(Medicinal leaves, flowers, plants, roots, seeds, barks, essences, medicinal oils, pharmaceutical preparations, amber, camphor, etc.)

Country.	Kilograms.	Pounds.	Country.	Kilograms.	Pounds.
EXPORTS.			IMPORTS.		
Denmark.....	50,143	110,315	Algeria.....	315,051	693,112
England.....	1,263,514	2,779,730	Australia.....	303,173	666,981
France.....	599,630	1,319,186	England.....	882,974	1,942,543
Germany.....	7,886,883	17,351,143	France.....	1,753,635	3,857,997
Holland.....	1,512,169	3,326,772	Germany.....	675,261	1,485,574
Italy.....	56,560	124,492	Holland.....	933,420	2,058,524
Norway.....	67,898	149,376	India.....	535,806	1,178,773
Portugal.....	602,142	1,324,712	Italy.....	2,350,998	5,172,196
Russia.....	110,133	242,293	Spain.....	2,235,346	4,917,761
Spain.....	89,583	197,083	Turkey.....	446,506	982,313
Sweden.....	34,218	75,280	United States.....	6,496,507	14,292,315
Switzerland.....	52,427	115,339	Other countries.....	654,167	1,439,167
United States.....	74,208	163,257			
Other countries.....	137,691	302,920			
Total.....	12,537,199	27,581,838	Total.....	17,582,844	38,682,256

CHEMICAL PRODUCTS.

(Acetates, carbonic, nitric, sulphuric acids, etc., chloride of lime, mercury, etc.)

Country.	Value.	Equivalent in United States currency.	Country.	Value.	Equivalent in United States currency.
EXPORTS.			EXPORTS—continued.		
	<i>Francs.</i>			<i>Francs.</i>	
Argentine Republic.....	140, 280	\$27, 074. 04	Other countries	1, 291, 283	\$249, 217. 62
Denmark	812, 756	156, 861. 91			
England	5, 358, 478	1, 034, 186. 25	Total.....	34, 049, 219	6, 571, 499. 26
France	6, 501, 921	1, 254, 870. 75			
Germany	7, 263, 861	1, 401, 925. 17	IMPORTS.		
Holland	2, 337, 169	451, 073. 62	England	9, 370, 568	1, 808, 519. 62
Italy	2, 079, 686	401, 379. 40	France	2, 969, 785	573, 168. 50
Norway	287, 115	55, 413. 19	Germany.....	11, 787, 987	2, 275, 081. 49
Portugal	672, 740	129, 838. 82	Holland	1, 429, 797	275, 950. 82
Russia	976, 072	188, 381. 91	Spain	945, 050	182, 394. 65
Spain	1, 562, 996	301, 658. 23	United States	3, 497, 042	674, 929. 11
Sweden	1, 264, 204	243, 991. 37	Other countries	846, 430	163, 360. 99
Switzerland	249, 938	48, 238. 03			
Turkey	428, 345	82, 670. 58	Total.....	30, 846, 659	5, 953, 405. 18
United States	2, 822, 375	544, 718. 37			

PERFUMERIES, ALCOHOLIC.

Country.	Value.	Equivalent in United States currency.	Country.	Value.	Equivalent in United States currency.
EXPORTS.			IMPORTS.		
	<i>Francs.</i>			<i>Francs.</i>	
Congo Free State	400	\$77. 20	France	349, 743	\$67, 500. 40
France	1, 889	364. 58	Germany	110, 694	21, 363. 94
Holland	2, 068	399. 12	Holland	14, 986	2, 892. 30
Other countries	3, 363	649. 06	United States	11, 865	2, 289. 94
			Other countries	19, 127	3, 691. 51
Total.....	7, 720	1, 489. 96	Total.....	506, 415	97, 738. 09

PERFUMERIES, OTHER THAN ALCOHOLIC.

Country.	Value.	Equivalent in United States currency.	Country.	Value.	Equivalent in United States currency.
EXPORTS.			IMPORTS.		
	<i>Francs.</i>			<i>Francs.</i>	
China	11, 200	\$2, 161. 60	England	24, 963	\$4, 817. 86
England	7, 398	1, 427. 81	France	347, 188	67, 007. 28
France	21, 571	4, 163. 20	Germany	47, 976	9, 259. 37
Holland	14, 380	2, 775. 34	Other countries	21, 338	4, 118. 23
Other countries	19, 897	3, 840. 12			
Total.....	74, 446	14, 368. 07	Total	441, 465	85, 202. 74

5. SALE OF DRUGS IN LAY STORES.

No other establishments exist here for the sale of drugs. Total number of pharmacies in Brussels and suburbs, 320, and 85 druggists.

I am informed by two leading pharmacists of this city, Messrs. Delchevalerie and Delarce, that American preparations are not imitated in this country. Foreign manufacturers of medical preparations protect their rights in Belgium through the tribunal of commerce, and by depositing samples of their preparations in the patent office.

In this consular district drugs, chemicals, and proprietary articles are sold by pharmacists and druggists. Such articles as soaps, perfumes, combs, nail and tooth brushes are sold in one of the department stores in this city.

6 AND 7. PRESCRIPTIONS.

The law requires that when physicians' prescriptions are once filled by the pharmacist they must be recorded daily in a register, in a clear, distinct, and exact manner, with date and name of physicians. These records must at all times be open to the inspection of inspectors of pharmacies.

All original prescriptions must be kept on file for ten years, and at any time during that period the parties who prescribed, or those for whom they were prescribed, have the right to a literal copy of same.

No pharmacist can, without the consent of the physician who prescribed or those for whom the prescription was prescribed, communicate or give a copy of same to any person whatsoever excepting the provincial medical commission of his district, when it shall be judged necessary to receive such communication, but he shall at all times strictly avoid all that might tend to excite or satisfy idle curiosity.

8. PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

No one can exercise the profession of pharmacist or druggist in this country unless he has obtained his grade according to law, and unless his diploma is signed by the medical commission of the province in which he has fixed his residence. If a foreigner possessing a foreign diploma requests permission of this Government to practice his profession in this country, the Government has authority to make an exception and grant his request if it is shown that the applicant is possessed of exceptional scientific knowledge which may be of public interest and useful to the country. Persons holding diplomas from foreign institutions desiring to practice the profession of pharmacist or druggist in Belgium must ask authorization by written request, addressed to the minister of interior and public instruction. This request also embodies the declaration of selecting Belgium as place of residence, and is accompanied by the following-named documents: Final diploma, showing that applicant has obtained the grade of pharmacist or druggist; Government diploma, if such is exacted by his country of origin; a Government certificate stating that the documents produced give the right to holder to practice his profession throughout his country.

There must be attached to the diploma a certificate delivered by competent medical authority showing that holder has passed a year in a laboratory. In default of this certificate he must furnish proof that he has worked in a laboratory in Belgium for a period of one year. These documents must be legalized by the Belgian diplomatic agent accredited to the Government issuing the diploma.

Native and foreign pharmacists must submit to an examination in the Belgian pharmacopœia.

GEO. W. ROOSEVELT, *Consul*.

BRUSSELS, *March 5, 1898.*

ANTWERP.

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3 AND 4. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

As far as can be learned, there is no quantity of the articles mentioned exported either to our country or any other, with the exception of the raw chemical products hereinafter specified. The exportations to the United States during the year 1897 were as follows: Aniline salt, \$55,831.34; bleaching powder, \$23,847.71; chloride of lime, \$23,123.92; potash, \$40,370.51. Besides these the other exports from this port were: Soda, \$6,403.54; phosphate, kind not specified, \$5,655.37; sulphur, \$3,619.93.

The following is a list of the principal medicinal preparations; proprietary articles, and so forth, imported into this district from the United States. In this connection it is necessary for me to state that a great quantity of the import is classified simply under the head of drugs, kind not specified, which amounted in bulk to 2,255,739 pounds. Chicory (roasted) was imported to the extent of 257,387 pounds; glue, 30,707 pounds; sponges, 26,344 pounds. These comprise all the importations at the port of Antwerp during the year 1896 under the head of drugs.

Following is a list of the principal American pharmaceutical preparations and proprietary articles which are found in use and for sale at the principal apothecary establishments: Fluid extracts manufactured by Park, Davis & Co.; sparadraps, or cerecloth, manufactured by Seabury & Johnson; Allecock's porous plasters; California fig sirup; Carter's little liver pills; Brown's bronchial troches; Emerson's bromo-seltzer; Bruh's remedy for seasickness; Van Buskirk's sozodont; Himrod's cure for asthma; Mother Seigel's sirup; Warner's pills and bromo-soda; Page's vapo-cresoline; Pond's extract; Valentine's beef juice.

Most of these articles are bought by local dealers from wholesale agents in London, and it is almost impossible to obtain any definite information as to the amount of them in use.

As far as it has been possible for me to learn, there exists here for sale no imitation or counterfeit of any American preparation; at the same time there is no law prohibiting the imitation of any product not patented or protected by trade-mark.

5. SALE OF DRUGS IN LAY STORES.

There are no drug preparations, proprietary articles, drug supplies, etc., sold in department or other stores not drug stores. The law holds a pharmacist responsible for every drug sold by him, which provision applies to proprietary articles as well as all others. In fact, the law requires that in the sale of the last-named articles the composition of the same, in detail, shall appear in connection with its label, though of late years this provision of the law has not been strictly enforced.

GEO. F. LINCOLN, *Consul*.

ANTWERP, *March 21, 1898.*

LIEGE.

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Few drugs are exported from Belgium. The exports are arsenical and ferruginous mineral waters, absinthe (wormwood), chiendent (dog's grass), bouillon blanc (mullein), coquelicot (red poppy), genet (dyer's genista), gentian, marshmallow, hops, linseed, mallow, and elder.

The industry in chemical products is very small. Surgeons' bandages and glass bottles are exported.

American medical preparations are not imitated in Belgium. All actions at law against imitation of proprietary articles are before the Belgian tribunal of commerce. There are no department stores in Liege. There are cooperative societies of the pharmaceutical associations, which provide medical aid and medicines at a small cost to the members.

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HENRY W. GILBERT, *Consul*.LIEGE, *April 16, 1898.*

DENMARK.

1. THE DRUG BUSINESS.

The drug business is regulated by the Danish Government.

The law of December 4, 1672 (Christian V), prohibits any person from transacting business as apothecary until he has passed the pharmaceutical examination, has obtained the privilege from the King, and taken the oath of office.

A bill has recently been introduced in the Danish Diet (Rigsdag) which stipulates much stricter terms than those embraced in the old law. The number of dispensaries in Denmark, inclusive of dependencies and colonies, is 184.

2. DRUGGIST v. PHARMACIST.

The apothecaries have the reserved right to retail certain drugs and chemicals, accorded by the royal decree of November 6, 1897.

The articles whose sale is thus reserved to apothecaries are the following:

Ætheroleum sabinæ.
sinapis.

Cantharis.

Euphorbium.

Folia belladonnæ.

digitalis.

hyoscyami.

stramonii.

Fructus colocynthis.

Herba aconiti.

cannabis indicæ.

conii.

lactucæ virosæ.

lobeliæ.

Lactucarium.

Oleum crotonis.

Opium.

Radix belladonnæ.

Radix gelsemini.	Flores verbasci.
hellebori nigri.	Folia bucco.
ipæcacuanhæ.	cocæ.
Ramuli sabinae.	farfarae.
Rhizoma veratri.	jaborandi.
viridis.	menyanthis.
Scammonium.	salviae.
Secale cornutum.	sennæ alexandrinae.
Semen calabar.	tinnevely.
colchici.	uvæ ursi.
crotonis.	Fructus anisi stellati.
hyoscyami.	cubebæ.
ignatii.	papaveris.
nucis vomicæ.	Glandula kamala.
stramonii.	lupuli.
strophanthi.	Gummi-resina ammoniacum.
Tuber aconiti.	asafetida.
Ætheroleum absinthii.	galbanum.
cajuputi.	Herba melissæ.
chamomillæ.	veronicæ.
cinae.	Lichen islandicus.
cubebæ.	Manna.
eucalypti.	Oleum jecoris aselli., Ph. D. 93.
fœniculi.	ricini.
juniperi.	Radix althææ.
origani cretici.	bardanæ.
petroselinii.	calumbæ.
rutæ.	cynoglossi.
santali.	pyrethri.
tanacetii.	ratanhiæ.
thymi.	sarsaparillæ.
valerianæ.	senegæ.
Balsamum copaivæ.	Resina guajaci.
Bulbus scillæ.	Rhizoma filicis.
Castoreum.	gei urbani.
Cortex cascarillæ.	hydrastis.
chinæ.	pimpinellæ.
condurango.	podophylli.
cranati.	rhei.
rhamni purshianæ.	serpentariæ.
Flores arnicæ.	valerianæ.
chamomillæ romanæ.	Semen sabadillæ.
cinae.	Tuber jalapæ.
kusso.	saleb.

Druggists need not pass any examination, and they have no privileges not enjoyed by any other retailers. The relative numbers can not be given, as a druggist goes in under the class called "retailers," and takes out his license as such.

3 AND 4. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

No drugs or chemicals of any importance are exported from Denmark.

Importers draw supplies from the United States, such as peppermint oil, podophyllin, seneca root, rhizoma hydrastis, vaseline, paraffin, calcined soda.

The American proprietary medicines imported consist of Allcock's plasters, Brandreth's pills, Mead's adhesive plaster, Florida water, hazelme, etc. None of these articles are imitated, but the only sure protection against imitation is to take out a patent and register the trade mark.

5. SALE OF DRUGS IN LAY STORES.

The following articles can only be sold by regular prescriptions in apothecaries' shops:

Acetanilidum.	Lactucarium.
Acidum carbolicum.	Liquor acidus Halleri.
liquidum	Nitras amido-hydrargyricus cum hydrargyro.
chromicum.	Oleum crotonis.
Ætheroleum sinapis.	Opium.
Agaricinum.	Paraldehydum.
Antipyrinum.	Phosphorus.
Aqua amygdalæ amaræ concentrata.	Podophyllum.
Calomel.	Pulvis ad pastam viennensem.
Cantharis.	ad pilulas cynoglossi.
Chloretum apomorphicum.	ipæacuanhæ thebaicus.
eocaicum.	Radix ipæacuanhæ.
morphicum.	Ramuli sabinæ.
pilocarpicum.	Resina jalapæ.
Chloroformium.	Resorcinum.
Codeina.	Salicylas natrico-coffeicus.
Coffeina.	Santoninum.
Collodium cantharidatum.	Secale cornutum.
Emplastrum hydrargyri.	Semen colchici.
Euphorbium.	hyoscyami.
Extractum belladonnæ.	nucis vomicæ.
colocyntidis.	strophanthi.
filicis.	Solutio jodi spirituosæ.
hyoscyami.	Sulfonalum.
nucis vomicæ.	Tartras stibico-kaliens.
rhei compositum.	Tinctura cantharidis.
secalis cornuti.	digitalis.
fluidum digitalis.	ætherea.
ipæacuanhæ.	lobeliæ.
secalis cornuti.	nucis vomicæ.
Folia belladonnæ.	strophanthi.
digitalis.	thebaica.
hyoscyami.	benzoica.
stramonii.	Trochisci santonini.
Fructus colocyntidis.	Unguentum cantharidis viride.
Herba lobeliæ.	hydrargyri.
Hædras butylo-chloralicus.	Vinum colchici.
chloralicus	thebaicum crocatum.
Jodoformium.	
Jodum.	

To the foregoing must be added the following articles not mentioned in the Danish Pharmacopœia:

Atropina, strychnina.	Sem. calabar.
Caps. c. ol. croton.	stramonii.
Chlor. hydrargyros. præc.	Sol. chlor. stibic.
Collod. cantharidatum.	nitr. hydrargyrosi.
Extr. aconiti.	Tinct. aconiti.
calabar.	calabar.
conii.	cantharid.
mezerei.	fort.
Gi-res. gutta.	colchici.
Herb. aconiti.	eolocynth. comp.
conii.	digital. rubra.
Jodet. hydrargyros. fl.	stramonii.
Massa. pil. res. jalap.	Ungu. nitr. hydrargyric.
Oxyd. stibic.	Vin. ipecac.
Rad. belladonnæ.	stibiat.
Rhiz. veratri.	thebaic.
Scammonium.	

Drugs last mentioned in the foregoing can be sold by any druggist or "retailer." Perfumes are sold by all "retailers." The Government has fixed a tariff for all articles named in the Danish Pharmacopœia. Other articles are not regulated by law and the competition among the druggists and retailers is keen.

6 AND 7. PRESCRIPTIONS.

Physicians' prescriptions are not kept on file, but are returned to the customers. For certain medicaments the physicians state on the prescription how many times they can be renewed, and each renewal is properly stamped on the prescription by the apothecary.

A prescription can not be used more than five times, even with the consent of the physician.

8. PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

Only persons having passed the pharmaceutical examination can transact the apothecary business in Denmark, or as responsible assistants in apothecary shops.

JULES BLOM,
Vice and Deputy Consul.

COPENHAGEN, *February 28, 1898.*

FRANCE.

The French Government, in order to carefully guard the health of its citizens, and to prevent the evils arising from the manufacture and sale of deleterious drugs and compounds, has from time to time passed

strict laws and regulations governing the practice of pharmacy and the preparation and sale of chemicals for industrial and commercial purposes.

1 AND 2. DRUG BUSINESS AND PHARMACY.

In France pharmacists are divided into two classes, pharmacists of the first class, and pharmacists of the second class. The length of time necessary for the taking of a degree in pharmacy is six years for either class. Three years of this period are spent in the laboratory of a pharmacy, doing practical work as an apprentice. The remaining three years are spent in undergoing a regular course of study in one of the French schools of pharmacy.

Before entering upon his collegiate course the applicant for the degree of pharmacist of the first class must have taken one of the following degrees: Bachelor of letters, bachelor of science, or one of three other degrees incident to the French system of education, for which there are no corresponding titles in the United States.

For the degree of pharmacist of the second class it is only necessary to produce a certificate of graduation from one of the French high schools. The course of study and the time and character of the examinations are the same for either class, except that for a degree for the pharmacist of the second class the graduate must be examined in the department in which he wishes to practice his profession. The French schools of pharmacy do not require a foreign student or graduate of pharmacy to follow a complete course of studies before awarding him a diploma. On the contrary, he is given credit for the studies previously pursued, and permitted to come up for final examination after having attended the lectures on the most advanced branches. The minister of public instruction, and not the faculty of the school, determines to which class the foreign student or graduate of pharmacy shall be assigned. To this official all applications have to be made, and to him full particulars regarding previous studies have to be given.

If the applicant be a graduate of a foreign school, more than one year's study is rarely exacted; although, in this, much depends upon the college which originally granted the degree. The English, German, and Austrian colleges of pharmacy, for example, are held in high repute, and graduates from these countries can readily obtain their degree in France. Graduates of American schools meet with more difficulty.

As French students of pharmacy are required to have taken certain classical degrees before entering the college, foreign candidates for a French degree are obliged to furnish proof that they have taken equivalent degrees in their own country. In other words, a graduate of an American college of pharmacy, no matter how proficient, would not be given a degree in France unless he were a bachelor of letters or presented certificates of an advanced education at home.

The number of pharmacies is not limited. A pharmacist of the first class can establish himself in any city or commune by registering his name with the préfet or sous-préfet of the department in which the city or commune is located. A pharmacist of the second class can only engage in business in the department in which he received his diploma. If he desires to change the location of his pharmacy and remove to another department, he will first have to undergo another examination in that department and receive a new certificate of aptitude.

While the laws by which a pharmacist is governed are severe, and infractions render him liable to heavy fines, or perhaps imprisonment, he is carefully protected from unjust competition. In France no one but a duly qualified apothecary is allowed to sell, or offer for sale, any pharmaceutical compounds or preparations for the use of the sick, except in special cases. Although, according to the strict letter of the law, a pharmacist can only sell medicines ordered through a doctor's prescription, by tolerance such articles as perfumery, fine toilet soaps, toothbrushes, etc., can be purchased in almost any pharmacy.

There are prescription drug stores, or pharmacies, and stores for the sale of crude chemicals (drogueries). It is not necessary to have a degree in pharmacy to open one of the latter, which deal solely in such articles as acids, borax, tartar, paints, oils, turpentine, camphor, etc. If the proprietors of these stores sell any pharmaceutical compounds or any of their drugs in medicinal weights, they are liable to a heavy fine. They can, however, sell certain articles of a poisonous nature for commercial or industrial purposes by carrying out the regulations prescribed by law. The list of poisonous substances is as follows: Hydrocyanic acid, vegetable alkaloids and other salts, arsenic and its preparations, belladonna together with its extract and tincture, chloroform, hemlock together with its extract and tincture, cyanide of mercury, cyanide of potassium, digitalis with its extract and tincture, tartar emetic, hyosciamus with its extract and tincture, nicotine, nitrate of mercury, opium and its extracts, phosphorus, ergot, stramonium together with its extract and tincture, corrosive sublimate, cocculus indicus, and essence of absinthe.

The laws regulating the sale and use, by druggists and manufacturers, of the substances contained in the above list are practically as follows:

Anyone wishing to sell one or several of the poisonous substances will first have to make a declaration to that effect before the mayor of the commune and give the address of his establishment.

Chemists or manufacturers using one or several of the above-named substances in their business must also make a similar declaration. The declaration is entered in a register kept for the purpose and a copy of the entry given to the declarer. In case of the removal of an establishment, a new declaration must be made.

Poisonous substances can only be sold or delivered to merchants, chemists, or manufacturers who have made the above declaration. They may also be delivered to pharmacists, but only upon a written order signed by the purchaser.

All purchases and sales of poisonous substances will be entered in a special register numbered and signed by the mayor or a commissary of police. The entries are made immediately at the time of sale. They indicate the nature and quantity of articles sold, together with the names, professions, and addresses of the seller and purchaser.

Manufacturers employing poisonous substances in their business are also obliged to keep a register in which are entered the purposes for which the poisons are used.

According to the directory of the city of Havre for the year 1898 there are 39 pharmacies, 23 druggists and herb merchants, and 19 drug commission houses located here.

3 AND 4. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

The official custom-house statistics show that the imports and exports of chemical products, drugs, and prepared medicines at the port of Havre during the twelve months ending December 31, 1897, were as follows:

Nature of merchandise.	Total commerce.		Commerce with the United States.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Chemicals and drugs	25, 530, 142	14, 354, 709	2, 482, 141	2, 351, 949
Medicines	32, 762	6, 132, 623	• 114	320, 148

The above figures represent the gross weight in pounds, and include merchandise of French origin, as well as that in transit to and from various points.

The value of declared exports of drugs, chemicals, etc., to the United States from the consular district of Havre during the year ending December 31, 1897, were:

Arsenic	\$3, 740. 35
Antimony	896. 81
Camphor	6, 278. 90
Chlorate of soda	778. 90
Ocher (yellow)	4, 824. 11
Saffron	11, 486. 30
Dyestuffs	97, 893. 97
Total	125, 899. 34

The following list shows in detail the character of the shipments of drugs and chemicals to the United States made in the steamers of La

Compagnie Générale Transatlantique at the port of Havre. These articles come from all regions of France, not from Havre alone.

Acetic acid, arsenic, carbonic acid, fluorhydric acid, prussic acid, sulphuric acid, anhydric acid, albumen, alum, antimony, sulphate of zinc, bromide of calcium, baryta, benzine, chloride of ethyl, chlorate of potassium, chlorate of ammonia, carbonate of soda, carbonate of potash, carbonate of lead, celluloid, chlorohydrate of potash, chloride of potassium, chloride of lime, chloride of calcium, chromate of lead, iron, and zinc, various chlorides, ethers, dye-wood extract; glycerin, various salts, sulphate of mercury, naphthalin, various nitrates, various phosphates, protéine, prussiate of potash and soda, saponine, various sulphates, salicilate of soda and potass. The foregoing may be classed under the head of chemical products. Those which follow may be classed under the head of drugs: Tincture of aconite, arnica, various balms, creosote, orange-flower water, lavender water, peppermint, tooth wash, toilet water, mineral waters, essences made from flowers, cod liver oil, lactopeptine, laudanum, patent medicines, various ointments, drugs for veterinaries, tonic wines, sirups, phénol, various pills, pomades, purgatives, soap powder, quinine, saffron, plasters, bichloride of mercury.

The sale of medicinal compounds or remedies the ingredients of which are only known to the proprietors is absolutely prohibited in France. The law requires the inventors or owners of such remedies to communicate the receipt of their preparations to the minister of commerce, with a list of diseases to which they are applicable, and a statement of the actual trials to which the medicines have been submitted. The National Academy of Medicine then examines the composition of the remedies to ascertain if their administration might be dangerous in certain cases; if the remedies are good in themselves; if they have produced or will still produce beneficial effects on humanity, and the proper price to pay to an inventor of a remedy recognized to be useful. The recompense is based (1) on the merit of the discovery, (2) on the advantages which have been obtained, or which are hoped to be obtained, in curing human ills, (3) on the personal advantages which the inventor has already derived from the remedy, or may hope to derive from its adoption.

If the inventor is not satisfied with the amount allowed in payment for his invention, he has the right to appeal to another commission, which may be appointed to revise the work of the first, to rehear the parties interested, and to make another report.

The minister, from the conclusions of the two committees, and after having granted a hearing to the inventor, will make a decision, naming the amount to be paid. An agreement will then be drawn up between the minister and the inventor, ratified by the conseil d'état, and the secret published without delay.

By ministerial decrees a number of foreign medicinal preparations,

after having been examined by the *Ecole Supérieure de Pharmacie* at Paris, have been allowed to be imported into France and placed on sale. Other foreign proprietary medicines and pharmaceutical compounds failing to receive the sanction of the above-mentioned school can not be introduced into this country. The names of these different compounds are all contained in a book published by the director-general of customs at Paris, from whom a copy can be purchased. The title of the publication is *Notes Explicatives du Tableau des Droits de Douane*, and the information respecting medicinal compounds will be found in volume 2.

No American proprietary medicines are imitated in France, although some standard articles, like Scott's emulsion of cod liver oil, Carter's little liver pills, etc., are put up in this country by or under an arrangement made with the American proprietors, in order to avoid customs duties and the cost of transportation.

5. SALE OF DRUGS IN LAY STORES.

In department stores no medicines of any kind are permitted to be sold, though perfumery, soap, glycerin, face powders, tooth wash, brushes, etc., can be bought in these establishments at prices very little in excess of wholesale rates.

6 and 7. PRESCRIPTIONS.

As a pharmacist is held strictly accountable for any accidents which may occur from a careless compounding of a doctor's prescription, it has been decided in the courts of law that the prescription is the property of the pharmacist. Unless it contains very poisonous or dangerous medicines, however, it is customary for the pharmacist to deliver it to the person purchasing the medicine. A true copy of all prescriptions is made by the pharmacist in a register kept expressly for that purpose, the copy is given a serial number and the number is written upon the prescription before it is returned to the person presenting it. The register is required by law to be kept at least twenty years.

A pharmacist can give copies of a prescription to persons originally presenting the same, or upon his or her written request. But under no circumstances can a copy be furnished without the knowledge and consent of the person for whom the prescription was originally filled.

It is illegal for an apothecary to change a doctor's prescription in any way. In case of a manifest error, which would make the administration of the medicine dangerous, the apothecary must refer the prescription to the doctor for rectification.

A person having two diplomas, one of medicine, the other of pharmacy, can not, according to law, practice both professions at the same time. An apothecary may, however, in case of an accident, give what aid he can to the wounded patient, and then turn him over to a doctor.

Physicians are not allowed to sell medicines to their patients or even keep a stock of specially prepared medicines on hand for dispensation,

except when the pharmacist of a locality refuses to make up a prescription according to the doctor's orders, and only then after duly stating his refusal; or again in cases where there is no pharmacy within $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles of the patient's residence. Although the doctor can not, in principle, sell or retail medicines, he has the right to have them prepared in his presence by a pharmacist of his choice, and take the same himself to his sick patient.

New laws governing the practice of pharmacy are at present being discussed in Parliament. They are designed, (1) to generally elevate the profession and make admission to it more difficult; (2) to abolish the grade of pharmacist of the second class, applicants for which are not required to be bachelors of letters; (3) to revise and reconstruct the laws governing the sale and use of poisonous drugs; (4) to abolish herb dealers; (5) to more perfectly protect the trade.

A. M. THACKARA, *Consul*.

HAVRE, *March 24, 1898.*

THE NEW FRENCH LAW GOVERNING THE STUDY AND PRACTICE OF PHARMACY IN FRANCE.

On March 24 last I sent to the Department a report on the drug trade of France, in which I mentioned that a new act, intended to modify the regulations governing the practice of pharmacy, was being discussed by the French Parliament. The act has now become a law, having been promulgated in the *Journal Officiel* of the 21st of April, 1898.

To American students desiring to obtain a French degree in pharmacy and to practice their profession in this country, the new law will be of special interest.

By the terms of article 2 an American, although obtaining a French degree, can not practice in France unless there exists between the latter country and the United States certain reciprocal arrangements by which the French pharmacist who has obtained an American degree is at liberty to practice his profession freely in the United States.

I give the text of the bill in full:

LAW CONCERNING THE PRACTICE OF PHARMACY, HAVING FOR ITS OBJECT THE RELEGATION OF PRACTITIONERS TO ONE UNIQUE GRADE OR CLASS.

The senate and the chamber of deputies have adopted, and the President of the Republic has promulgated, a law of which the following is the text:

ARTICLE 1. In future only one diploma shall be accorded, and that shall be a diploma of pharmacist of the first class. No change will be made regarding the superior degree of first-class pharmacist under the provisions of the law of July 12, 1878.

ARTICLE 2. Graduates of foreign schools, no matter of what nationality, can not practice their profession in France unless they have obtained a French degree,

granted only after having successfully passed the necessary examinations before the Superior Government School of Pharmacy.

A foreigner, although possessing a French diploma of pharmacy, can not practice this profession in France unless, by reciprocal courtesy or agreement, a French pharmacist possessing a diploma granted by a school of the country of which said foreigner is a native is permitted to practice in his (the foreigner's) country.

ARTICLE 3. Foreigners aspiring to a French degree of pharmacy must pursue the same course of studies and present themselves for the same examinations as a student of French nationality.

A special diploma may be granted and delivered to foreign students without conferring upon them the privilege of practicing pharmacy in France.

Aspirants for diplomas of this description shall pursue the same course of study and present themselves for the same examinations as French students.

Nevertheless, certain elementary branches may be dispensed with by foreign students or graduates of pharmacy pursuing their studies in France, and they may be allowed to complete their course by commencing in that class in which they were when at home, thus saving both time and repetition.

During a period of two years from the date of the promulgation of the present law students may begin their studies for the degree of pharmacist of the second class by virtue of the regulations which at present exist.

The proper authorities will decide upon the date after which diplomas of pharmacist of the second class shall cease to be delivered.

Pharmacists of the second class may henceforth practice their profession in any department of France.

The present law, passed and adopted by the senate and chamber of deputies, shall be put into execution by the Government.

A. M. THACKARA, *Consul*.

HAVRE, *April 28, 1898.*

CALAIS.

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3 AND 4. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Nothing is exported from this consular district, unless possibly a small quantity of herbs.

There are no direct imports into this district from the United States, but, via London, a few American specialties come in, such as "Cuticura," "India-rubber plasters," "Valentine's meat juice," "Bird's extract," and "Bromidia."

Imitations.—I do not know of any imitations of American medical preparations. No doubt the trade-marks act would prevent same. Imitations can be punished if made on articles "dépose" (patented)—that is, a special protection obtained by the foreign makers against imitations in France. At one time there was a large sale in France of calcined magnesia, copying the English make, in bottles made in France and filled with fresh-made magnesia. The English maker had "dépose" his article, and sued the imitator and secured judgment. The purgative water "Eau de Janos," which is put up in bottles at Budapest, Hungary, and sold in France, was copied by French chemists. The Eau de

Janos Company secured a patent "dépose," so that no more of the imitation article was sold in France. There are some imitations of names; for example, the "Shakers" preparations. A company at Lille has made immense publicity on so-called "Shaker remedies," but in liquid form, and sold at the high price of 4.50 francs (90 cents) per bottle, while the genuine preparations were dry herbs. While on this subject I would say that it is understood here that there are some drugs made in France that are interdicted in the United States; for example, a powder called "Trional," claimed to produce sleep. The interdiction is wisely printed on the box, although it is still prescribed freely by French doctors.

5. SALES IN DEPARTMENT STORES.

There are no such stores, but the specialties as sold by druggists are generally at a reduction from the printed price on the product. Mineral waters are sold by grocers and others. They are not classed as drugs.

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CHARLES W. SHEPARD, *Consul*.

CALAIS, *March 29, 1898.*

LILLE AND ROUBAIX.

* * * * *

In Lille there are 76 chemists and 50 druggists.

No druggist is allowed to fill a prescription. This is strictly the work of the chemist.

Very little in the line of druggists' supplies is exported from this district. The exportation of chemicals to the United States for the manufacture of soap and for dyeing materials amounts yearly to about \$130,000.

Articles enumerated in this category arriving in large seaport towns from the United States are reshipped to Paris. Purchases of these goods are then made in Paris in small lots by department buyers.

There is no law to prevent the imitation of foreign preparations, but I have no knowledge of any such imitation in this district.

Department stores on a large scale do not exist in this district. There are but two, of little importance, in Lille, where small quantities of soap and perfumes are sold. The prices are usually slightly lower than in drug stores.

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W. P. ATWELL,
Commercial Agent.

ROUBAIX, *March 7, 1898.*

IMPERIAL DECREE OF MARCH 23, 1859, RELATING TO THE INSPECTION OF CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' ESTABLISHMENTS.

INCLOSURE IN COMMERCIAL AGENT ATWELL'S REPORT.

Napoleon, by the grace of God and the national will Emperor of the French, to all present and to come. Amen. On the report of our minister, secretary of state in the department of agriculture, commerce, and public works; according to the laws of the 16th and 24th August, 1790, and the 19th and 22d July, 1791; according to the laws of the 19 ventose and 21 germinal, year XI; according to the Government decree of the 25 Thermidor of the same year; according to the annual laws of the revenue budget; according to the laws of 14th June, 1854, and the decree bearing the regulation of the public administration of the 22d August following, our state counsel decided, we have decreed, and do hereby decree, the following:

ARTICLE 1. The inspection of chemists' laboratories and druggists' stores, formerly made by medical experts, is now assigned to officers of the board of health. Each department shall be inspected at least once a year by three members of this board, who shall be specially appointed by the prefect.

ARTICLE 2. The high schools of pharmacy of Paris, Strasberg, and Montpellier will continue to exercise, in all that appertains to the inspection of chemists' laboratories and druggists' stores, the functions that have been conferred upon them by article 29 of the law of the 21 germinal, year XI.

ARTICLE 3. The payment of the expenses of inspection shall be provided for in conformity with the laws and regulations in force.

ARTICLE 4. Our minister, secretary of state in the department of agriculture, commerce, and public works, is authorized to execute the present decree.

Done at the palace of the Tuilleries, 23d March, 1859.

NAPOLÉON, *Emperor*.

By the minister, secretary of state in the department of agriculture, commerce, and public works.

MARSEILLES.

1. THE DRUG BUSINESS.

There are 136 drug stores in Marseilles, or 1 to 3,235 inhabitants. I am told that the business in Marseilles is not profitable and that there are very few druggists in this city who clear \$1,000 per annum. There is no law, local or national, limiting the number of such establishments, and they spring up in response to the law of supply and demand. There is no distinction here between prescription drug stores, and all are in charge of regularly graduated and licensed pharmacists. Establishments known as "druggeries" handle quantities of bulky roots, herbs, and seeds, but sustain no real relation to the drug business.

3 AND 4. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

The total value of the drugs exported from Marseilles to the United States in the year ended June 30, 1897, amounted to \$63,909.25. These included gentian leaves, hellebore, thyme, rosemary, and marjoram. There was also exported to the United States glycerin to the value of \$132,778.60; licorice, \$418.30; chloride of soda, \$2,956; chloride of lime, \$20,666.35, and castor oil, \$3,547.60. There was no exportation of proprietary articles.

I append a list of American proprietary articles sold by an English exporting house, which find sale in a few of the more important pharmacies in Marseilles. So far as I know American goods are not imitated, and the law prohibiting such imitations is strict.

5. SALE OF DRUGS IN LAY HOUSES.

As there are almost no department stores here, there is no competition detrimental to the regular pharmacists. Everything is specialized in France, and to an extent unknown elsewhere. Of late years a few "bazaars" have come into existence, but as yet they have not taken on the sale of drugs.

6. PRESCRIPTIONS.

The prevailing rule among the druggists here is to copy all prescriptions in a book and return the original, the owner thereof controlling and retaining it. The druggists preserve their copies for at least one year.

FRENCH AND FOREIGN PHARMACISTS.

Under the law French citizens and foreigners stand upon the same footing in respect to the practice of pharmacy. That is to say, any foreigner willing to study here three years and to practice three years and who then passes his examinations will be given a diploma, but the diplomas of foreign colleges are not recognized and foreign experience carries no weight.

ROBERT P. SKINNER, *Consul*.

MARSEILLES, *March 7, 1898.*

Patent medicines and proprietary articles.

Articles.	Retail price.	Articles.	Retail price.
	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>
Allcock's porous plaster.....	1 1½	Gayetty's water-closet paper.....	2 0
Allen's hair restorer.....	6 0	Himrod's asthma cure.....	4 0
Zylobalsamum.....	3 6	Lauman's Florida water.....	1 0
Ayer's cherry pectoral.....	4 6	Perry Davis's pain killer.....	(a)
Batchelor's hair dye (black or brown).....	4 6	Pond's extract witch hazel.....	2 3
Bay rum.....	6 6	Radway's ready relief.....	2 9
Brandreth's capsicum plasters.....	1 1½	"Star Mills" medicinal paper.....	1 9
Bristol sarsaparilla.....	11 0	Tarrant's seltzer aperient.....	4 6
Chevalier's life for the hair.....	4 6	Valentine's meat juice.....	5 0
Dalley's pain extractor.....	1 1½	Van Buskirk's sozodont.....	3 6
Davidson's syringes.....	10 0	Warner's safe cure.....	4 6
Fellow's sirup hypophosphites.....	8 0	Winslow's soothing sirup.....	1 1½

a As bottled in America can be imported.

One shilling equals 24.333 cents.

NANTES.

I have not been able to obtain the exact amount of the exports and imports of drugs and chemicals. I have not found any French imitations of American drugs, excepting an emulsion sold in Tours which somewhat resembles Scott's. Photographers' supplies and a few other chemicals are sold in department stores. Perfumes and druggists' sundries are sold in stores devoted to the sale of these articles alone. Druggists' sundries are also sold in barber shops. The prices are usually printed on the packages, and these prices mostly adhered to. The department store is not so common here as in America. There are glove, millinery, grocery, dry goods, hardware, shoe, hat, vegetable, furniture, jewelry, drug, and many other stores devoted almost exclusively to the sale of the respective articles indicated by their names. Scott's emulsion, Pond's extract, the Shaker and Cuticura remedies, and St. Jacob's oil are on sale here.

JOSEPH J. BRITAIN, *Consul*.

NANTES, *March 10, 1898.*

NICE.

3 AND 4. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

No drugs, chemicals, proprietary articles, or druggists' sundries are exported from the district to other countries. The only exports are perfumery of all kinds. I append a list of such, with approximate wholesale prices per kilogram (2.2046 pounds):

Enfleurage grease.—Prepared from many kinds of flowers, the degree of concentration being indicated by numbers:

Nos. 6 to 12.....	\$1. 20
No. 24 (extra).....	2. 40
No. 36 (concentrated)	2. 80 to 3. 20

Perfumes.—Extracted from enfleurage grease:

Triple extracts, No. 24.....	\$3. 20
Quadruple extracts, No. 36.....	4. 80
Concentrated, No. 72.....	8. 00 to 9. 00
Highest concentration, No. 240.....	26. 00 to 36. 00

Essential oils.—Of these there are many kinds obtained from flowers, berries, fruits, beans, spices, woods, roots, etc. A wholesale price list will name over a hundred items at prices ranging from \$1 to \$500. The following are among those frequently sent to the United States:

Geranium (grasse).....	\$18. 00 to \$20. 00
Iris, liquid.....	46. 00
Neroli.....	45. 00 to 60. 00
Neroli, superior.....	65. 00 to 95. 00
Roses.....	210. 00 to 320. 00

Roses de grasse	\$440.00 to 500.00
Roses de grasse (artificial)	100.00
<i>Concrete essences.</i> —From ordinary flowers:	
Roses, jasmine, etc	200.00
Violets	360.00
Violets, extra	500.00
Iris	200.00 to 320.00
Iris, extra	400.00

Aromatic waters.—Orange flower and rose water, per liter (1.0567 quarts):

Triple	\$0.14
Triple, superior	18
Quadruple	24

No drugs, chemicals, proprietary articles, perfumes, and druggists' sundries being imported direct from the United States, it is impossible to give a satisfactory list of articles sold by chemists and druggists, as the latter are compelled to obtain them, if they require any, from wholesale merchants in Paris or London. It is believed that several imitations of American specialties are sold, notably that of listerine. There are laws prohibiting such imitations, but they are very difficult to enforce.

There are no department stores; drugs, chemicals, proprietary articles, perfumes, and druggists' sundries being sold by chemists, the latter article also by druggists. Perfumes are also sold in perfumery and hair-dressers' shops. There is no restriction to the sale of perfumes. Dealers quote whatever retail price they may choose, and touching proprietary articles these are often sold under the prices printed thereon.

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HAROLD S. VAN BUREN, *Consul.*

NICE, *June 9, 1898.*

ST. ETIENNE.

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No drugs are exported from this district to the United States.

Fellowes' sirup of the hypophosphites and bromidia are about the only American preparations sold here. However, I should add that at the present time a considerable number of American preparations are finding favor among French doctors, and more especially such remedies as are derived from the vegetable kingdom; but the raw material, if I may so speak, is first imported to Paris where it is manipulated to suit the French requirements.

Perfumery and certain ordinary druggists' sundries are sold by hair dressers and the large bazaars, while chemical products, unless those employed in the arts, are only to be found in the drug stores; no printed prices are required to be displayed.

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HILARY S. BRUNOT, *Consul.*

ST. ETIENNE, *April 26, 1898.*

GERMANY.

In compliance with instructions I have to report that the retail sale of drugs and medicines, and the preparation of physicians' prescriptions are regulated throughout Germany by an elaborate and strictly enforced code of laws, which cover every detail of the business itself, the qualifications of pharmacists, the conditions under which certain prescribed lists of drugs may be sold, and new pharmacies established. This code of laws has been compiled into two small volumes, which are herewith transmitted.* The first contains all enactments affecting the pharmaceutical profession down to the year 1894, while the second or supplementary volume includes all amendments and new regulations made from January, 1894, down to the close of 1897. In so far as the questions submitted by the American Pharmaceutical Association are susceptible of answer from the information accessible to any one of less than expert knowledge, the replies are as follows:

1. THE DRUG BUSINESS.

The number of apothecary shops in Germany is regulated by Government according to the population of each city, town, village, or commune, the principle being that while every community shall be conveniently supplied, the pharmacies shall not be so numerous as to prevent each from earning a reasonable income. The proportion of population to each pharmacy is theoretically from 8,000 to 10,000 but in a rapidly growing city or town a concession is sometimes given for a district that contains only 7,000 people, but always with the expectation that normal growth will soon bring the clientèle of the new pharmacy up to the normal standard. The authority to grant concessions for new apothecaries is vested in the *Regierungs Präsident*, or chief imperial official in each province or governmental district. As such a concession is considered valuable—the average being about \$25,000—they are eagerly sought for, and there are usually several applications on file for each new license about to be granted. Provision is made for protests against such new concessions by the neighboring pharmacies, which naturally resist any undue increase in their number. These protests generally show the amount of receipts and profit earned by each complainant during the preceding year, which is certified by the official inspector who is required to thoroughly inspect all pharmacies in his district at least once in three years, and if a sufficiently strong case is made out the pending concession is refused, or suspended until it may become necessitated by a further increase of local population.

2. DRUGGIST v. PHARMACIST.

Drug stores in Germany are of two classes, the "*Droguerie*" or wholesale drug store, where the sale of certain drugs in bulk is generally combined with a trade in paints, oils, mineral waters, and various

* Filed in the Bureau of Foreign Commerce.

other materials that have no relation to medicine, and (2) the "Apotheke," or true pharmacy, administered by an educated and licensed pharmacist. The differences between these two kinds of establishments are various and radical; for example the Apotheke is authorized to prepare and sell physicians prescriptions, while the Droguerie is not; the pharmacy may keep and sell everything that belongs to the authorized materia medica of Germany, while there is a long list of articles given on pages 162-169 of the volume herewith transmitted, which the Drogueries are forbidden to keep or offer for sale. Finally, a pharmacy can be kept only by a licensed pharmacist, while any merchant with sufficient capital may keep a Droguerie. Frankfort, with a population of 244,000, has 22 pharmacies and about the same number of wholesale stores that make a specialty of certain kinds of drugs and medicinal materials.

3. EXPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

The drugs, chemicals, and proprietary remedies manufactured in this district (Frankfort-on-the-Main) and exported to the United States, together with their present wholesale market values are as follows, per kilogram of 2.2046 pounds:

Chemicals.	Price.	Chemicals.	Price.
Nitrate of thorium	\$11.42	Pyramidon	\$32.70
Xylidine	.44	Benzosole	19.61
Lanthanum nitrate	42.84	Neutrose	2.66
Hydroquinone	13.15	Formal, pure	.35
Caustic soda	.24	Loretin	9.52
Quinine sulphate	8.33	Tumenol Venale	5.23
Antipyrin	22.61	Dermatol	8.09
Phenacetine	2.50	Ajathin	65.45
Migranine	20.34	Symphoral, N	8.33
Alumol	7.75	Koch's tuberculine, per cubic centimeter	4.52

A catalogue of Wilhelm Kathe, of Halle, the standard manufacturer of and dealer in drugs for the whole of Germany, is herewith transmitted. It gives substantially the whole materia medica of this country, with the present market value of each article as sold to the trade.*

4. IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

There are no available records from which a complete or trustworthy list of the drugs, chemicals, and proprietary medicines imported from America to this district can be compiled. Many prepared drugs, the raw materials for many more, and a few standard proprietary medicines are derived from the United States, but they are not separately specified in any accessible record. No case has come to my knowledge in which an American medical preparation has been imitated in this district. Such an article as polishing cream for russet shoes, and covered by an American trade-mark, has been imitated here, and the

* Filed in the Bureau of Foreign Commerce.

imitator has been prosecuted for infringement under the patent and trade mark law, which protects patented medicines and miscellaneous preparations like other patented inventions. But no patented or proprietary remedy can be sold to a consumer in Germany by anyone except a regularly licensed pharmacist, and not until it has been examined, analyzed, and formally approved by the medical department of the Cultus Ministerium at Berlin. In selling a patented medicine the apothecary becomes personally responsible for any injurious effect caused by such medicine when taken by a patient.

5. SALE OF DRUGS IN DEPARTMENT STORES.

In Germany all branches of trade are much more strictly classified than in most other countries, and while perfumes may be sold at a department store—but never at a pharmacy—no department store deals in drugs, medicines, or druggists' sundries.

6 and 7. PRESCRIPTIONS.

Physicians' prescriptions are copied in full into the register of the pharmacy when such prescription is first presented, and this register becomes thenceforward the official record. When the medicine so ordered is paid for the prescription is usually returned to its owner; if the medicine is charged on account the prescription is retained until the account is paid, but it is always subject to be reclaimed by the person for whom it was originally made, and must be returned when demanded and the previous account paid. In the province of Hesse prescriptions left with, or that have been once filled by, a pharmacist must be kept on file or record fifteen years. In Prussia no time limit is legally fixed, as the register forms the official record, but in practice all prescriptions not reclaimed by their owners are retained not less than ten years.

An apothecary may give to the owner for whom a prescription has been made and filled, or to anyone else, a copy of any prescription registered in his books, there being in this respect no legal restriction but the general principle which would restrain a merchant from giving a valuable secret to an unauthorized person. On the other hand, a pharmacist may refuse to fill a copied prescription which does not bear the actual signature of the physician, and this he would be quite certain to do if such copied formula should include a poisonous ingredient, for the result of which he would, in filling the copied prescription, become responsible.

8. PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

No person holding a diploma from a college of pharmacy in any foreign country is thereby recognized as a pharmacist and allowed to practice his profession in this country until he has passed the "State examination" as prescribed by the law of Germany. His foreign diploma has

a certain value in enabling him to reach a State examination without undergoing in Germany all the prescribed studies, but it is not final, and must be supplemented by the official German diploma, without which he can not become even an assistant in a German pharmacy. The course of study by which a student in this country may reach the grade of pharmacist is as follows: The ordinary course of the higher real-gymnasium, in which Latin is obligatory and thoroughly mastered. The candidate then serves three years as apprentice and three years more as assistant in an authorized pharmacy. He must then devote three semesters to theoretical study in a German university, at the end of which period he goes up for his State examination, on passing which he receives his diploma and becomes a qualified pharmacist. If he buys or opens a new Apotheke on his own account he must, before entering upon such business, take, before a qualified magistrate, the following oath:

"I swear, by the Almighty and All-knowing God, that since the authority has been given me to conduct independently the business of pharmacist in the German Empire, I will, to the best of my knowledge and ability, fulfill all the duties and obligations thereby imposed, or which may be hereafter thereto attached."

Pharmacists and their assistants are held to strict account for any error or inadvertence in preparing medicines under doctors' prescriptions, and cases of death or serious injury from such accidents are said to be rare in this country.

FRANK H. MASON,
Consul-General.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, *March 14, 1898.*

GERMANY.

1. THE DRUG BUSINESS.

The drug business, in general, is conducted independently as to the number of stores, but restricted by law as to the extent of the articles allowed. The prescription drug business (Apotheke) is a privilege, and regulated by the law of January 27, 1890. With reference to the regulations of the statutory law for the trades (in German, *Gewerbe-Ordnung*), published in *Reichs-Gesetzblatt*, 1883, page 177, I submit the following translation:

SECTION 1. The preparations in the annexed list (A), no matter whether possessing sanative powers or not, are only allowed to be sold at apothecaries' establishments (Apotheken).

NOTE.—This law, however, is not to be applied to materials of bandage (bandages, gauzes, wad, cotton-wool, etc.), nor to ingredients for preparing a bath, nor to any kind of soap. To artificial mineral waters it is only to be applied if they do not correspond in their component parts to the respective genuine mineral waters, or in case they contain antimony, arsenious acid, barium, chromium, anhydrous nitric acid, anhydrous muriatic acid, or anhydrous sulphuric acid.

SEC. 2. The drugs and chemical preparations mentioned in the annexed list (B) are only allowed to be sold in retail at prescription drug establishments.

SEC. 3. The wholesale trade, as well as the sale of the materials mentioned in the list (B) to prescription drug establishments or such State's institutions as serve the purposes of examination or instruction without being at the same time medical establishments, do not come under the above laws.

LIST A.

1. Decocta et infusa.
2. Styli caustici.
3. Extracta et tincturae.
4. Pulveres, salia et species mixta.
5. Mixture et solutiones.
6. Capsulae gelatinosae et amylaceae replete.
7. Electuaria.
8. Linimenta.
9. Pastilli-rotulae et trochisci-pilulae et granula.
10. Emplastra et unguenta.
11. Suppositoria.

There are some exceptions in the articles named in 3 to 11.

LIST B.

1. Acetanilidum.
2. Acida chloracetica.
3. Acidum benzoicum e resina sublimatum.
4. Acidum casnatinicum.
5. chrysophanicum.
6. hydrocyanicum.
7. lacticum et ejus salia.
8. osmicum et ejus salia.
9. sclerotinicum.
10. succinicum.
11. sulfocar bolicum.
12. valerianic et ejus salia.
13. Aconitinum, Aconitini derivata et eorum salia.
14. Adonidinum.
15. Æther bromatus.
16. jodatus.
17. Æthyleni preparata.
18. Æthylidenum bichloratum.
19. Agaricinum.
20. Aluminium acetico-tartaricum.
21. Ammonium chlorat ferratum.
22. Amylenum hydratum.
23. Amylium nitrosus.
24. Antipyrinum.
25. Anthrarobinum.
26. Apomorphinum et ejus salia.
27. Aqua amygdalarum amarar.
28. Aqua lauro-cerasi.

LIST B—continued.

29. Aqua opii.
30. Arsenium jodatum.
31. Atropinum et ejus salia.
32. Betolum.
33. Bismutum bromatum.
34. oxyiodatum.
35. salicylicum.
36. tannicum.
37. Blatta orientalis.
38. Bromalum hydratum.
39. Brucinum et ejus salia.
40. Bulbus scillae siccatus.
41. Butyl-chloralum hydratum.
42. Camphora monobromata.
43. Cannabinon.
44. Cannabinum tannicum.
45. Cantharides.
46. Cantharidinum.
47. Cardolum.
48. Cartoreum canadense.
49. sibiricum.
50. Chinidinum et ejus salia.
51. Chininum et ejus salia.
52. Chinoïdium.
53. Chloralum hydrat. crystallis.
54. Chloroformium.
55. Chrysarobinum.
56. Chinchonidinum et ejus salia.
57. Chinchoninum et ejus salia.
58. Cocainum et ejus salia.
59. Codeinum et ejus salia.
60. Coffeinum et ejus salia.
61. Colchicinum.
62. Coniinum et ejus salia.
63. Convallamarinum.
64. Convallarinum.
65. Cortex Chinae.
66. granati.
67. mezelei.
68. Cotoïnum.
69. Cubebæ.
70. Cuprum aluminatum.
71. salicylicum.
72. sulfocar bolicum.
73. Curare.
74. Curarinum et ejus salia.
75. Daturinum.

LIST B—continued.

76. Delphinium.
77. Digitalinum et ejus derivata.
78. Duboisinum et ejus salia.
79. Emetinum et ejus salia.
80. Euphorbium.
81. Fel tauri depuratum siccum.
82. Ferrum arsenieicum.
83. arsenicosum.
84. carbonic. saccharat.
85. citric. ammoniatum.
86. jodatum saccharatum.
87. oxydatum dialysatum.
88. saccharat.
89. reductum.
90. sulfuric. oxyd. ammon.
91. sulfuricum siccum.
92. Flores cinæ.
93. kooso.
94. Folia belladonnæ.
95. buceo.
96. cocæ.
97. digitalis.
98. jaborandi.
99. rhois toxicodendri.
100. stramonii.
101. Fructus colocynthidis.
102. papaveris immaturi.
103. sabadille.
104. Fungus laricis.
105. Galbanum.
106. Guajacolum.
107. Herba aconiti.
108. adonidis.
109. cannabis indicæ.
110. cicutæ virosæ.
111. conii.
112. gratiolæ.
113. hyoseyami.
114. Herba Lobeliæ.
115. Homatropinum et ejus salia.
116. Hydrargyrum aceticum.
117. bijodatum.
118. bromatum.
119. chloratum.
120. cyanatum.
121. formamidatum.
122. jodatum.
123. oleiænicum.
124. ostydatum via humida
 paratum.
125. peptonatum.
126. præcipitatum alb.
127. salicylicum.
128. tannicum oxydul.

LIST B—continued.

129. Hydrastis canadensis.
130. Hyoscinum et ejus salia.
131. Hyoseyaminum et ejus salia.
132. Iodoformium.
133. Iodolum.
134. Kaïrinum.
135. Kaïrolinum.
136. Kalium jodatum.
137. Kamala.
138. Kosinum.
139. Kreosotum (e ligno paratum).
140. Lactucarium.
141. Magnesium citr. effervescens.
142. salicylicum.
143. Manna.
144. Morphinum et ejus salia.
145. Muscarinum.
146. Narceïnum et ejus salia.
147. Narcotinum.
148. Natrium æthylatum.
149. benzoëum.
150. pyrophosphoricum ferra-
 tum.
151. salicylicum.
152. santonium.
153. tannicum.
154. Oleum chamomillæ æther.
155. crotonis.
156. cubebærum.
157. matico.
158. sabinae.
159. sinapis æthereum.
160. valerianæ.
161. Opium.
162. Paracotoïnum.
163. Paraldehydum.
164. Pasta guarana.
165. Pelletierinum et ejus salia.
166. Phenacetinum.
167. Physostigminum (Eserinum) et ejus
 salia.
168. Picrotoxinum.
169. Pilocarpinum et ejus salia.
170. Plumbam jodatum.
171. tannicum.
172. Podophyllum.
173. Propylominum.
174. Radix belladonnæ.
175. Colombo.
176. gelsemii.
177. ipæacuanhæ.
178. Rheï.
179. sarsaparillæ.
180. senegæ.

LIST B—continued.

181. *Resina jalapæ.*
182. *scammoniae.*
183. *Resorcinum purum.*
184. *Rhizoma filicis.*
185. *veratri.*
186. *Salolum.*
187. *Santonium.*
188. *Secale cornutum.*
189. *Semen calabar.*
190. *colchico.*
191. *hyosциami.*
192. *St. Ignatii.*
193. *stromonii.*
194. *strophanti.*
195. *strychni.*
196. *Sozodolum.*
197. *Stipites Dulcamare.*
198. *Strychninum et ejus salia.*
199. *Sulfonalum.*

LIST B—continued.

200. *Sulfur iodatum.*
201. *Summitates sabinae.*
202. *Tartarus stibiatus.*
203. *Terpinum hydratum.*
204. *Thallinum et ejus salia.*
205. *Thebainum et ejus salia.*
206. *Tubera aconiti.*
207. *jalapæ.*
208. *Urethanum.*
209. *Verathrinum et ejus salia.*
210. *Zincum aceticum.*
211. *chloratum purum.*
212. *cyanatum.*
213. *permanganicum.*
214. *salicylicum.*
215. *sulfocarbolicum.*
216. *sulfoichthyolicum.*
217. *sulfuricum purum.*

DRUGGIST v. PHARMACIST.

The prescription drug business is regulated by the foregoing law of January 27, 1890, and the statutory law for the trades (*Reichs-Gewerbe-Ordnung*, sec. 29; *Reichsgesetzblatt*, 174, d. d. March 5, 1875, December 25, 1879, May 6, 1884, July 6, 1889, etc.), as to (1) the persons qualified for the business, (2) the extent and number of stores, and (3) the articles offered for sale, viz:

1. The prescription drug business is a privilege only given to such pharmacists as have received the necessary certificate (approbation in German) by passing the respective examinations after practical and theoretical studies, viz: Three years as apprentices at an apothecary's, three years as assistants in an apothecary's chemical laboratory, and three semesters as students at a German university.

The stores and the manner of managing prescription drug business are examined by the authorities of the Government. The owners of prescription drug establishments are subject to a sharp supervision, but have in return the exclusive privilege of preparing medicine according to the prescription.

2. There is, in general, on an average 1 prescription drug establishment for about 8,000 to 9,000 inhabitants. The number of such prescription drug establishments in the whole of Germany was 5,175 in 1894. The number of pharmaceutical assistants was 5,916 in the same year.

3. Poisons and all the articles named in the foregoing lists A and B are only allowed to be sold at apothecary's prescription drug establishment.

Drug establishments without the said privilege exist in Germany in large numbers. Every grocer may sell drugs such as are not mentioned in the foregoing lists A and B.

3 AND 4. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

The exports of drugs and chemicals for the consular district of Freiburg to the United States were as follows in 1897:

From Mülhausen—Artificial gum, \$190.20; gum arabic, \$3,392.90; colors in paste, pigments, \$6,031.35; chlorate of soda and egg albumen, \$29,397.90; total, \$39,282.35; besides chemical colors from Lutterbach and sundry chemicals from Shann.

From the United States the imports are mostly articles asked for by American people living in Germany—Carter's Little Liver Pills, Beacham's Pills, Pond's Extract, etc. The law prohibits imitations where the articles are protected by patent.

5. SALE OF DRUGS IN LARGE STORES.

The trade in general being free and restricted by law only to the materials in the foregoing lists A and B, drugs, chemicals, perfumes, etc., are sold like other articles in department stores, which undersell the regular retail establishments.

6 AND 7. PRESCRIPTIONS.

The physicians' prescriptions are returned as receipts to the persons named on them.

The druggist (Apotheker) is not allowed to renew any medicine without the physician's direction "to be renewed" indorsed thereon, with signature and date. The druggist is neither allowed to give copies of prescriptions nor to prepare medicine from them for other people than the patients named on them.

In conclusion, I beg to refer to three books that may give the best information about the drug business in Germany:*

1. Reichs-Gewerbe-Ordnung (imperial statutory law for the trades), published at Berlin, at J. Guttentag's.

2. Die kaiserliche Verordnung betreffend den Verkehr mit Arzneimitteln vom 27. Januar 1890, ed. Otto Meissner, in Leipzig, Expedition der Drogisten-Zeitung. (The imperial order with regard to remedies given January 27, 1890, published in Leipzig at the office of the Druggists' Times.)

3. Pharmaceutischer Kalender (pharmaceutic calendar), edited by Dr. H. Böttger and Dr. B. Fischer, 2 volumes Berlin, at Julius Springer's.

E. THEOPHILUS LIEFELD, *Consul*.

FREIBURG, April 29, 1898.

GERMAN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF DRUGS, ETC.

There are no statistics at my command showing the value in detail as to countries of exports from Germany of drugs, chemicals, etc. But I herewith give, in Tables I and II, imports and exports from and to the

* These books are filed in the bureau of foreign commerce.

United States of such articles as are separately mentioned as coming from or going to the United States, at the same time giving the total German imports and exports by quantities of the same articles. It is in place here to state the total exports from the Berlin district to the United States, which amounted for drugs and medicines, 1896, to \$353,576.75; in 1897, to \$466,536.60; for colors of all kinds, 1896, \$280,562.62; in 1897, \$392,660.90.

I have not been able to trace, nor have I heard of any imitations of American medicines, though with the large American colonies in the larger German cities there is a steady demand for many, if not most well-known American preparations, and all the well-known articles of the kind can be found in the drug stores of the larger cities.

Department stores are thus far scarce in Germany and do not sell drugs and medicines, but they do sell proprietary articles, perfumes, and some sundry articles such as are kept for sale in American drug stores.

The total exports of Germany in 1897 of drugs, apothecary goods, and coloring stuffs were valued at \$77,761,740, which amount includes for aniline oils, salts, and colors, \$19,631,906.

TABLE I.—*Imports of drugs, medicines, etc., into Germany from all countries in 1897.*

Articles.	Total imports.	Imports from the United States.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Essential oils	353.5	30.6
Varnishes, etc	810.6	116.1
Wood color extracts	4,400.9	1,124.4
Lampblack	611.3	465.3
Color woods—"bluewood"	36,779.5	2,310.4
Tanning extracts	17,471.8	969.6
Wood alcohol	3,432.4	1,676.9
Lime (kalk), not specially enumerated	10,028.4	7,721.6
Quercitrin yellow	1,224.2	1,220.3
Oil of turpentine and other resinous oils	23,455.4	18,486.4
Blue vitriol	1,871.6	576.7
Articles, crude, for technical or medicinal use	7,004.6	351.3
Chemical preparations, not specially enumerated	5,467.6	320.5

TABLE II.—*Exports of drugs, medicines, etc., from Germany to all countries in 1897.*

Articles.	Total ex-ports.	Exports to United States.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Essential oils	271.5	44
Lead, color, and pastel pencils	1,312.4	109.6
Ultramarine	3,976.4	146.3
Juniper oil, rosemary oil	6.6	.7
Cyanide of potash (Kali Blutlaugen Salz)	635.5	327.3
Kalium cyan	1,068.1	55.8
Oxalic acid	2,124.6	598.3
Alum	22,433.9	1,320.7
White barite	1,814.1	577.7
Chloride of lime	13,638.2	4,629.5
Gelatines	665	1,243
Glues	4,655.1	466.6
Potash	13,099.6	2,102.6
Alizarin	8,640.8	2,310.8
Alkaloids and their salts	33.7	8.4
Ammoniac, carbonate, etc	2,643.1	634.2
Aniline oil and aniline salts, etc	9,177.9	2,149.1

TABLE II.—*Exports of drugs, medicines, etc.*—Continued.

Articles.	Total ex- ports.	Exports to United States.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Aniline and other tar colors	17,638.9	3,900.8
Antipyrin	15.7	1.3
Arsenic, white	1,339.1	514.7
Arsenic, other	547.3	425.4
Barite salts not specially enumerated	919.3	172.8
Bensoe acid	42.4	24.0
Berlin blue	656.7	38.3
White lead	14,786.2	1,420.4
Tartar emetic	364.3	81.2
Quinine, quinine salts, etc.	251.3	77.5
Chloride of calcium	890.1	60.1
Chloride of kalium	80,391.4	40,134
Chloride of natron	802.6	161.8
Tanning extracts	5,841.5	1,368.6
Kali sulphur	20,970.9	11,507.9
Manganese preparations	746.9	126.2
Red lead oxide	6,778.5	716.7
Mineral waters	37,253.6	2,935.2
Sulphide of natron	5,601.4	4,051.8
Salicylic acid, etc.	466.2	186.8
Sulphur of kalium and natrium	1,293.6	376.5
Zinc white, gray, etc.	17,630.3	2,192.6
Colors, coloring matter, tanning matter (not enumerated)	4,919.1	842.4
Articles, crude, for technical and medicinal use (not enumerated)	2,822.7	392.4
Chemical preparations, etc., not specially enumerated	18,325.9	1,344.9
Strontian preparations	85.2	30.1

JULIUS GOLDSCHMIDT,
Consul-General.

BERLIN, *March 26, 1898.*

APOTHECARY SHOPS IN GERMANY.

The following is an ordinance of the royal ministry of the interior of July 1, 1885, regarding the arrangement and management of apothecary shops and the preparation and sale of medicines translated by Consul Ozman, of Stuttgart:

I. ARRANGEMENT OF APOTHECARIES' SHOPS.

SECTION 1. Every apothecary's house must have, besides the dwelling apartments, the following rooms or localities: An apothecary's shop or store, a laboratory, a special cellar for drugs and chemicals, a storeroom, and a pounding chamber.

SEC. 2. All these premises belonging to the business must be in good building condition, must answer their purpose in every way in regard to size, situation, and arrangement, must be kept in good order, be thoroughly clean, and can not be used for any other purpose.

SEC. 3. The shop or store must be on the first floor, must have a separate entrance, be properly secured against dust, direct sunlight, and cold; be light and clean, and must contain a prescription table, the necessary shelves, and shrines made of odorless wood. The drawer frames must have wooden backs, opening at the base, and be 2.50 centimeters distant from the wall, and the drawer shelves must be provided with sides and buttons of wood running all through; also a supply of suitable jars, bottles, flasks, and boxes to keep the chemicals and medicines in.

Of utensils there must be on hand:

1. Scales.—Two taring scales of at least 500 grams capacity (one of them may be kept in reserve), four hand scales of different sizes, one of which of 5 grams capacity utmost, besides two separate scales for poisons and mnsk of 5 grams capacity utmost. The scale pans must be of hard rubber, horn, porcelain, turtle shell, or pure silver only.

2. Weights.—For each pair of scales in the store is required a weight piece of 200 grams, and besides this, with the exception of “one” and “two” milligrams, all other single pieces of precise weights of a normal set of weights. Each single piece of weight must be kept in a box with a well-closing lid and fitting in holes.

3. Several measures of porcelain or glass.

4. Mortars and pounding vessels.—One large mortar of porcelain or brass and six pounding (pulverizing) vessels of porcelain of different sizes, two separate vessels marked with burned letters poison and musk, and two such for salves—all of them with snout.

5. Ladles.—Unmarked, either of bone, hard rubber, horn, porcelain, turtle shell, or pure silver, and one marked spoon each for poison and musk.

6. Spatulae of bone, iron, horn, porcelain, or silver; spatulae for salves are to be kept separate from those used for extracts.

7. White, clean, and smooth card paper or small vessels of hard rubber or horn.

8. Two pill machines, one with partition furrows of wood, one with such of iron.

9. A portable steam cooking apparatus for gas, alcohol, or petroleum with boiler of tin or porcelain.

10. Clean collatories in sufficient number and selection.

11. Labels of white paper with dark lettering for inner and the same of red paper with black lettering for external medicines.

The foregoing articles are to be kept in the store or its immediate proximity; those used for poisons and musk must be kept with these.

SECS. 4, 5, 6, and 7 contain similar ordinances for the laboratory, cellar, storerooms, and drying room.

SEC. 8. There must be a separate suitable room for pounding and pulverizing drugs, in which larger quantities can be pulverized. It is forbidden to do this in the rooms designated under sections 3-7. This room must contain a large table, a large iron mortar with pestle, a root-cutting knife with board, and a mixing knife.

A crape sieve with bottom and cover, a fine hair sieve, two coarser hair or wire sieves, and two wire sieves of different network; then separate sieves with bottom and cover, properly marked for cantharides, metallics, salts, gum arabic, and sugar. The sieves must be kept and locked up in a clean shrine, free of dust.

SEC. 9. The stock of medicaments, etc., can only be kept in the rooms especially designated for them, and for the different categories such places are to be used as are best adapted to preserve their qualities. The same is to be observed for the jars, flasks, bottles, etc., as regards their tightness.

SEC. 10. The arrangement of the jars, etc., has to be done in such manner that the different categories and groups of medicinal articles are alphabetically set up in separate departments. The articles mentioned in Tabula B of the Pharmacopœia Germanica, including such of similarly poisonous qualities, are always to be kept under lock and key. If there are several shrines for poisons in an apothecary's shop the utensils for such poisons are to be kept locked up in the same shrine.

The articles contained in Tabula C, including all similar strong medicaments, are to be kept in localities separated from the poisons and other articles.

SEC. 11. All jars, flasks, bottles, boxes, etc., containing medical articles must be labeled outside in plain Latin language, with the designation as given in the Pharmacopœia.

The articles mentioned in Tabula B¹ and articles of similar attributes must be labeled on black ground with white letters; those of Tabula C and articles of similar effect on white ground with red letters, plainly readable even under artificial light; the other indifferent articles on light ground with black letters. The labeling of the jars, bottles, etc., is to be done by pasting varnished paper labels with printed or painted lettering on them, or by oil paint, or burned in on porcelain and glass vessels.

Removable covers or lids and inside bottles of jars must be labeled at least in writing.

II. THE MANAGEMENT OF BUSINESS.

SEC. 12. In every apothecary's store there must be a general catalogue, properly arranged and kept up, easily accessible to the persons employed.

SEC. 13. There must be besides an original volume of the *Pharmacopœia Germanica*, with the price list of articles, all laws of the empire and kingdom, all ordinances pertaining to the business of apothecaries, the sale of poisons, about scales and weights, ordered chronologically and duly registered, readily accessible to the employees; also the needful literature for reference in cases of poisoning; the latter must also contain information about dosing of poisons and strongly operating articles of medicine for the different ages, especially for children.

SEC. 14. All special ordinances in reference to the carrying on of the business, and the particular circumstances of the various apothecarys' shops; for instance, remarks and notes about the visitations of the past ten years, the orders of the county physician for medicines furnished to surgeons, and the directions of the medical college for the sale of patent medicines, etc., are to be preserved and in the absence of the owner to be delivered to the deputy, and are to be produced to the revisers when demanded.

SEC. 15. The employment of an assistant or clerk has to be approved of by the county physician (even if such clerk has graduated), and if found inefficient has to be reported to the county authorities. The discharge of a clerk has to be reported to the county physician, and the clerk has to be furnished with a testimonial, which must be authenticated by the county physician.

SEC. 16. No apothecary who does not possess the necessary scientific qualification as prescribed is permitted to take an apprentice. Apothecaries employing clerks can keep as many apprentices, and apothecaries employing no clerks can take no apprentices.

SEC. 17. Refers to the obligations of apothecaries to properly instruct and educate their apprentices. They have to be instructed especially (1) about the Government ordinances referring to the sale of drugs, of poisons, etc., and its manner and doses; (2) that the apprentice establishes a systematically arranged herbarium of at least 150 medicinal plants collected by himself, properly registered, and that he keep a diary of his pharmaceutic chemical compositions, with proper descriptions of the theory of operations connected therewith and the chemical process, with dates, etc. The numbers of such compositions must be at least six to twelve in the first and at least twenty-four in each following year.

SEC. 18. The owner of a pharmacy who has no assistant can leave his store only for a short time, and only after having provided for his immediate recall in case of need. In case of a longer absence from the place, especially overnight, he has to procure a substitute and report such fact to the physician of the place. Such substitute must be an examined (graduated) clerk.

SEC. 19. Apothecaries are not permitted to make contracts with physicians, or other persons practicing medicine without being doctors, to procure them business or to grant them special benefits.

SEC. 20. Permission of the Government is required to carry on a side business, such as a corridor drug business and the sale of liquor, and such may have to be carried on in separate apartments.

SEC. 21. Apothecaries may sell so-called patent medicines and explain their application to the purchaser, but they are not permitted to advertise particular medicines against diseases or bodily ailments, or in selling them designate them as such, and with the exception of special cases of necessity, such as burning or poisoning—when medical aid can not at once be procured—are not permitted to advise or treat sick people or animals.

SEC. 22. All medicines, as far as they are mentioned in the acknowledged pharmacopœia, must be prepared according to the prescription of such pharmacopœia unless

especially prescribed by the physician. If different modes of preparation exist the preparation must be prescribed by the physician ordering the same.

SEC. 23. Apothecaries are obliged to prepare prescriptions properly ordained by a regular physician at any time and without delay and deliver the same if the price is paid in cash. The preparation of a prescription marked "Cito" has to precede any other prescription.

SEC. 24. If errors occur in a prescription as to the maximum permission of doses, the apothecary has—if time and circumstances permit—to return the same to the prescribing physician in a closed envelope for correction or special confirmation. If, however, the doctor can not be reached at once, the apothecary has—in pressing cases—to reduce the quantity of the relative article to one-half of the maximum quantity allowed, and to be most careful in executing all prescriptions for children, especially if they contain opium or preparations of the same. Such alterations are to be noted on the prescription and to be reported to the ordering physician as soon as possible.

SEC. 25. If there is an error of another kind in a prescription, if the same is illegibly written, or if new medicines not known to the apothecary are contained therein, or if the same is not properly described, the apothecary has to return the prescription to the ordering physician for correction, and to suspend its preparation until further orders.

SEC. 26. The acceptance and preparation of prescriptions written in words agreed upon and designating certain articles or medicines unknown to others is forbidden.

SEC. 27. Every medicament or preparation must be provided with a label showing also the name of the apothecary. (See section 3, 11.)

SEC. 28. Prescriptions paid for have to be returned, if demanded, provided with the tax paid and the stamp of the apothecary; but in this instance the apothecary has to retain a complete copy thereof with the specification of the tax paid. The inspection of a prescription or a copy thereof by the ordering physician or his substitute can not be refused, but is not permitted to other persons unless especially empowered thereto. All prescriptions or copies thereof remaining with the apothecary are to be kept on file for ten years, in alphabetical order by the year.

SEC. 29. In all apothecary shops all medicines registered in the "Series medicaminum" must be kept on hand. The keeping on hand of other medicinal articles mentioned in the pharmacopœia, or of articles not mentioned therein, is only required of such places where the physicians and veterinary surgeons are in the habit of prescribing them.

SEC. 30. All raw materials and preparations used in preparing medicines, or which serve as such, must be of unblemished quality, and be examined by the apothecary himself as to their genuineness, quality, and purity. As far as they are mentioned in the pharmacopœia they must be corresponding to the description therein; if not mentioned, they must be of the best possible quality. The keeping of inferior articles is absolutely forbidden in regard to botanical articles, but other raw materials and preparations not belonging to the botanical kind, of inferior quality, can be kept:

1. Such as are designated in the Medinetay list "pro usu veterinario." These, however, can only be used in prescriptions for animals, or sold for technical purposes, and the bottles or boxes must be labeled, "Pro usu veterinario."

2. Those not belonging to No. 1, which serve also for technical purposes. They can not, however, be used in prescriptions for humans or animals, nor sold for such, and their bottles and boxes must be labeled, "Pro usu technico."

SEC. 31. All powders of vegetable or animal raw material serving as medicaments, as well as all galenic preparations, should be prepared in the apothecary's store. As far as he is able to do so the apothecary may buy them of such laboratories or druggists whose reliability in regard to their business management and good quality of their merchandise is beyond doubt; but the apothecary is responsible for the quality of such powders and preparations, and has to examine them carefully.

The invoices for his purchases of such goods he has to keep chronologically registered for four years and produce the same to the inspectors when visited by them.

SEC. 32. Treats of the permission of keeping on hand prepared solutions.

III. THE SUPERVISION OF APOTHECARY SHOPS.

SEC. 33. All apothecary shops are under the supervision of the county and police authorities, as well as under the technical supervision of the county physician and the medical college.

Besides this, apothecary shops are subject to visitations according to the ordinances referring thereto.

The owners or directors of an apothecary shop are obliged to show all rooms, stores, and arrangements of the business, and to permit the examination of the utensils, stock of drugs and medicaments, and the use and consumption of raw materials and preparations, etc., without allowance for damages.

B. HOMEOPATHIC APOTHECARY SHOPS.

SEC. 34. Apothecary shops which are licensed exclusively for homeopathic medicines have to conform to the conditions published July 25, 1883, in the Government paper relating to the management of homeopathic apothecaries and dispensations.

SAXONY.

1. THE DRUG BUSINESS.

The pharmacy or apothecary business is not conducted independently, but is regulated by and is continually under the supervision of Government officers. No person is permitted to open a pharmacy without first obtaining a license from the minister of the interior, which is granted to the applicant individually (who can not transfer it to another), and is only issued after a most rigid and technical examination. The following general conditions are observed in granting a license:

1. Applicants who have had an apothecary store, and sold the same voluntarily, are not considered worthy of a new license, and only under exceptional circumstances can a new one be granted.

2. Applicants who, being once in the drug business, have embarked in other traffic can not be considered.

3. Applicants holding diplomas issued less than twelve years before application for license is made have no prospect for favorable consideration.

4. Permission to sell an apothecary store is granted only under exceptional circumstances.

5. The sale or transfer of an apothecary store can only be done with the consent of the minister of the interior.

It is the aim of the Government officials to grant a license for one pharmacy to each ten thousand inhabitants, but they also consider the local demand, the probabilities of the success of a new store, and also whether it is likely to seriously interfere with the trade of a store already established. The stores are inspected frequently by inspectors appointed and paid by the Government, who are constantly on duty. These inspectors are selected from men who have retired from the drug business. Their visits are never announced, and the owner of an

apothecary store must at any time allow an inspection of his stock and premises. If drugs or medicines are found in a stale or unsatisfactory condition they are destroyed by the inspector, and gross irregularity or disobedience of the laws results in withdrawal of the license.

Every pharmacy is required by law to keep in sufficient quantities the drugs enumerated in list A.

List B enumerates such drugs and chemicals as can be purchased only at an apothecary store.* The proprietor of a pharmacy is not allowed to prescribe or practice medicine in any manner, within or outside of the store.

All scales and weights must be inspected and bear the stamp of the Government, and the greatest accuracy must be observed in weighing medicines. They must use what are termed "precision" scales, and are required to at all times know their scales are in perfect order, and will not vary to exceed the differences as follows:

	Grams.
50 kilograms (110.230 pounds) must not vary to exceed.....	5
20 kilograms must not vary to exceed.....	4
10 kilograms must not vary to exceed.....	2.5
5 kilograms must not vary to exceed	1.250
2 kilograms must not vary to exceed.....	0.600
1 kilogram must not vary to exceed	0.400

Apothecaries are classed as merchants, must be registered, and keep their books and accounts in accordance with existing commercial laws.

If an apothecary betrays a secret in connection with his business he can be punished by imprisonment not to exceed three months or a fine not exceeding 500 marks (\$119).

With a population of 375,000, there are only twenty-five apothecary stores in Dresden.

I inclose the apothecary laws for the Kingdom of Saxony.†

2. DRUGGIST v. PHARMACIST.

A drug store in Saxony has for sale a wide range of articles, consisting of drugs and chemicals (except those enumerated in list marked B), toilet articles, sponges, soap, patent medicines, wines, liquors, as well as most articles known as family groceries. Owing to the large American and English colony in Dresden, the drug stores in this city keep nearly all the patent medicines of the United States and England, but I do not think such is the fact in other Saxon cities, as the Germans rarely buy them.

Drug stores are not allowed to fill prescriptions or compound medicines, are not under Government supervision, and are only inspected upon special complaint.

There are over one hundred drug stores in Dresden.

* These lists, A and B, are printed under the next head: 2. Druggist v. Pharmacist.

† Filed in Bureau of Foreign Commerce.

LIST A.—*Medicinal preparations, drugs, and chemicals which an apothecary is by law required to keep in stock.*

Acetanilidum.	Cantharides.
Acetum.	Carbo ligni pulveratus.
Acetum scillæ.	Carrageen.
Acidum aceticum dilutum.	Catechu.
arsenicosum.	Cera alba.
benzoicum.	flava.
boricum.	Cerussa.
carbolicum.	Cetaceum.
liquefactum.	Charta sinapisata.
citricum.	Chininum ferro-citricum.
formicicum.	hydrochloricum.
hydrochloricum.	sulfuricum.
nitricum.	Chloratum hydratum.
phosphoricum.	Chloroformium.
salicylicum.	Cocainum hydrochloricum.
sulfuricum.	Coffeinum.
tannicum.	Collodium.
tartaricum.	Cortex cascarillæ.
Adeps suillus.	chinæ.
Æther.	cinnamomi.
Æther aceticus.	frangulæ.
Aloë.	fructus aurantii.
Alumen.	granati.
Alumen ustum.	quercus.
Ammoniacum.	Crocus.
Ammonium bromatum.	Cubebæ.
carbonicum.	Cuprum sulfuricum.
chloratum.	Elixir aurantium compositum.
Amygdalæ amaræ.	Emplastrum adhaesivum.
dulces.	cantharidum ordinarium.
Antipyrinum.	lythargyri compositum.
Apomorphinum hydrochloricum.	Extractum absinthii.
Aqua amygdalarum amararum.	aloës.
calcariae.	belladonnæ.
chlorata.	cardui benedicti.
cinnamomi.	cascarillæ.
destillata.	chinæ spirituosum.
fœniculi.	colocynthis.
menthæ piperitæ.	ferri pomatum.
Argentum nitricum.	filicis.
cum kalio nitrico.	gentianæ.
Asafetida.	hydrastis fluidum.
Atropinum sulfuricum.	Extractum hyoscyami.
Balsamum copaivæ.	opii.
Peruvianum.	rhei.
Bismuthum subnitricum.	compositum.
Borax.	secalis cornuti.
Bulbus scillæ.	strychni.
Calcaria chlorata.	taraxaci.
Calcium carbonicum præcipitatum.	trifolii fibrini.
phosphoricum.	Ferrum carbonicum saccharatum.
sulfuricum ustum.	lacticum.
Camphora.	oxydatum saccharatum solubile.

Ferrum pulveratum.	Magnesium carbonicum.
sulfuricum.	sulfuricum.
Flores arnicæ.	Manna.
chamomillæ.	Mel depuratum.
cinae.	Morphinum hydrochloricum.
sambuci.	Moschus.
tiliæ.	Myrrha.
verbasci.	Natrium benzoicum
Folia digitalis.	bicarbonicum.
farfarae.	carbonicum.
mentha piperitæ.	siccum.
salviæ.	nitricum.
sennæ.	salicylicum.
uvæ ursi.	sulfuricum.
Fructus anisi.	siccum.
colocynthis.	Oleum amygdalarum.
feniculi.	anisi.
juniperi.	cacao.
papaveris immaturi.	camphoratum.
Galbanum.	cinnamomi.
Glycerinum.	citri.
Gossypium depuratum.	crotonis.
Gummi arabicum.	feniculi.
Herba absinthii.	hyoscyami.
cornii.	jecoris aselli.
hyoscyami.	lauri.
serpylli.	lini.
Hirudines.	menthae piperitæ.
Hydrargyrum bichloratum.	nucistæ.
chloratum.	olivarum.
vapore para-	papaveris.
tum.	ricini.
oxydatum.	sinapis.
præcipitatum album.	terebiuthinæ.
Iodoformium.	Opium.
Iodum.	Oxymel scillæ.
Kali causticum fusum.	Paraffinum liquidum.
Kalium bicarbonicum.	solidum.
bromatum.	Pepsinum.
carbonicum.	Percha lamellata.
chloricum.	Phenacetinum.
iodatum.	Phosphorus.
nitricum.	Pilocarpinum hydrochloricum.
permanganicum.	Plumbum acetikum.
Lichen Islandicus.	Pulpa tamarindorum cruda.
Lignum guajaci.	depurata.
Liquor aluminii acetici.	Pulvis ipecacuanhæ opiatas.
ammonii acetici.	liquiritiæ compositus.
caustici.	magnesiae cum rheo.
ferri acetici.	Radix althææ.
sesquichlorati.	colombo.
kalii acetici.	gentianæ.
arsenicosi.	ipecacuanhæ.
plumbi subacetici.	liquiritiæ mundata.
Lycopodium.	ononidis.
Magnesia usta.	rhei.

Radix sarsaparillæ.	Talcum.
senegæ.	Tartarus boraxatus.
valerianæ.	depuratus.
Resina jalapæ.	natronatus.
Rhizoma calami.	stibiatus.
Saccharum.	Terebinthina.
lactis.	Tinctura absinthii.
Sal Carolinum factitium.	aconiti.
Santoninum.	amara.
Sapo medicatus.	arnicæ.
Sebum ovile.	aromatica.
Secale cornutum.	aurantii.
Semen colchici.	cantharidum.
lini.	catechu.
sinapis.	chinæ.
strychni.	composita.
Species laxantes	cinnamomi.
lignorum.	digitalis.
pectorales.	ferri pomata.
Spiritus.	jodi.
æthereus.	myrrhæ.
ætheris nitrosi.	opii crocata.
camphoratus.	simplex.
cochleariæ.	rhei aquosa.
formicarum.	vinosa.
juniperi.	strophanti.
lavandulæ.	strychni.
sapanatus.	valerianæ.
Spiritus saponato-camphoratus.	ætherea.
sinapis.	Trochisci santonini.
Stibium sulfuratum auranticum.	Tubera jalapæ.
Strychninum nitricum.	salep.
Styrax liquidus.	Unguentum cereum.
Succus juniperi inspissatus.	hydrargyri cinereum.
liquiritiæ depuratus.	kalii jodati.
Sulfonalum.	paraffini.
Sulfur depuratum.	plumbi.
precipitatum.	zinci.
Syrupus althææ.	Veratrinum.
aurantii corticis.	Vinum colchici.
cinnamomi.	ipecacuanhæ.
ferri iodati.	pepsini.
ipecacuanhæ.	stibiatum.
liquiritiæ.	Zincum aceticum.
rhei.	chloratum.
rubi Idæi.	oxydatum.
senegæ.	sulfuricum.
simplex.	

LIST B.—*Medicinal preparations, drugs, and chemicals which can only be sold in apothecary stores.*

I.

1. Decoctions and infusions (decocta et infusa).
2. Lunar caustic pencils (styli caustici).

3. Extracts in solid and liquid form (*extracta et tincturae*) excepting:
- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Tincture of arnica. | Extract of coffee. |
| valerian. | Licorice juice; also with anise. |
| benzoin. | Extract of malt; also with iron, cod liver oil, or chalk. |
| Extract of acorn coffee. | Tincture of myrrh. |
| Pine leaf extract. | Tea extract of leaves from tea plant. |
| Extract of meat. | Extract of juniper. |
| Vinegar of raspberries. | |
4. Powders, salts, and mixed substances (*pulveres, salia, et species mixta*), excepting:
- Effervescing powder, simple or mixed with sugar and essential oils; smelling salt, salicylic powder, salts prepared from natural mineral waters.
5. Liquid mixtures and solutions (*mixturae et solutiones*), including mixed balsams, preparations of honey, and sirups, excepting:
- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| Formic spirit (<i>spiritus formicarum</i>). | Cod liver oil with peppermint oil. |
| Eucalyptus water. | Pepsine wine. |
| Sassafras honey. | Honey of roses. |
| Fruit juices concentrated with sugar. | Spirit of soap. |
| Hoffman's drops. | White sirup of sugar. |
| Spirit of camphor. | |
6. Capsules, filled, of gelatin or starch flour (*capsulae gelatinosae et amylaceae replete*), excepting:
- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| Effervescing powder; also mixed with sugar and essential oils. | Bicarbonat of soda. |
| Copaiva balsam. | Castor oil. |
| Cod liver oil. | Tartaric acid. |
7. Electuaria.
8. Linimenta, excepting volatile linimenta.
9. Pastils (also drops), pills, and grains (*pastilli-rotulae et trochisci-pilulae et grannula*), excepting:
- Pastils prepared of natural mineral waters or of artificial mineral spring salts, simple pastils of whey, peppermint drops, ammonia pastils.
10. Plasters and ointments (*emplastra et unguenta*), excepting:
- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------|
| Cold cream. | Pomade of poplar. |
| Court plaster. | Pitch plaster. |
| Sticking plaster. | Salicylic tallow. |
| Corn plasters. | Mustard plaster-poultice. |
| Lip pomade. | |
11. Suppositoria in every form (balls, sticks, etc.).

II.

Acetalinidum.	Adonidinum.
Acida chloracetica.	Æther bromatus.
Acidum benzoicum e resina sublimatum.	iodatus.
Acidum cathartanicum.	Æthyleni preparata.
chrysophanicum.	Æthylidenum bichloratum.
hydrocyanicum.	Agaricinum.
lasicum et ejus salia.	Aluminium acetico tartaricum.
osmicum et ejus salia.	Ammonium chloratum ferratum.
sclerotinicum.	Amylenum hydratum.
succinicum.	Amylium nitrosum.
sulfocarbolicum.	Antipyrinum.
valerianicum et ejus salia.	Anthrarobinum.
Aconitinum, aconitini derivata et eorum salia.	Apomorphinum et ejus salia.
	Aqua amygdalarum amararum.

- Aqua lauro-cerasi.
 opii.
 Arsenium iodatum.
 Atropinum et ejus salia.
 Betolum.
 Bismutum bromatum.
 oxyiodatum.
 salycilicum.
 tannicum.
 Blatta orientalis.
 Bromalum hydratum.
 Brucinum et ejus salia.
 Bulbns scillae siccatus.
 Butyl chloralum hydratum.
 Camphora monorbromata.
 Cannabinon.
 Cannabinum tannicum.
 Cantharides.
 Cantharidinum.
 Cardolum.
 Castoreum canadense.
 sibiricum.
 Chinidinum et ejus salia.
 Chininum et ejus salia.
 Chinoïdium.
 Chloralum hydratum crystallisatum.
 Chloroformium.
 Chrysarobinum.
 Cinchonidinum et ejus salia.
 Cinchoninum et ejus salia.
 Cocaïnium et ejus salia.
 Codeïnium et ejus salia.
 Coffeïnium et ejus salia.
 Colchicinum.
 Coninum et ejus salia.
 Convallamarinum.
 Convallarinum.
 Cortex Chinæ.
 granati.
 mezerei.
 Cotoïnium.
 Cubebæ.
 Cuprum aluminatum.
 salycilicum.
 sulfocarboïicum.
 Curare.
 Curarinum et ejus salia.
 Daturinum.
 Delphininum.
 Digitalinum et ejus derivata.
 Duboisinum et ejus salia.
 Emetinum et ejus salia.
 Euphorbium.
 Fel tauri depuratum siccum.
 Ferrum arsenicicum.
 arsenicosum.
 Ferrum carbonicum saccharatum.
 citricum ammoniatum.
 iodatum saccharatum.
 oxydatum dialysatum.
 saccharatum.
 reductum.
 sulfuricum oxydatum ammoni-
 atum.
 sulfuricum siccum.
 Flores cinæ.
 coso.
 Folia belladonnæ.
 buceo.
 cocæ.
 digitalis.
 jaborandi.
 rhois toxicodendri.
 stramonii.
 Fructus colocynthidis.
 papaveris immaturi.
 sabadillæ.
 Fungus laricis.
 Galbanum.
 Guayacolum.
 Herba aconiti.
 adonidis.
 cannabis indicæ.
 cientæ virosæ.
 connii.
 gratiolæ.
 hyoscyami.
 lobeliæ.
 Homatropinum et ejus salia.
 Hydrargyrum aceticum.
 biiodatum.
 bromatum.
 chloratum.
 cyanatum.
 formamidatum.
 iodatum.
 oleïnicum.
 oxydatum via humida pa-
 ratum.
 peptonatum.
 præcipitatum album.
 salicylicum.
 tannicum oxydulatum.
 Hydrastis canadensis.
 Hyoscinum et ejus salia.
 Hyoscyaminum et ejus salia.
 Iodoformium.
 Iodolum.
 Kaïrinum.
 Kaïrolinum.
 Kalium iodatum.
 Kamala.

Kosinum.	Radix rhei.
Kreosotum (e ligno paratum).	sarsaparillæ.
Lactucarium.	senegæ.
Magnesium citricum effervescens.	Resina jalapæ.
salicylicum.	scammonia.
Manna.	Resorcinum purum.
Morphinum et ejus salia.	Rhizoma felicis.
Muscarinum.	veratri.
Narcæinum et ejus salia.	Salolum.
Narcotinum.	Santoninum.
Natrium æthylatum.	Secale cornutum.
benzoicum.	Semen calabar.
pyrophosphoricum ferratum.	colehici.
salicylicum.	hyoseyamia.
santonium.	St. Ignatii.
tannicum.	stramonii.
Oleum chamomillæ æthereum.	strophanthus.
crotonis.	strychnia.
cubebarum.	Sozoiodulum.
matico.	Stipites dulcamaræ.
sabinæ.	Strychninum et ejus salia.
sinapis æthereum.	Sulfonalum.
valerianæ.	Sulfur iodatum.
Opium.	Summitates sabinæ.
Paracotinum.	Tartarus stibiatus.
Paraldehydum.	Terpinum hydratum.
Pasta guarana.	Thallium et ejus salia.
Pelletierinum et ejus salia.	Thebainum et ejus salia.
Phenacetinum.	Tubera aconiti.
Physostigminum (Eserinum) et ejus salia.	jalapæ.
Picrotoxinum.	Urethanum.
Pilocarpinum et ejus salia.	Veratrinum et ejus salia.
Plumbum iodatum.	Zincum aceticum.
tannicum.	chloratum purum.
Podophyllum.	cyanatum.
Propylaminum.	permanganicum.
Radix belladonnæ.	salicylicum.
colombo.	sulfocarbolicum.
gelsemii.	sulfoichthyolicum.
ipecacuanhæ.	sulfuricum purum.

3. EXPORTS OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

There are four chemical factories in this consular district (Dresden). These exported, during the year 1897, as follows:

Drs. Haarhaus & Praetorius, in Neiduselitz, near Dresden, manufacturers of gallic acid and pyrogallie acid	\$7,862.50
Chemische Fabrik von Heyden	105,000.00
Gehe & Co.	32,500.00
Chemische Fabrik Helfenberg	3,000.00

Chemical preparations exported by the von Heyden's Chemical Works, at Radebeul, near Dresden, to the United States: Salicylic acid, actol, amidosulfobenzolcarbonat, argentum and unguentum 'Credé,' creosotal, duotal, guayacol, itrol, ophol, salol, and xeroform.

4. IMPORTS OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, AND MEDICINES.

The following list includes the names of all proprietary medicines, drugs, and chemicals imported from the United States, so far as obtainable.

The Germans have imitated some of the popular American patent medicines, but without much success. It is, however, desirable to have proprietary medicines protected in Germany, which can be done with some trouble and a little expense.

List of drugs regularly imported from the United States to Dresden (as far as obtainable).

I.

Guarana.	Leaves damiana.
Eronymin.	matico.
Peppermint oil.	witch-hazel.
Spermaceti.	Herb. grindelia.
Canada balsam.	lobelia.
California honey.	saracenia.
Cod liver oil, Newfoundland.	yerba santa.
Bay oil.	sentillari.
Cotton-seed oil.	euphorbia fil.
Sassafras oil.	Root spigelia.
Wintergreen oil.	gelsemium.
Podophyllin.	actea.
Sarsaparilla root.	kava kava.
Bark cascara sagrada.	aletris farinos.
Viburnum prunifol.	phytolacca.
gosypii.	manaca.
ulmi.	berberis.
pini.	cypripedii.
rhois aromat.	podophylli.
piscidiæ rad.	colinsonia.
quebracho.	hydrastis canad.
eronymi.	serpentaria.
Leaves coca.	senega.
lippia Mexicana.	sanguinaria.
manzanita.	jalap Vera Cruz.

Patent medicines and medical compounds imported from the United States.

II.

Old Townsend sarsaparilla.	Allcock's porous plasters.
Pond's extract.	corn plasters.
Kidder's asthmatic pills (pastilles).	Benson's caprine plasters.
Brown's essence of Jamaica ginger.	Valentine's meat juice.
Sozodont.	Garfield tea.
Carter's little liver pills.	Himrod's asthma cure.
nerve pills.	Brandreth's pills.
Cuticura, soaps and articles of—	Lambert's listerine.
St. Jacob's oil.	Horsford's acid phosphate.
Bay rum.	Plasters from Seabury & Johnson.
Scott's emulsion.	Dental floss.

copied, including name of patient and physician, in a book which the apothecary is by law required to keep. These books are preserved for ten years, and then destroyed. Apothecaries are not allowed to compound prescriptions written by any person except physicians holding diplomas.

All prescriptions may be refilled, unless they are composed of strong or dangerous ingredients. Prescriptions containing poison or narcotics, such as morphia, chloral, etc., can not be refilled without special order from physician or dentist.

Liquid medicines for internal use must be put up in round bottles with a white label. Liquid medicines for external use must be contained in a hexagonal bottle, three sides of flat and three sides of ribbed glass, with dark red label.

Apothecaries may furnish copies of prescriptions to the original owner upon proper identification.

The following list enumerates drugs and chemicals which may be sold only upon a physician's prescription.

LIST C.—*Medical compounds and drugs which can only be obtained upon a physician's prescription.*

Acetanilidum.	Chloroformium, excepting for external use mixed with oil or spirits.
Acetum digitalis and acidum carbolicum, excepting for external use.	Cocaïnum et ejus salia.
Acidum hydrocyanicum et ejus salia.	Codeïnum et ejus salia.
osmicum et ejus salia.	Coffeïnum et ejus salia, except in tablets containing not more than 0.1 grain each.
Aconitinum, aconitini derivata et eorum salia.	Colchicinum.
Æther bromatus.	Coniinum et ejus salia.
Æthyleni præparata, excepting for external use, mixed with oil or spirits.	Cuprum salicylicum, except for external use.
Æthylidenum bichloratum.	sulfocarbolium, except for external use.
Agaricinum.	Curare et ejus præparata.
Ammonium jodatum.	Daturinum.
Amylenum hydratum.	Digitalinum, digitalini derivata et eorum salia.
Amylium nitrosum.	Emetinum et ejus salia.
Antipyrinum.	Extractum aconiti.
Apomorphinum et ejus salia.	belladonnæ.
Aqua amygdalarum amararum.	calabar seminis.
laura-cerasi.	cannabis indicæ.
Argentum nitricum, excepting for external use.	colocyntidis.
Arsenium et ejus præparata.	compositum.
Atropinum et ejus salia.	conii, except in salves.
Auro-natrium chloratum.	digitalis, except in salves.
Brucinum et ejus salia.	hydrastis.
Butyl-chloralum hydratum.	fluidum.
Cannabinum.	hyoseyami, except in salves.
Cannabinum tannicum.	ipeacuanhæ.
Cantharides, excepting for external use.	lactucæ virosæ.
Cantharidinum.	opii, except in salves.
Chloralum formamidatum.	
hydratum.	

- Extractum pulsatillæ.
 sabinæ, except in salves.
 scillæ.
 secalis cornuti.
 fluidum.
 stramonii.
 strychni.
 Folia belladonnæ, excepting in form of
 plasters and salves.
 Folia digitalis.
 stramonii, except for smoking.
 Fructus colocynthidis.
 preparati.
 papaveris immaturi.
 Guttæ.
 Herba conii, except in form of plasters
 and salves.
 hyoscyami, except in form of plas-
 ters and salves.
 Homatropinum et ejus salia.
 Hydrargyri præparata postea non nomi-
 nata (not specially provided for).
 Excepting mercury salve.
 Hydrargyrum bichloratum.
 bijodatum.
 chloratum.
 cyanatum.
 jodatum.
 nitricum (oxydulatum).
 oxydatum.
 Excepting red mercury ointment.
 Hydrargyrum præcipitatum album.
 Excepting white mercury salve.
 Hyoscinum (duboisinum) et ejus salia.
 Hyoscianurium (duboisinum) et ejus salia.
 Iodoformium.
 Iodum.
 Kalium dichromicum.
 iodatum, except in salves.
 Kreosotum, except for external use.
 Lactucarium.
 Morphinum et ejus salia.
 Natrium salicylicum.
 iodatum.
 Nicotinum et ejus salia, excepting for ex-
 ternal use for animals.
 Oleum amygdalarum amararum.
 crotonis.
 sabinæ.
 Opium, except in plasters and salves.
 Paraldehydum.
 Phenacetinum.
 Phosphorus.
 Physostigminum et ejus salia.
 PicROTOXINUM.
 Pilocarpinum et ejus salia.
 Plumbum aceticum, except for external
 use.
- Plumbum jodatum.
 Pulvis ipecacuanhæ opiatas.
 Radix ipecacuanhæ.
 Resinæ jalapæ, except in "pilulæ jalapæ."
 scammoniar.
 Rhizoma veratri, excepting for external
 use for animals.
 Santoninum, except in drops.
 Secale cornutum.
 Semen colchici.
 strychni.
 Strychninum et ejus salia.
 Sulfonatum.
 Sulfur jodatum.
 Smunitates sabinæ.
 Tartarus stibiatus.
 Thallinum et ejus salia.
 Tinctura aconiti.
 belladonnæ.
 cannabis indicæ.
 cantharidum.
 colchici.
 colocynthidis.
 digitalis.
 ætherea.
 gelsemii.
 ipecacuanhæ.
 iodi, except for external use.
 jalapæ resinæ.
 lobeliæ.
 opii crocata.
 simplex.
 scillæ.
 kalina.
 secalis cornuti.
 stramonii.
 strophanti.
 strychni.
 ætherea.
 veratri.
 Tubera aconiti.
 jalapæ, except in jalapæ pills.
 Urethanum.
 Veratrinum et ejus salia.
 Vinum colchici.
 ipecacuanhæ.
 stibiatum.
 Zincum aceticum.
 chloratum.
 lacticum and all other zinc salts
 not specially enumerated and
 which are soluble in water.
 sulfocarbolicum.
 sulfuricum, excepting for ex-
 ternal use.

8. PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

An apothecary is aided by regular graduated assistants and by apprentices. An apprentice must be 14 years old and have a certificate from a German college or high school, which relieves him from one of the two years' military service he must perform. This certificate is usually granted when the scholar is promoted to the upper second class of the high school. The first requisitions are sound, healthy constitutions, and good common sense.

Before entering upon his duties, an apprentice is carefully examined by a district physician and the apothecary proposing to employ him, who must assign to him only such duties as are in direct connection with a study of his trade. He must continually instruct the apprentice, and aside from practical work in the laboratory must, during the first four years, give him at least four lessons each week in botany, physics, general and pharmaceutical chemistry.

It is part of the duties of the Government inspectors to see that apprentices are making fair progress, and to satisfy themselves that the assistants are efficient and careful. The apprentices in any store can not exceed the number of assistants. The time of apprenticeship is not fixed, and an apprentice can file his application for examination whenever his employer believes he is qualified. The employer must request the examination, and if it is successfully passed by the apprentice he is given a diploma authorizing him to be an assistant.

The examination is made by one medical official assisted by two apothecaries. An apothecary can not assist in the examination of his own apprentice. These examinations are held during the months of March, June, September, and December, and the fee charged the applicant is 24 marks (\$6), and consist of a written examination, a practical examination, and an oral examination.

The written examination comprises three themes pharmaceutical—chemistry, botany or pharmacology, and physics. Six hours' time is allowed for the written examination.

In the practical examination the candidate must be able to read three prescriptions, compound the medicines, and calculate the prices. He must be able to compound a chemical and a pharmaceutical preparation contained in the *Pharmacopœia Germanica*. He must analyze two chemical preparations, and decide as to their purity in accordance with the regulations contained in the *Pharmacopœia Germanica*.

The object of the verbal examination is to ascertain if the candidate can distinguish crude medicines, if he is versed in the principles of botany, pharmaceutical chemistry, and physics, and has sufficient knowledge of the Latin language. The examination lasts two days, and not more than four candidates are examined at one time. If the candidate fails to pass examination his case will not again be considered for six months, and if he fails in a second examination he is excluded forever.

Diploma is granted to an apothecary on the following conditions: The candidate must have served at least three years as apprentice in an apothecary store, one-half of this period within the limits of the German Empire. He must produce evidence that he has studied for at least three terms of six months each in a university, and have certificate for one year's military service. The examination consists of, (1) preliminary, (2) pharmaceutic, (3) analytic chemical, (4) pharmaceutic scientific, and (5) final.

In the preliminary examination the candidate is given three problems, one on inorganic and one on organic chemistry and one on botany or pharmacology.

The pharmaceutical examination is to ascertain whether the candidate has acquired sufficient technical ability for his profession. To test this he must compound two galenic preparations and make two chemical pharmaceutical preparations in a specially designated laboratory. The problems are selected by lot.

The analytic chemical examination is to decide whether the candidate is sufficiently versed in chemistry, theoretical and practical. He must be able to make a minute analysis of a natural compound mixture and an artificial concoction. He must analyze a poisoned organic or inorganic compound or adulterated food, discover the poison, state its character and condition, and give a clear and exact report of the quantity found.

The pharmaceutic scientific examination is oral. The candidate must identify at least ten different kinds of fresh or dried medicinal herbs, and also detect such plants as might be mistaken for these herbs. He must identify at least ten different kinds of drugs, explain their origin and species, how adulterated, and their use for pharmaceutical purposes.

The final is a general examination in chemistry, botany, and physics, with reference to what is specially required in the drug and apothecary trade.

If a candidate fails to pass the first examination his case will not be again considered for six months. If he fails at the second he is excluded forever.

Persons holding diplomas from foreign colleges of pharmacy are not allowed to practice in Saxony until they have passed the prescribed examinations and complied with all the existing laws relating thereto. After this was accomplished, it would be difficult to obtain a license, as there are many applicants for each vacancy, and in most cases the Saxon would be favored.

CHARLES L. COLE,
Consul-General.

DRESDEN, *March 26, 1898.*

BARMEN.

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3 and 4. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

The drugs and chemicals exported from this district are: Phenacitine, antipirin, sulfonal, salophen, protargol, salicylic acid, cryst. aristol, trional, losophan, jodothyrene, somatose, aniline, and antipirin. They are exported to foreign countries and especially to the United States, and are mostly pharmaceutical products (carbureted hydrogen gas). The exports of these products from this consular district to the United States in 1897 amounted to \$1,226,960.

Importations from the United States consist, to a very large extent, of peppermint oil, castor oil, machine oils, vaseline, fluids, turpentine, and various kinds of plasters. Imitations of American medical preparations are not known in this district.

Drugs, chemicals, perfumery, and druggists' sundries are sold at almost any store, in quantities great or small, at the regular list prices.

MAX BOUCHSEIN, *Consul*.

BARMEN, *April 7, 1898.*

BRESLAU.

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Arsenic in considerable quantities is exported to the United States through this consulate, the value thereof being \$18,733.96 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. Sundry chemicals, used principally for laboratory purposes, amounting to \$71,184.03, and zinc dust to the amount of \$39,024.27, were also exported during the year.

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FREDERICK OPP, *Consul*.

BRESLAU, *March 18, 1898.*

CHEMNITZ.

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I have no way of finding out what drugs, chemicals, etc., are sent to other countries. The only chemical that is sent from this district to the United States is Orseille liquid, to the amount of \$1,000 a year.

The drugs, chemicals, and druggists' sundries imported from the United States are so small that they find no special place in the line of imported articles from the United States, but are classed "Miscellaneous." If imitations are made it is not known, for they are usually covered by some other name.

Proprietary articles, perfumes, and other sundries, are sold in perfumery stores. They are not sold in department stores; in perfumery

stores they are sold at the regular prices. The cut-rate business does not exist here.

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J. C. MONAGHAN, *Consul*.

CHEMNITZ, *March 19, 1898.*

COLOGNE.

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THE DRUG BUSINESS.

Before anyone can open a new apothecary store a special permit or license must be obtained from the State. This is required by all of the German States. Such a permit is granted only when the increase of population and a proportionate increase of wealth makes the opening of a new apothecary store a matter of necessity.

These licenses are negotiable in Prussia after they have been in existence for ten years. The value of the same is determined by multiplying the annual average gross receipts by the number of years embraced in the business. For example, a business that would show a gross return of \$6,000 for seven consecutive years would be regarded as worth about \$42,000.

Before a license is granted for a prescription drug business the premises must pass a rigid inspection as to their adaptability and general fitness. They must be well lighted and capacious, and must be furnished with the necessary utensils and apparatus for properly preparing the medicines. Furthermore, every establishment must have connected with it a laboratory in which the chemical, pharmaceutical, and medicinal preparations may be prepared, and also a so-called pounding chamber is required, in which the mechanical grinding of the raw drugs is carried on.

The regulations also require a storeroom of sufficient capacity to contain large quantities of dry herbs; a so-called "poison chamber," provided with a specially secure lock, where all powerful drugs and poisons must be kept. Finally, what is termed a "medical cellar" is required, in which must be stored fluid medicaments, such as tinctures, oils, essences, distilled waters, etc. All vessels must bear distinct labels, showing the nature and quality of the goods.

There is another regulation which appears to me to be of the greatest importance, and worthy of imitation in our country, viz: That all drugs must be arranged in a manner that is specifically prescribed by the Government, so that any new apprentice or assistant may know readily and exactly where to find the desired drug without any necessity for further inquiry or additional instructions. This arrangement of the drugs is therefore the same in all stores, and the interior construction of the storerooms, as near as permissible, is the same. At present chemical preparations are mostly made in special chemical factories,

but the apothecary is responsible to the medical police for the quality and purity of the drugs kept and sold by him.

Apothecaries (prescription chemists) are alone authorized to prepare prescriptions, while they are likewise forbidden to furnish medical advice or prescriptions for patients or customers. They must simply fill or prepare prescriptions as ordered or formulated by duly authorized medical authorities. Druggists' stores (nonprescription) are not required to have licenses.

The number of so-called drug stores, which is continually on the increase, is, in Cologne, as compared to apothecaries, in the proportion of 5 to 3.

In Cologne, with a population of 341,578, there are 30 apothecary shops or stores and about 50 drug stores.

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Imitations of American medical preparations are rare and quite limited.

The use of patent medicines is greatly discouraged by the German Government, and every notice or advertisement of this class of preparations must distinctly embrace an accurate analysis of the ingredients or component parts used in such preparations.

JOHN A. BARNES, *Consul*.

COLOGNE, *March 26, 1898.*

CREFELD.

Crefeld, a city of 107,278 inhabitants, has eleven prescription drug stores. All other drug houses can sell the drugs which the authorities may allow to be sold. The law of January 4, 1875, imposes a fine of 150 marks (\$35.40), or imprisonment, upon the owner of a nonprescription drug store, or any other person not holding a license, who shall be convicted of selling or transmitting poisons, or of filling prescriptions. For the establishment of a nonprescription drug business no license is required; the proper authorities, however, must be informed at once. If such business receives a license from the police authorities it may sell poisons, but under no consideration may an unqualified druggist fill prescriptions.

It is not possible to state approximately the amount of drugs exported from this district to other countries, or the imports from the United States. The German statistical office estimates the total amount of the exports and imports of Germany, but not for the different districts.

The chemicals exported to America from this district are aniline dyes, coal-tar preparations, white pigment containing zinc, etc. These exports amounted during the year 1897 to \$116,933.25.

So far as is known no American medicinal preparations have been imitated in this consular district. The imitation of such goods is only prohibited where a patent has been issued in Germany.

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JULIAN PHELPS, *Consul*.

CREFELD, *April 5, 1898.*

DUCHY OF BRUNSWICK.

1. THE DRUG BUSINESS.

Within this consular district there are three kinds of dealers in drugs, the manufacturer, the druggist, and the apothecary. In Brunswick and vicinity there are a number of chemical factories.

Quinine and cocaine salts are produced at the Chininfabrik, Brunswick; vanillin at the chemical factory in Holzminden; glycerin and sapocarboll at the chemical factory in Eisenbüttel. Quinine and cocaine are exported in considerable quantities to the United States. The amount of quinine exported in the year 1897 was 925,724 ounces, valued at \$200,000; cocaine, 35,250 ounces, at \$75,000; muriate of potash, used as kainit or manure salts, and lithopone for paints, are also exported in large quantities, but these are, properly speaking, chemicals and not drugs, and will not be further considered. There are no restrictions upon the business of a drug and chemical manufacturer.

2. DRUGGIST v. PHARMACIST.

There are two kinds of druggists, the wholesale, who only sell in large quantities to the merchants and not to the consumer, and the retail, who sell to the consumer. Their business is not confined to drugs and chemicals. They also sell other articles, such as perfumes, soaps, and fancy goods of various descriptions. Frequently the retail druggist combines with his business the sale of wines, delicacies, and groceries (called here "colonial waaren") so that at times, it would be hard for an American to distinguish a drug store in Brunswick from a grocery at home. The display of fancy articles in the show windows of some druggists is often very attractive.

The drug business is subject to restrictions. The druggist is not allowed to sell drugs and chemicals of a poisonous nature directly to the consumer, but only to the apothecary or merchant, with, however, certain exceptions, when permission must be obtained by the consumer from the proper authorities for the purchase of the quantity of the drug desired. The sale of all poisonous drugs must be entered by the druggist, or a special clerk, in a book kept for that purpose, which must show the date of sale, the quantity of goods, the name of the purchaser, and the price paid. No physician's prescriptions can be filled by a druggist. His place of business is subject to inspection at intervals, to see that these rules are observed; but the number of druggists, or the extent of their business, are not limited. Drug stores like those in America, with showy windows, a soda water-fountain, a cigar stand, and show cases full of perfumes, soaps, tooth brushes, and other articles are unknown in Brunswick, and I believe elsewhere in Germany.

The distinction between allopathy and homeopathy is strictly observed in Brunswick and I presume throughout Germany. Each profession has its separate apothecaries, governed by separate rules. The regulations

of the allopathic apothecaries were sent to me first, and are here considered. They are similar in most respects to those of the other profession. All apothecaries in Brunswick are the counterpart of the prescription druggist, a special business introduced lately in some of our American cities, notably Baltimore. All their dealings are directly with the consumer. They fill physicians' prescriptions, and sell patent and other medicines. The only exception to this is when they are allowed under certain conditions to sell drugs and medicines by the quantity to hospitals, charitable institutions, and medical associations. The business of an apothecary is surrounded by the strictest regulations, not only as to his personal qualifications, but also as to the arrangement and equipment of his establishment, and the conduct of his business.

The apothecary is obliged to prepare any lawful prescription by day or night as quickly as he can. Prescriptions bearing the word "cito" have to be prepared at once. The preparation of medicine according to prescription must be made by the apothecary himself, or by a clerk. Apprentices are only allowed to assist under the especial care of the apothecary or clerk. If there is any mistake found against the rules as to maximum doses, then the apothecary has to return the prescription in a closed envelope to the physician who wrote it, for rectifying the mistake. If the doctor can not be found the apothecary has to reduce the quantity to one half in case of emergency, to make a note on the prescription, and to communicate the fact to the doctor. Prescriptions which contain more than the maximum doses the apothecary is not allowed to deliver. Prescriptions with mistakes, as well as illegible ones, are not allowed to be prepared without consultation with the physicians who have written them. Each medicine must be provided with a notice on which the name of the sick person, the day of the preparation, and the use for which the prescription is intended are written. A copy of each prepared prescription must be made without delay in a book provided with side numbers, and the price stated. This book, with a copy of the prescription, must be kept for ten years. The person who prepares the prescription must write his full name on the back of it. This has also to be done at repetitions of the prescription, even if there is only the apothecary in the store. At each repetition (without a new prescription) the apothecary must add, besides his name, the day of the preparation. (See pamphlet No. 64, secs. 24-29.)

POISONS AND STRONG REMEDIES.

The rules and regulations in regard to the preservation of poisonous drugs and to filling prescriptions containing strong remedies are precise and numerous. They will be found enumerated in the pamphlets of the laws which I forward. Poisons are specially provided for in pamphlet No. 35.

APPRENTICES.

Each apothecary has the right to keep an apprentice. If he keeps clerks, then the number of apprentices can only be one more than the clerks. To keep a greater number requires the permission of the "Physicus." The school certificate of each apprentice has to be referred to the physicus (an officer hereafter described) for his indorsement. If he refuses to indorse the certificate there is an appeal to the High Ducal Sanitary College. The apothecary has to take care of the improvement of his apprentices by practical teaching and instruction in the pharmaceutical technic, by translating the pharmacopœia, by correct reading of prescriptions, by thorough scientific lessons in the pharmacy and other helping sciences. The apprentice must keep a pharmaceutical chemical book containing his preparations of salves, plasters, tinctures, extracts, etc. This book is called "The laboratory journal." Chemicals are to be chosen for his work, that he may learn the most important types of chemical process and operation. Besides, the apprentice is to be instructed in the quality of raw chemical material. After he has served his time the apothecary must give him a certificate of his acquired knowledge and ability, which must be signed by the physicus. (See pamphlet No. 64, secs. 13 and 14.)

In the United States these stringent rules and regulations might be considered vexatious, but their utility is obvious. They are intended for the protection of the life, health, and purse of the citizen, and at the same time they are a protection to the apothecary. Cases of suicide from laudanum, or from poison of any kind, are comparatively unknown in Brunswick. The quality of the drugs used in the preparation of medicine is guaranteed, and the price of medicine is the same for all, and the improper use of morphine, cocaine, chloral, or other drugs, prevented. The opium or cocaine habit can not be contracted unless by members of the medical or pharmaceutical professions, who have control of the drugs. The laws transmitted are as follows: Pamphlet No. 64 relates to allopathic apothecaries; No. 37 to homeopathic apothecaries, and No. 53 refers to strongly working remedies. These three sets of laws are issued under the authority of the High Ducal Sanitary College, and pamphlet No. 35, relative to the use of poisons, by authority of Prince Regent Albrecht. Similar laws doubtless exist throughout the German Empire. To be correctly understood they should be translated into English by an expert pharmacist acquainted with the technical use of the words of his business and the legal phraseology suitable for conveying the correct meaning of the laws.*

THE PHYSICUS.

The authorities who have the supervision of the drug business in Brunswick are the Physicus and the High Ducal Sanitary College. The physicus is a skilled physician, who is appointed by the college to be the health officer of each municipal judicial district. All apothec-

* Filed in the Bureau of Statistics.

caries must report to him the number of their clerks and apprentices, and he is present at the inspection of all drug and apothecary stores, which usually takes place at intervals of three years. He conducts post-mortem examinations and gives expert evidence in court when his services are required. Physicians, when beginning the practice of their profession, have to report to him.

THE HIGH DUCAL SANITARY COLLEGE.

This college, called in the law the "Ducal-Obersanitäts-Collegium," is the superior authority in all sanitary matters in the duchy, and corresponds to the board of health in America. It consists (1) of the "Ober-Medicinal-Rat" or medical counsellor, (2) of the Kreis or circuit director, (3) a professor skilled in the apothecary business, (4) the *Physicus* already described. In addition to their official duties these gentlemen meet once a week for the transaction of general sanitary business.

THE EXPORTATION AND THE IMPORTATION OF MEDICINES.

As far as I can learn there are no medicines exported to the United States by the druggists of Brunswick, and American medicines are only imported in a small degree, the latter consisting only of fluid extracts. Laws which prevent the imitation of medicines do not exist, unless included within the patent laws. Several years ago a prominent English firm engaged in the manufacture of medicines had an extensive sale for physician tablets in Brunswick, but it was discovered that the tablets did not contain the amount of drugs prescribed by the *Pharmacopöia Germanica* and the use of the tablets were prohibited.

NUMBER OF APOTHECARIES.

The city has a population estimated at 125,000 and contains ten apothecaries, only one of these being homeopathic. The same ratio as to population and professions probably holds good throughout Germany.

TALBOT J. ALBERT, *Consul*.

BRUNSWICK, *May 27, 1898.*

FÜRTH.

There is only one kind of drug stores here selling medicines, but the barber shops and some department stores carry a supply of powders, salves, soaps, oils, brushes, etc., but never fill any kind of prescriptions whatever.

No drugs, chemicals, or perfumes are exported from this district, but druggist sundries, such as scales, horn pan scales, strings for pans, medical weights, brushes, etc., are exported to the various countries.

There are no drugs imported from the United States into this district.

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CHARLES W. ERDMAN, *Consul*.

FÜRTH, February 28, 1898.

GRAND DUCHY OF HESSE.

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In the Grand Duchy of Hesse, as well as throughout the entire German Empire, a distinction is made between the drug business and the prescription pharmacy business. The drug business (including the sale of dry drugs, chemical products, pharmaceutical specialties, and druggists' sundries) is not restricted by law as to the number of shops, but each drug shop is required to comply with the law as regards the sale of medicines and poisons. The law regarding the sale of poisons was enacted by the Bundesrath at Berlin on November 29, 1894, and is entitled "Vorschriften über den Handel mit Giften," a copy of which is forwarded herewith (inclosure No. 1).

The number of prescription pharmacies is restricted according to the population and requirements of the cities and towns, and are governed by the "Betriebsordnung der Apotheken des Grossherzogtums Hessen," a copy of which is forwarded herewith.*

In the Grand Duchy of Hesse the ratio is 1 pharmacy to every 8,000 to 10,000 inhabitants. There are in the grand duchy 115 pharmacies and about 300 to 400 drug shops. The population of the grand duchy is 1,050,000.

The prices to be charged by pharmacists for all pharmaceutical preparations and physicians' prescriptions are regulated by law and an overcharge is severely punished.

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Only a very few American pharmaceutical preparations are sold in this district, but always in the original package provided the composition of the article can be ascertained from the accompanying printed matter.

WALTER SCHUMANN, *Consul*.

MAYENCE, *March 28, 1898.*

 HANOVER.

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3 AND 4. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

It is impracticable to give, as requested, a "detailed list of drugs, chemicals, proprietary articles, perfumes, and druggists' sundries exported to other countries and to the United States" without embracing almost every drug manufactured in Germany. I transmit with this report a price list* furnished me by one of the principal manufacturers of drugs and chemicals in my district. He and other dealers and manufacturers in this vicinity sell in the United States practically

* Filed in the Bureau of Foreign Commerce.

every article enumerated in said price list. The value of such drugs and chemicals exported from the district of Hanover to the United States during the year 1897 amounted to \$125,000.

As for a "detailed list of drugs, chemicals, proprietary articles, perfumes, and druggists' sundries imported from the United States," also requested, I find in the price list of one of the principal wholesale dealers in drugs the following articles, said to be of American manufacture, to wit:

Ayers's, Carter's, Brandreth's, Perry Davis's, Hood's, Holloway's, Jaynes's, Radway's, Schenk's. and Warner's remedies.	Bourbon whisky.
Allen's and Hall's hair restorers.	American cider.
Horsford's acid phosphate.	Castoria.
Tarrant's seltzer aperient.	Mellin's food.
Barry's tricopherous.	Vaseline.
Brush's prophylactic.	Listerine.
Ailcock's and Benson's porous plasters.	Camphor ice.
Holman's liver pad.	Paine's celery compound.
St. Jacob's oil.	California fig syrup.
Burnett's cocoaine.	Williams's shaving soap.
Brown's troches and essence ginger	Cuticura soap.
Garfield tea.	Babbitt's soap.
Sandford's Jamaica ginger.	Ivory soap.
Pond's extract.	Colgate's soaps and perfumes.
Sozodont.	Sapolio.
Mexican hair renewer.	Royal baking powder.
	Quaker oats.
	Stafford's inks.

I have made inquiries but can learn of no American medical preparations imitated here. There is no law prohibiting such imitations, unless the articles are protected by patent in Germany.

There are no department stores here dealing in articles usually found in drug stores.

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W. K. ANDERSON, *Consul*.

HANOVER, *March 7, 1898.*

KEHL.

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3 AND 4. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Heuzel's directory and catalogues of chemical industries contain numerous export houses with statement of specialties. A detailed list, with value, can not be obtained. Noris & Zahn, in Berlin, have a branch house in New York, and is one of the most important speciality business houses of German and American specialties.

Many articles of medicine are imported from the United States, which are often prescribed by the physicians, such as "meat juice." By entering a mark at the patent office the inventors or makers protect

themselves against imitation. When the physician prescribes a certain speciality, whose delivery is not prohibited by the State (being no secret remedy), the apothecary is obliged to deliver the original.

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WILBUR S. GLASS, *Consul*.

KEHL, *March 18, 1898.*

MANNHEIM.

1. THE DRUG BUSINESS.

In this consular district the drug trade is so regulated by law that there shall be but one apothecary, or store where prescriptions are compounded, to about every 8,000 inhabitants. In another paragraph will be presented the reason of my terming such establishments as "apothecary stores" instead of "drug stores."

2. DRUGGIST v. PHARMACIST.

Prescription stores are of two classes, viz:

First. That class in which the Government or State license is designated as personal, and under which business may be conducted only by the person to whom the privilege is granted; or, in case of death the widow of such person may continue business during her natural life, or until she voluntarily relinquishes her interest therein. In either such case the license expires.

Second. That class in which the license permits the proprietor to sell to another legally accredited apothecary both the store and license.

These two classes are designated, in German, apotheker, the English equivalent being the apothecary, and a term used in contradistinction to other classes of sales places, in which the traffic in so-called household remedies is permitted to anyone, and no license therefor required.

Such substances are sold in connection with other goods, but the sales amount to a very small percentage of the profits of such stores.

3. EXPORTS OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

The drugs and chemicals manufactured in this consular district and exported to the United States during the year 1897, together with the value of each at the port of shipment, were as follows, viz:

Acetanilid	\$481.47	Aconitine, apomorphine, pure	\$81.00
Acid, acetic—anhyd	127.47	Alum	3,054.53
benzoic	3,465.20	Alumina *	66,280.06
camphor	59.92	Ammonia, anhydrous	1,590.17
carbolic *	22,938.67	“liquid”	6,766.60
chrysophanic	1,805.50	muriate	15,349.26
gallie	2,588.58	vanadate	665.19
lactic	825.12	Aniline dyes *	1,467,482.32
pyrogallie	5,590.30	Antichlor *	64,203.92
salicylic	3,968.92	Apiole viride	17.95
sulphuric	5,988.19	Apomorphine, hydrochlor-	
thymic	24.45	ate	87.75

* See Manufacture of chemicals and colors.

Arbutine	\$7. 08	Paraldehyd	\$320. 38
Atropine, sulphate	2, 884. 37	Pilocarpine, hydrochlorate ..	898. 35
Baryta, hydrochlorate	880. 12	Potassium, chlorate	14, 739. 00
nitrate, powder	1, 326. 77	Prostaden	8. 92
refined	1, 047. 87	Quinidia	4, 593. 89
Bausite	16, 788. 69	Quinidine, sulphate	2, 203. 46
Bromangan	973. 68	Quinine, pure, granular ...	215. 91
Burgundy pitch	1, 156. 18	bisulphate	2, 810. 53
Caffeine	24, 035. 54	bimuriate	27. 44
bromide	307. 22	bromide	658. 38
citratcd	523. 59	hydrobromate ...	80. 97
Calcium, carbonate	154. 52	hydrochlorate ...	3, 854. 74
chloride	350. 91	phosphate	105. 26
Camphor acid. (See Acid.)		salicylate	642. 44
monobromate	2, 479. 24	sulphate	238, 652. 15
Carlsbad cathartic salt	114. 49	tannate	18. 20
Celluloid, sheets and rods ..	9, 157. 10	valerianate	1, 729. 00
Chloral hydrat, cryst	3, 693. 55	Resorcine *	2, 299. 22
flakes	319. 28	Salicin	3, 719. 45
Chlormangan	114. 89	Salicylic acid. (See Acid.)	
Chromalum	3, 780. 68	Santonine, powdered	35. 08
Cocaine hydrochlorate	108, 096. 46	crystallized	2, 240. 09
Codeine, crystallized	33, 548. 59	Scammony, resin	202. 42
hydrobromate	13. 61	Scopolamin, bromate	195. 23
hydrochlorate	1, 951. 02	Soda, bisulphate	287. 43
phosphate	1, 771. 13	hyposulphite	11, 249. 97
powdered	8, 487. 32	phosphate	904. 98
sulphate	32, 813. 25	sulphate	6, 582. 69
Coffee essence	2, 577. 54	calcined	271. 53
Colchicum, pure	2, 361. 65	Sodium, chlorate	1, 990. 63
Corks	9, 794. 92	bromide	2, 839. 91
Cumarin	1, 292. 11	Soot	109. 24
Crenin, hydrochlorate, cryst	326. 30	Sparteine, sulphate	151. 81
Creosote	31. 08	Strontia, carbonate	30. 28
Diuretin-Knoll	10, 479. 59	nitrate, anhydrous	1, 863. 29
Ergotin-Bonjean	467. 36	Strychnine, powdered	2, 400. 86
Eserin, salicylate	42. 41	crystallized ...	492. 55
sulphate	163. 96	sulphate, pow-	
Eucalyptol	216. 66	dered	215. 91
Fern, male, extract of	30. 93	sulphate crys-	
Ferratin	6, 289. 73	tallized	647. 74
Ferropyrin	238. 00	Tannalbin *	1, 923. 28
Formaldehyd *	338. 47	Tar oil	1, 047. 60
Gelatin	15, 581. 46	Terpinhydrat	2, 003. 00
Glue	34, 757. 05	Testaden powder	4. 33
Hops	36, 753. 72	Tetrachlorid carbon	1, 132. 07
Hydrochinin	1, 002. 04	Thyraden, powder	135. 66
Hydrociamin	175. 45	Ultramarine	10, 644. 33
Hyosciamin, bromide	609. 28	Zinc, common	138. 61
Ichthalbin	23. 32	dust	787. 14
Lactophenin	3, 999. 41	sulphate (C. P.)	16. 92
Lithia, carbonate	3, 493. 80		
Manganese, borate	472. 52	Total	2, 390, 058. 44
Marjorain	97. 72		

* See Manufacture of chemicals and colors.

4. IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Among the importations methylic alcohol is found to come from the United States and is used for making formaldehyd, the uses of the latter being noticed in the appendix submitted herewith.

Although a limited number of American products are sold in various cities in Germany, in this district I have found only a few plasters, such as arnica, belladonna, and capsicum. The greater number of proprietary preparations bear French labels and are believed to be imported from France. This may be in accordance, however, with a practice concerning so called English preparations, as "witch-hazel," for instance, the extract being prepared here, bottled, and London-printed English labels put upon them. The labels are cheaper than if ordered in Germany.

There are no regulations governing the imitation of foreign products, but the practice is limited by a curious feature of the law in that if a proprietary article sells at a price exceeding 3 marks (72 cents) the local imitation thereof can not be sold at a price exceeding that regulated by the royal Prussian drug tax of 1898, according to which medicines are sold by weight and not by volume; also specifying in detail what may be charged for compounding powders, pills, liquids, and plasters; for mixing, triturating, rubbing, and spreading; for pill boxes, papers for powders, vials, etc., any violation of the regulations being severely punished by law. In a word, the regulations may seem severe, but they tend toward the establishment of uniform charges (excepting sometimes in the case of strangers and tourists) and to reduce the dangers of error to a minimum.

Special permission must be obtained from the minister of the interior for the purpose of dealing in or selling proprietary preparations.

5. SALE OF DRUGS IN LAY STORES.

As already stated, only the common and most popular medicines and so-called household remedies are sold at unlicensed stores. The number of drugs and chemicals which these stores are not allowed to keep, but which are found at licensed apothecary stores, number between 1,800 and 2,000.

MANUFACTURE OF CHEMICALS AND COLORS.

The aniline dyes and colors exported to the United States are almost exclusively from one establishment, the Badische Anilin und Soda Fabrik, at Ludwigshafen-on-the-Rhine, the largest works of the kind in the world. Five thousand men are employed, and the corps of chemists, all experts, engaged in making new discoveries in coal-tar products, number 112. The number of colors and tints aggregate 8,000, artificial madder and the later discovery, indigo, being the most important and far reaching in effect.

Chromalum (used in textile color printing), resorcin, sulphuric acid, and other numerous compounds are by-products.

Most of the alum exported is said to be used in the manufacture of paper.

One chemical establishment near this city manufactures daily carbolic acid to the value of about \$2,500. This is chiefly prepared from crude acid or tar oil. The residue, usually designated as cresilic acid, and commercially as "liquid carbolic acid," is used very largely in South America for "sheep dip." In England "Jeyes' fluid," containing the same substance, is used for a similar purpose.

As already stated, formaldehyd is made from methylic alcohol, a considerable quantity of which is said to come from the United States. The latter is used to a large extent in hospitals in disinfecting walls and ceilings of rooms where powders or liquids could not easily be applied. Specially prepared lamps are employed for volatilizing the substance. It is also used as a preventive against the rapid decomposition of organic matter, being used by undertakers and others in embalming bodies.

In Normandy formaldehyd is extensively employed, especially as an antiferment in preserving milk. Curiously enough it is used in connection with dextrine and, woven into ribbons, worn on ladies' hats, etc. The latter, I am informed, is a Parisian novelty.

Methylic alcohol is used at the Mannheim custom-house to denature commercial alcohol and make it unfit for human consumption, so that it can not be employed in the manufacture of brandy.

ADVERTISING.

In conclusion, it may be of interest to state that advertising through the agency of cards, circulars, and like means familiar to Americans is practically unknown in this consular district. In order to circulate advertising matter publicly permission must first be obtained from the bürgermeister, or mayor, of every village where advertising is contemplated. The scattering broadcast of circulars is not permitted.

In each city and town are to be found public advertising boxes or wards, belonging usually to the local newspaper. The papers printing the circulars put up such notices, but this is a costly process. A small sheet measuring 12 by 15 inches cost in one city 3 marks (72 cents) for each day.

Newspapers receive advertising notices, but it is an unprofitable procedure for the advertiser. The best method yet found, in order to reach all classes, is to have a newspaper print the circulars and to insert these with the folded papers as they are sent out, then they also receive the same attention by the local newspapers of all villages to which they may be sent—as per special agreement—the newspapers already possessing license to distribute their printed matter, and do not require the extra permission of the bürgermeister.

WALTER J. HOFFMAN, *Consul.*

MANNHEIM, *May 24, 1898.*

MUNICH.

3 AND 4. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

The following articles are exported from Munich: Camomile tea, anhyllis tea, pectoral tea, dressing stuffs, mineral waters. Dralle, in Hamburg, has the largest export in perfumeries. The most complete catalogue of drugs is the Chemische Fabrik Merck in Darmstadt.

The export of phenacetin and salipyrin is forbidden by law.

There is scarcely any import of drugs, chemicals, proprietary articles, perfumes, and druggists' sundries into this district.

No American medical preparations are imitated in Bavaria.

BENJ. NUSBAUM, *Consul*.

MUNICH, *March 28, 1898.*

NUREMBERG.

The number of apotheken depends on the number of inhabitants and the necessities of a locality. In former years it was customary in Prussia to grant an apotheke to each 6,000 to 8,000 inhabitants. Nuremberg, with a population of 189,000 inhabitants, has only 21 apotheken.

In case a duly graduated pharmacist desires to establish a new apotheke he must send his petition to the district physician and department of police, who under such circumstances are instructed to report.

The number of proprietary and patent medicines kept in apothecary stores is less than in American stores. The following preparations of American origin are, however, usually found: Vaseline, Warner's safe cure, Pond's extract, Kidder's cure, listerine, Albert's remedy, Fellow's sirup, Valentine's meat juice, Himrod's asthma cure, bromidia, rubber plaster of Peabury and Johnson, etc. During the summer months, I am told, many of the American preparations in common use with us and in England are sold here to travelers who ask for same.

3 AND 4. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

There is a large wholesale importing and exporting house in drugs, perfumery, and patent medicines located in this city; that is the firm Handelsgeschäft Noris, Zahn & Co., whose price list I inclose.

Two other large wholesale houses in drugs, chemicals, etc., are the firms of Clericus, Ziehl & Co. and Grundherr & Hertel, both located in this city.

Medicines proper are rarely imported from the United States, but, in addition to the articles of American origin already mentioned, many others are imported and sold in this consular district. However, statistics as to importation and exportation can not be given, as this

Kingdom has no special statistics. They are included in those of the German Empire.

I am not aware of the fact that American medical preparations are imitated in this country.

5. SALES OF DRUGS IN LAY STORES.

There are no department stores in this consular district. Preparations under consideration are not sold in any other store, and therefore underselling is hardly met with.

I take great pleasure to transmit herewith a little book, which treats of the laws of Bavaria with reference to the practice of pharmacy. It is entitled Dr. Max Biechele, Gesetzliche Bestimmungen für das Apothekenwesen Bayerns, second edition, with supplement.*

GUSTAV C. E. WEBER, *Consul*.

NUREMBERG, *May 21, 898.*

PLAUE.

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Drugs are not exported from this consular district.

It is impossible to give the exact amount of articles imported from the United States, as they do not come directly, but are purchased from the agents in the large cities as they are required by the local trade.

The secretary of the board of trade here states that American medical preparations are not imitated. That may be true of the district over which he has jurisdiction, but I think that the Department will find from the reports of other consular officers in Germany that many of our patent medical preparations are imitated; one I know of, salicylic vaseline, which is imitated in an ointment called salicylsaurer Talg, which, translated, is salicylic tallow. As far as I can find from information received from a number of sources, there are no laws in Saxony prohibiting such imitations.

Borax, spirits of ammonia, saltpeter, alum, and benzine are sold in small quantities in grocery stores. The extent of the sales could not be stated. Perfumes are sold by the apothecary and hairdressers.

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THOS. WILLING PETERS, *Consul*.

PLAUE, *March 15, 1898.*

STETTIN.

* * * * *

Stettin is a city of about 150,000 inhabitants and contains 16 pharmacies and 60 drug stores that sell at small margins, employ from 3 to 5 men in each store, and are always busy.

* Filed in the Bureau of Foreign Commerce.

The imports of drugs and medicines into Stettin are very small. The following is a list of articles exported to the United States during the calendar year of 1897:

Arsenic	\$12, 195. 05
Calcium	2, 748. 73
Licorice	614. 01
Soda.....	5, 438. 32
Oil of fusel	15, 044. 25
Oxalic acid	1, 888. 90
Oil of bitter almonds	432. 86
Oil of amber.....	169. 03
Total	38, 531. 18

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JOHN E. KEHL, *Consul*.

STETTIN, *March 2, 1898.*

STUTTGART.

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There is only one chemical factory in this consular district (I. Haupt & Co., in Fenerbach) exporting chemicals to the United States. The firm of Daniel Groz Sohne, Ebingen, exports botanical drugs to the United States.

It is not known that any American medical preparations are imitated in this district, but a number of such articles are manufactured by Warner & Co., in London, Holland, in Frankfort on the Main, viz: Warner's Safe Cure, pills, and nervine, pain expeller, etc.

Other proprietary articles imported from the United States, in small quantities, are Johnson & Johnson's rubber adhesive plaster, Seabury & Johnson's plasters, York's capsicum plaster, Pond's extract, etc. Druggists here buy their supplies of American articles mostly in England.

The system of department stores is not yet extensively known in this consular district—in fact, there are only one or two department stores in Stuttgart. While these sell perfumery of a cheap kind, they do not sell drugs. So-called "sanitary bazars," besides a number of sanitary articles, sell perfumery, toilet articles, and some drugs.

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EDWARD H. OZMUN, *Consul*.

STUTTGART, *May 13, 1898.*

WEIMAR AND ERFURT.

1. THE DRUG BUSINESS.

The city of Erfurt, chiefly an industrial place, whose population is not very well off, had about the middle of this century 40,000 inhabitants and six drug stores, and not until 1895 when its population

reached 80,000, were two more drug stores established by Government concession. Such concessions are considered very valuable and there is always a long list of applicants for them on file. Priority of application usually decides the selection.

For some years past the question of State ownership and management of drug stores (Apotheken) has been agitated in official and unofficial circles, even the Reichstag has considered the matter, but as yet the scheme has not advanced owing to the enormous cost of purchasing the existing concessioned drug stores.

An old concession centrally located in a town like Erfurt is valued at from \$24,000 to \$35,000.

The lucrativeness of the drug store seems to decrease with the increasing number of adherents to "Naturheil Vereine" (nature cure societies), and the conviction is gaining ground among the intelligent that doctors' prescriptions have been too indiscriminately indulged in.

* * * * *

3 AND 4. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

During the years 1897 and 1896 there were exported to the United States from the Weimar consular district drugs and chemicals, including dyes, valued at \$19,958 and \$17,436, respectively, among which were no proprietary articles, perfumes, or druggist's sundries. It is not possible to give a detailed list of the drugs, etc., exported to countries other than the United States. It is impossible to give a detailed list of drugs, etc., imported from the United States into the Weimar consular district. It is not known at this consulate that American preparations are imitated in this country.

THOMAS EWING MOORE,
Commercial Agent.

WEIMAR, *March 10, 1898.*

GIBRALTAR.

1. THE DRUG BUSINESS.

The drug trade in Gibraltar is conducted independently by wholesale and retail chemists, whose establishments at present number 11. The business is not restricted by law and no Government stores exist.

2 AND 3. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

As Gibraltar depends entirely upon the outer world for its supplies of drugs, chemicals, proprietary articles, perfumeries, and other druggists' sundries to meet its local demands, the same are not exported to the United States or other foreign markets from Gibraltar.

The following are some of the principal articles manufactured or prepared in the United States which are being regularly imported, either direct or through agencies in London:

Scott's emulsion; Bristol's sarsaparilla and pills; cherry pectoral; hazeline; bay rum; Ayer's cathartic pills and sarsaparilla; Allcock's plasters; Hood's sarsaparilla.

The annual importations of Florida water from New York averages 4,000 boxes. It is all sold in this market.

I am not aware that medical preparations are imitated here, but if it occurs an injunction can be obtained by applying to the supreme court of Gibraltar.

6 AND 7. PRESCRIPTIONS.

Prescriptions, after being filled by a druggist, are kept on file, numbered, and remain for an indefinite period.

No law exists governing the renewal of prescriptions, but it is not to be expected that copies of physicians' or private formulæ would be given to anyone except to the owners thereof; neither is there any law regulating the practice of pharmacists in Gibraltar. The business, however, is conducted under the British pharmacy act.

8. PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

Foreigners are not permitted to establish pharmacies, even if they should hold diplomas of American or other pharmaceutical colleges.

Of perfumeries, I may add that Florida water, as prepared by Messrs. Lauman & Kemp, of New York, has extensive consumption in Gibraltar, especially among barbers and hairdressers. The moderate price, compared to that of other kinds of perfumery, admits of its being greatly patronized by the laboring classes and seafaring people.

HORATIO J. SPRAGUE,

Consul.

GIBRALTAR, *March 9, 1898.*

ITALY.

1. THE DRUG BUSINESS.

The drug business in Italy is conducted independently in so far as the number and extent of stores are concerned. There are two classes of stores where drugs are sold, one designated as the "farmacia," corresponding in its essential features to our American drug stores, and the other known as the "drogheria medicinale," where, in addition to drugs of all kinds, many articles commonly sold in American grocery stores are to be found. One radical difference between these two classes of stores is that while the former are only permitted by law to sell drugs, poisons, etc., under a physician's prescription, the latter are under no

such restriction, the law simply regulating and specifying the minimum amount which may be sold to any one person at any one time.

A list of these drugs, with the minimum amount allowed to be sold, may be of interest, and is given here, being taken from the *Commentario della Farmacopea*, published at Turin:

	Grams.		Grams.
Acetato neutro di piombo.....	100	Essenza di garofani	10
Acetato neutro di rame	100	Essenza di ginipro	10
Acido acetico concentrato	100	Essenza di menta.....	10
Acido borico	200	Essenza di rosmarino.....	10
Acido citrico	200	Essenza di timo	10
Acido cloridrico concentrato.....	100	Essenza di trementina depurata ..	200
Acido gallico.....	50	Etere	200
Acido nitrico concentrato.....	100	Etere acetico.....	50
Acido ossalico	100	Fenolo greggio e cristallizzato....	100
Acido solforico concentrato.....	100	Ferrocianuro di potassio.....	50
Acido tannico	100	Fosfato di sodio.....	100
Acido tartarico.....	200	Fosforo	100
Acqua ossigenata.....	100	Glicerina.....	200
Ammoniaca pura	100	Gomma gutta	50
Anidride arseniosa	50	Ipoclorito di sodio.....	100
Anilina	100	Jodo	50
Balsamo del copaibe.....	100	Joduro di potassio.....	200
Balsamo peruaviano.....	100	Lanolina	100
Balsamo tolutano	100	Litargirio.....	100
Bicarbonato di sodio	100	Lupolino.....	50
Bicloruro di mercurio	50	Mercurio	50
Bicromato di potassio	100	Nitrato d' argento	20
Biossallato di potassio	50	Nitrato di potassio	100
Borato di sodio.....	50	Nitrato di sodio	100
Bromo	100	Olio di fegato di merluzzo	1,000
Bromuro di potassio.....	200	Olio di mandorle dolci.....	100
Carbonato di ammonio	50	Olio di ricino	200
Carbonato di potassio	100	Ossido di zinco.....	50
Carbonato di sodio	100	Permanganato di potassio	100
Catecù.....	100	Potassa caustica.....	100
Cetina (spermaceti)	100	Sale di acetosella.....	50
Clorato di potassio	100	Solfato di alluminio e potassio....	200
Cloroformio	200	Solfato di rame.....	100
Cloruro d' ammonio	100	Solfato di rame ammoniacale.....	100
Cloruro di calce	100	Solfato di zinco	100
Coca, foglie	100	Solfato ferroso.....	100
Collodio	100	Solfuro di carbonio.....	200
Essenza di anice	10	Solfuro di potassio	200
Essenza di Cannella	10	Soluzione di silicato di potassio...	200
Essenza di cedro	10	Tartrato acido di potassio.....	100
Essenza di corteccia d' arancio....	10	Tricloruro di antimonio	50
Essenza di eucalitto.....	10	Vaselina	100
Essenza di finocchio.....	10		

2. DRUGGIST v. PHARMACIST.

The law governing the filling and disposition of physicians' prescriptions by the pharmacist is as follows, for which I am indebted to the

Commentario, above mentioned, and from which I have made a liberal translation:

PAR. 1. The pharmacist will be punished by a fine not exceeding 100 lire if he keeps imperfect, spoiled, or hurtful medicines, and with suspension from the exercise of his profession in case of a second offense, and by a fine not exceeding 500 lire and imprisonment not exceeding one year for delivering medicines not corresponding in quality and quantity to the physician's prescription.

PAR. 2. Any person, not a manufacturer or merchant of chemical products, pharmacist, druggist, or dye manufacturer, who sells or in any manner whatsoever distributes poisons, will be punished with a fine of 500 lire and with imprisonment not exceeding one year.

PAR. 3. The pharmacist, druggist, manufacturer of chemical products, authorized to keep poisons, and those that in the exercise of their art or profession use them, will be punished by a fine of not less than 500 lire and imprisonment not exceeding one year if they do not keep such poisons under lock and key, and in recipients on which it is specifically indicated that they are poisons.

PAR. 4. The pharmacists must preserve copies of all medical prescriptions which they prepare. When poisons are furnished under prescriptions from physicians, surgeons, or veterinarians they must preserve the original prescriptions, writing on them the names of the persons for whom they were prepared and giving copy of same to the purchaser if requested. The infringers of this will incur a penalty not exceeding 100 lire.

PAR. 5. The pharmacists, druggists, manufacturers of chemical products, and dealers in colors must not sell poisons except to well-known persons, or if they are unknown to them they must have in their possession an affidavit from the police authorities indicating the name and profession of the applicant, and it must be ascertained that such persons require the poisons for use in their art or profession. In every case the pharmacists, druggists, etc., must note in a special register, which must be presented at every request of the authorities, the quantity and quality of the poison sold, day of sale, and the name, domicile, and profession of the purchaser. The infringers of this law will be subject to a fine not exceeding 200 lire, to which may be added the suspension of the exercise of their profession not exceeding three months.

3. EXPORTS OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Reliable statistics of the exports of drugs, chemicals, etc., to countries other than to the United States are not available at present. Very few American medical preparations are sold in my district, and I am unable to discover any imitations of them, the laws forbidding such a proceeding.

The exports from Leghorn to the United States during the year 1897 of drugs, chemicals, etc., were as given in table below. This can be taken as an average year, and the values given are those declared by the exporter.

Argols.....	\$188,616.80
Boric acid.....	12,453.17
Beeswax.....	7,678.90
Castor oil.....	1,120.10
Gentian root.....	229.56
Glycerin.....	1,409.49
Juniper berries.....	7,211.33
Laurel leaves.....	382.52
Medicines.....	456.44

Orris root.....	\$35, 414. 56
Sienna earth.....	7, 872. 95
Talc.....	827. 32
Umber earth.....	10, 690. 92
Total.....	274, 364. 06

8. PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

The laws regulating the practice of pharmacy and providing for the inspection of the various stores, etc., are given below:

The establishment of a new pharmacy is regulated according to the law of the province wherein it is located, application being made to the prefect, who, after conferring with the provincial health council and finding that the law has been complied with, makes the desired request to the Government, and the authority is then granted by the minister of the interior. As will be seen by reference to the law quoted below, the authorized pharmacist must possess a diploma of ability, etc. The course prescribed before such a diploma is granted is of four years' duration. Foreigners, however, possessing diplomas from colleges of pharmacy in their native country are simply required to pass the necessary examination and can then practice their profession, after obtaining the necessary authority, etc., as stated above. "No one can be in charge of a pharmacy if he does not possess a diploma of ability and has not been authorized by a special permit from the minister of the interior."

The pharmacists who possess a diploma are permitted to exercise their profession in the capacity of assistant or partner of an authorized practitioner. The responsibility, however, as to the proper conducting of the business, rests with the authorized practitioner.

The sale of medicinal substances in doses or medicinal form is permitted to no one but the pharmacist.

The pharmacist is forbidden to prepare poisonous materials or remedies which produce sudden and strong effects, even in very small doses, without a physician's or veterinarian's prescription. Upon the recipients of the medicinal remedies prepared by the pharmacist must be written the date, the name of the sick person, the materials composing the remedy, if for internal or external use, and the manner in which it must be administered. Should the remedy be for veterinary purposes, it must be labeled "For veterinary use."

The pharmacist is required (1) to keep all poisonous materials in a particular case under lock and key and under his own responsibility; (2) to keep his establishment fully provided with all medicinal substances, simple or compound, commonly called for in medical prescriptions; (3) to keep the medicines in recipients of such material that there can be no question that their use might become prejudicial or dangerous to the health; (4) to see that the scales, weights, and articles used for measuring liquids should always be of maximum cleanliness and in accordance with legal requirements; (5) to prepare all prescriptions with the greatest care and diligence and without substituting one

drug for another, unless by express permission of the physician who ordered it.

All pharmacies will be subjected to periodical and extraordinary inspections. The periodical inspection will be made at least once in every two years. The extraordinary one, whenever the prefect or his assistant, upon advice of the provincial health authorities, shall deem it advisable. The proprietor of every pharmacy is required to keep a special book in which all inspections of his establishment must be registered.

The inspection of the pharmacies, either periodical or extraordinary, has for its object to verify: (1) If the druggist in charge of the pharmacy has the prescribed diploma and permit; (2) if the pharmacy is conducted in accordance with the regulations and as to the quantity and quality of the remedies in stock.

The inspectors of the pharmacies will be assisted by a municipal counselor and will describe in a report the condition in which the establishment is found. All the inspectors and public officers assisting and druggist in charge will sign the report and also the register which the law requires be kept in the pharmacy.

If the inspectors find on sale in any of the various establishments substances unfit in quality or of bad preparation, they will destroy them unless the proprietor objects, in which case they will be seized.

As soon as the inspection of the assigned district is made, the inspectors will transmit to the prefect of the province the report, and if there has been any substances seized, a sample of same. The prefect will submit the report and the seized substances to the health provincial council for examination, who, in a special report, will advise the state and condition of the inspected pharmacies, and will propose to the Government, if necessary, the provisions which in the interest of the pharmaceutical service and in accordance with the law regarding public health will be deemed advisable.

The inspection of the pharmacies will be made by a pharmacist appointed by the prefect for the service of the whole province or part of same, in case he should deem it advisable to divide the province into districts, assigning to each district different inspectors.

Each inspector will be entitled to a remuneration of 20 lire per day for the time he shall be employed in fulfilling his duties, and in addition all traveling and other expenses incurred.

JAS. A. SMITH, *Consul*.

LEGHORN, *March 28, 1898.*

PIEDMONT.

1. ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW PHARMACIES.

The laws regulating the practice of pharmacy in Italy are at once various and complicated. In order to overcome the difficulties which have frequently resulted from this diversity, a bill has been prepared

which will bring all the pharmacies in Italy under the operation of one law, and it is expected that it will be soon presented to Parliament for action. At the present time the provinces of northern Italy are governed by certain laws which have no application to the southern part of the Kingdom.

The privileges and restrictions embodied in the royal commission (*regie patenti*) of March 16, 1839, relative to the practice of pharmacy in the city of Turin and the province of Piedmont are, many of them, still in force. The following is substantially a summary of the more important provisions of this law governing the pharmacists in this city and province:

The tribunal or college of chief physicians (*del magistrato del proto-medico*) shall be composed of a president and four counsellors appointed by royal commission. They shall exercise particular care to prevent the establishment in the city of Turin, or in the neighborhood thereof, pharmacies exceeding the requirements of the inhabitants, according to rules which may be established by them.

Anyone intending to open a pharmacy must have passed a special examination in a royal university of the Kingdom. He must be 21 years of age and must deposit the following sums as security for his good behavior and his observance of the laws relative to pharmacists: In Turin, 4,500 lire (\$900); in the province, 3,000 lire (\$600).

No one can open a new pharmacy except by special permission of the above-named tribunal. A pharmacy will be considered new when its opening will increase the number of pharmacies already legally existing in any city or territory.

Anyone making application for permission to open a new pharmacy must present a proper certificate from the authorities of the city or locality where he intends to establish the pharmacy, showing that by reason of the lack of pharmacies, or of the insufficiency of those already established, or because of the distance or difficulty of communication with those which are open in the neighborhood, the population is in need of the new pharmacy the opening of which is asked for.

In the same way a pharmacy may be opened, upon such terms as the above tribunal shall consider just, when it is shown that one is desired in the locality and that the licensee or occupant of the store does not exercise the privileges of the same and refuses to sell or lease his rights to a proper person, who is willing to keep the store open for the benefit of the public.

Whenever in Turin a change of location of a pharmacy occurs, or a new one is about to be opened, the selection of the site must be approved by the aforesaid tribunal, which must take into consideration the distance from other pharmacies and the population of the district and endeavor to satisfy the requirements of the neighborhood as well as the claims of the pharmacists already located there.

The result of the foregoing provisions of the law of 1839 is to vest in every licensee of a pharmacy a proprietary right, which he may hold

and dispose of as any other property, subject to the above restrictions, and, as he and his heirs, successors, and assigns are secured from the possibility of immediate neighboring competitors, the value of such a continuing license is often very considerable. In an adjacent province, which is subject to somewhat similar restrictions, concessions are granted at about the rate of one pharmacy for every 5,000 inhabitants. In the city of Turin, with 350,000 inhabitants, there are 85 pharmacies, or one to about every 4,000 persons.

2. DRUGGIST v. PHARMACIST.

Drugs, chemicals, and medicines are sold here exclusively by the pharmacists. There are numerous shops under the title of "*droghina*," but these shops correspond to the dry groceries of the United States, and beyond castor oil, mineral waters, etc., deal in no goods or articles kept by a pharmacist. Pharmacists are restricted to the sale of drugs, chemicals, medicines, proprietary articles, druggist sundries, etc., and to the filling of prescriptions. The soda-water fountain, which plays so conspicuous a part in many American drug stores, is utterly unknown here. Nor does a druggist ever dispense any beverages to be drunk upon the premises. The very liberal excise laws which obtain here prevent the necessity or temptation of a pharmacy ever being converted into a dramshop.

3 AND 4. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

The exportation of drugs and chemicals from this district to the United States is comparatively insignificant.

It is impossible to ascertain the value or amount of such articles brought into this district annually from the United States. The following is a partial list of such importations: Carbonate of soda, sulphate of copper, sulphate of iron, medicinal herbs, flowers, and leaves, rosin, chloroform, ground and unground woods for dyeing, various patent medicines, Wyeth's beef extract, Valentine's beef extract, large quantities of Fellows's sirup of hypophosphites, etc.

I am informed that the very severe and stringent laws relative to trade-marks in this country prevent any imitations of foreign medical preparations.

5. SALE OF DRUGS IN LAY STORES.

The sale of perfumeries is carried on principally in shops devoted exclusively to that branch of trade, although in most barber shops perfumeries, soaps, etc., are more or less extensively dealt in. There is no legal restriction of the sale of patent medicines; anyone may deal in them, either at wholesale or retail. The duties to which this class of goods is subject are so heavy, as a rule, as to render it necessary to charge a price higher than the usual printed price of the article in the United States.

6 AND 7. PRESCRIPTIONS.

Section 31 of the "Sanitary code" of 1888 provides that all pharmacists must preserve a copy of all prescriptions filled by them; that whenever they furnish poisons upon the prescription of a doctor, surgeon, or veterinary they must retain and preserve the original prescription, writing thereon the name of the person to whom the poison has been given, and, on request, giving a copy thereof to the purchaser. In every such case they must note in a special register, which, on request, must be exhibited to the authorities, the quantity and kind of poison sold, the date of sale, with the name, residence, art, or profession of the purchaser.

Prescriptions, unless of a simple and harmless nature, will not be renewed by a pharmacist. Pharmacists are required to give, if so requested, a copy of any prescription filled by them, marking it with the word "Copy."

8. PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

Section 23 of the "Sanitary code" provides that no one shall practice as a pharmacist unless he is over 21 years of age, and has received a proper degree or diploma from some university, institute, or school of the Kingdom properly authorized to confer such degree or diploma. Anyone intending to practice this profession, and who is empowered to do so, must have his diploma registered in the office in the district in which he intends to practice, in the manner prescribed by the regulations.

PERCY McELRATH, *Consul*.

TURIN, *March 24, 1898.*

SICILY.

In Sicily as well as in Italy there is a distinction between the drug store and the pharmacy; both are restricted by law.

The old code, enacted April 10, 1850, and January 20, 1853, under the Bourbon rule of the Two Sicilies, is still in force (together with same supplemental laws for all Italy) in this island, as is also the case in the other formerly separate States, which now belong to United Italy; but a uniform, revised, liberal, and prudent law concerning the obligation and privileges of the pharmacy and drug business is expected to be enacted for United Italy within a year or two.

1. THE DRUG BUSINESS.

The opening up of drug stores is not restricted, but there are in all Italy the following regulations concerning the sale of drugs in these stores: Druggists are not allowed to fill prescriptions.*

* For a list of substances comprised in the pharmacopœia which can be sold by anyone in restricted quantities see first report, under the head of Italy.

Attached to this report will be found the following lists:

1. Medicaments with which every pharmacist must be provided.
2. Medicinal substances inscribed in the Italian pharmacopœia which must be kept by pharmacists, with special marks, in a case closed with lock and key.
3. Substances inscribed in the Italian pharmacopœia, the sale of which is unrestricted.

2. DRUGGIST v. PHARMACIST.

The pharmacies are the only establishments where prescriptions can be filled; they are under strict control of the Government, under the direct supervision of the "medico provinciale" (chief medical officer of the province) and the prefect.

The principal requirements are the following:

A new pharmacy can not be opened within 97 meters (318½ feet) of another already established.

Before opening up a new pharmacy the consent of the council of the commune has to be obtained. This is done by presenting a petition of residents in the locality, setting forth the necessity and desirability of the establishment.

The applicant has to be the possessor of a diploma of the Royal University (now under Italian rule), or of any recognized Italian school of pharmacy.

I present here my translation of the royal (Sicilian) decree, kingdom of the Two Sicilies, April 10, 1850, and January 29, 1853, as also an extract of supplemental Italian laws:

ROYAL DECREE, KINGDOM OF THE TWO SICILIES, 1850.

ART. 65. The lives of the citizens, the honor and reputation of the physicians and surgeons being intrusted entirely into the hands of the pharmacists, it does not suffice that these have obtained the diploma of the Royal University of those studies and the act of recognition by the medical council of the commune, but it is necessary that they show the greatest capacity and uprightness in the preparation and expedition of the remedies.

ART. 66. They shall not digress from the prescriptions sent them for preparation of the medicament nor the prescribed tariff.

ART. 67. The number of the pharmacies in every commune must not be greater than the need of the population, and therefore should not be opened a new apothecary shop without the permission of the protomedical commissioner, which shall be determined after application to the municipality, showing the necessity of a new establishment.

ART. 68. Every pharmacy should be located in the most frequented and salubrious streets, and where there should be only one, it must be opened in the center of the commune and not at the extremity, in order that the public can be served with ease and dispatch and the medicaments conserve efficacy.

ART. 69. Where there is more than one apothecary shop in a commune a certain distance between the shops must be reserved to avoid trouble and for the convenience of the public.

ART. 70. Every pharmacy should be provided with a good laboratory, protected against fire, and free from the danger of hurting some passer-by on occasion of some unforeseen explosion.

ART. 71. Should also have all the utensils necessary for the pharmaceutical operations which the pharmacists must perform in order to prepare the greater part of the compounds. The said utensils must be kept with the greatest cleanliness.

ART. 72. The jars, etc., intended for holding medicaments for internal use must be such as to exclude every doubt of a possibility to become injurious and dangerous, especially in the case of liquids, or medicaments which easily become liquid.

ART. 73. The scales, weights, and vessels for measuring liquids must be of the greatest exactness, according to prescribed model (rule).

ART. 74. The single jars, boxes, etc., intended to hold the drugs must have their inscriptions with legible and well-made letters, without equivocal marks, which might lead to errors, and must not contain more than one sort of medicine.

ART. 75. A separate case, locked with key, which latter will always be kept by the proprietor of the pharmacy, so that it can never pass into other hands, shall be used to keep therein the poisons and suspicious matter. These will have nothing in common with the rest of the pharmacy, and therefore will have their particular table, their scales, mortar, spatula, spoons, and jars entirely separate, the same to be kept with all possible cleanliness and locked up in the case, so that they can never serve for other uses.

ART. 76. The pharmacists should keep in good order the register of commercial correspondence, to exhibit at every request to the inspectors, in order to prove to them the source whence every pharmaceutic matter has been procured; and regarding the poisons and doubtful (or suspicious) drugs there must be noted the quantity purchased and disposed of, in order to enable comparison with that on hand; concerning the quantity disposed of outside of the register, the prescriptions of the known professors and who could have ordered them, should be preserved.

ART. 77. Without a prescription the pharmacist shall not take upon himself to dispense any medical preparation. The pharmacist can only be qualified to give without prescription medicines which in no manner could become hurtful.

ART. 78. Upon the wrappers of the remedies must be fixed the stamp of a seal, which indicates the pharmacy and the name and surname of the proprietor.

ART. 79. In the pharmacies, persons must not be permitted to idly pass away the time, but only those who bring prescriptions, in order not to give occasion for distraction, omission, inconvenience, and error.

ART. 80. The dispensation of poisonous and suspicious drugs shall not be made except by the proprietor of the pharmacy with his own hands; and regarding the other medicaments, if there be young apprentices of the profession able, upright, and attentive, but never should they be permitted to be dispensed by children, the wife, or servants.

ART. 81. The collection, preparation, and conservation of the various drugs, however simple, are to be made in proper time and place, and in the manner which will be the most suitable for the perfection of all the necessary provisions, which the pharmacist must observe according to the rules of the *ricettario* (official book of receipts).

ART. 82. The quantity of the drugs, especially of those which spoil when kept a long time or which lose part of their efficacy, must be corresponding with the requirement for one year. The indigenous herbs and the others which, getting old, deteriorate in their quality, must be replaced by fresh ones, throwing away the old. In general, the drugs must be excellent, and always the best possible among the various species of drugs themselves.

ART. 83. When procuring supplies at fairs, the pharmacist, upon arrival at the commune, must advise the protophysician of the place, who, examining the quality, will cause to be thrown away all those which do not possess the necessary grade of perfection.

ART. 84. The pharmacist will dispense the prescriptions with all exactness, and can not substitute one thing in place of another which is wanting without the permission in writing of him who may have prescribed.

ART. 85. The pharmacists should take great care not to reveal the nature of the disease for which they may prepare the medicine; they must keep the most rigid secret; therefore they must not permit any person whom it does not concern to read prescriptions brought to the pharmacy.

ART. 86. In case of doubt regarding ingredients prescribed or regarding the weight, which might seem excessive, the pharmacist must not diminish the reputation of the physician or surgeon by criticism to which they are not competent, but should try to obtain in secret and with all possible moderation the solution of their doubts from the person who has written the prescription.

ART. 87. There should never be filled a prescription of persons who are not known as physicians or surgeons and such as are not signed nor dated.

ART. 88. There can not be exacted for any medicine a price greater than that which is fixed in the *ricettario*; this is to be marked upon wrapper next to seal.

ART. 89. The pharmacy should never be abandoned, and there must be a cord at the door to ring the bell to awaken the pharmacist also in the night in cases where pharmaceutical aids are urgent, above all in times of epidemics.

ART. 90. Only the pharmacies of the large cities and those in other communes which have obtained the permission of the protomedical commission as skillful in their profession shall take young men as apprentices, to whom to give the necessary instructions.

ART. 91. A contract with the parents or guardians of the pupils must establish the conditions of the reciprocal obligations which will be agreed upon between the parties.

ART. 92. The period of training ended, if the pupil should want to remain to serve in the pharmacy of the principal, another contract must be made to determine the reciprocal obligations; and no one shall be able to serve in another pharmacy without the testimonial of having conducted himself well in the first pharmacy.

ART. 93. The pharmacist shall not enter into any contract with physicians or surgeons which might give room and suspicion for culpable secret understanding.

ROYAL DECREE OF JANUARY 29, 1853 (TWO SICILIES).

1. A pharmacy for public patronage can not be kept by anyone except, after being privileged, the absolute owner thereof, except in case of death of the owner, when an administrator will be appointed to direct the business until the children (if any) become of age.

2. One professor of pharmacy can administer and conduct only one, being prohibited the direction of any other pharmacy for public patronage, notwithstanding that the other be administered by another also privileged.

3. In those towns of the kingdom where there are more than one pharmacy, there can not be opened a new one if not 97 meters (318½ feet) from the existing ones.

4. Every administrator, the same as the proprietors, shall be obliged to carry on the business in person, and being present in the pharmacy; he shall neither ever be far away nor intrust the administration of the medicinals to other persons not authorized; he must remain responsible, like the proprietors, for every inconvenience which might take place, and be held to execute all that which according to law and the protomedical regulations has been prescribed.

5. Before surrendering the administratorship the administrator must give one month's notice to the parties interested and to the protomedical authority, to enable them to take the necessary steps. In case of noncompliance, he shall remain inhibited from every exercise of his profession for one year.

EXTRACTS FROM THE SUPPLEMENTAL ITALIAN LAWS DECEMBER 22, 1888.

No one can practice the profession of physician or surgeon, veterinary surgeon, pharmacist, dentist, bloodletter, or midwife if not of age, and who has not obtained the diploma of qualification in a university, institute, or school thereto authorized in the kingdom.

The examinations passed and the degrees obtained outside of the kingdom shall be without effect, except by special law or royal decree upon the advice of the supreme council.

The sale of or the commerce in remedies dosed and in form of medicaments will not be allowed except to pharmacists. Those violating this disposition will be fined not less than 200 lire, in case of repetition there will be added the withdrawal of business concession.

Whoever sells or distributes substances or preparations, declared as secret remedies or specifics which have not been approved by the supreme sanitary council, or whoever sells or distributes remedies attributing to them—upon the label or by announcements to the public—composition other than those which they contain, special virtue or therapeutic indications, not recognized by the aforesaid supreme council—shall be punished with a fine not less than 200 lire. In case of repetition there may be added imprisonment up to fifteen days.

The pharmacies must be provided with the medical substances prescribed as obligatory in the pharmacopœa, approved by the minister of the interior and by the supreme sanitary council.

A copy of the said pharmacopœa must be kept in every pharmacy. The failure to keep whatsoever medical substance is declared obligatory in the pharmacopœa shall be punished by a fine of 10 lire. The failure to keep a copy of the pharmacopœa shall be punished by a fine of 20 lire.

Those pharmacists who keep imperfect, spoiled, or hurtful medicinals shall be punished with a fine up to 100 lire and in case of repetition the suspension of the privilege to carry on business; with a fine of 500 lire and imprisonment up to one year, those pharmacists who dispense medicaments not corresponding in quality and quantity to the physician's prescription.

The provincial protophysicians can proceed at any time to inspect the articles dispensed or the substances subject to the sanitarial vigilance.

The prescriptions, without which the pharmacist can not dispense medicinals according to the pharmacopœa, per dose and form of medicaments, in order to be known to be regular and dispensed by him, must be signed by a physician or surgeon, and in case of containing poisonous matter they must have this latter inscribed in full letters. In dispensing the prescriptions the pharmacists must mark upon the recipient what the medicine contains, the date of preparation, the principal components of the remedy, the clear indication whether for internal or external use, and above all, when there are poisonous substances they must indicate such by proper sign very visible outside.

In the case of remedies for animals, "For veterinary use" must be written upon a card to be tied to the box, bottle, etc.,

Proprietary medicines, secret, the ingredients of which possess well-established therapeutic properties, and the chemical compositions of which the inventors or proprietors, for private gain, wish to keep for themselves, can only be sold after having obtained the approval of the superior sanitary council, and can only be sold by pharmacists. Special preparations, the therapeutic actions of which are known, may be put up by any pharmacist, but must always bear the full and complete formula upon the recipient, without any secrecy or misleading statements, and can only be put up and sold by pharmacists.

The pharmacists must keep in a record book a copy of all prescriptions filled by them.

When the pharmacists dispense poison in preparing prescriptions of physicians, surgeons, or veterinary surgeons they must retain and preserve with them the original recipe, noting thereon the name of the person to whom delivered, and give him a copy upon his demand. Transgressors incur a fine of 100 lire.

Pharmacists and druggists, manufacturers of chemical products, or dealers in colors can not sell poison except to persons well known, or if not known by them must be provided with certificate from the chief of police indicating the name,

surname, art or profession of the applicant, and after having ascertained that the said person needs it for the exercise of his art or profession.

In every case they must note in a special register, which is to be exhibited to the authorities at every demand, the quantity and quality of poison sold, the day of sale, with the name, residence, art, or profession of the purchaser.

The transgression of the present article shall be punished with a fine up to 250 lire, to which may be added the suspension of concession to carry on the profession up to three months.

In the course of every two years all the pharmacies must be inspected in the manner prescribed by the regulations.

The official pharmacopœia must be revised at least every five years, under the care of the minister of the interior, who will approve the modifications after approval by the superior sanitary council.

Relative numbers of drug stores and pharmacies in the larger cities in the consular district of Catania are about as follows:

City.	Inhabit- ants.	Drug stores.	Phar- macies.
Catania	120,000	30	60
Aci Reale	40,000	10	20
Caltagirone	35,000	5	15
Siracusa	25,000	10	20

3. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Declared value of exports from Catania to the United States of such products as are usually handled by American druggists or pharmacists during the year ending June 30, 1897:

Canary seed	\$2,469.99
Citrate of lime	4,799.48
Essence of lemon and orange	5,975.36
Licorice paste	687.12
Licorice paste	4,570.68
Mustard seed	15,067.47
Olive oil	2,255.68
Pistacchio nuts	739.71
Salt, fine marine	1,722.98
Sulphur:	
Flowers of	25,922.31
Ground	4,893.75
In rolls, refined, March quarter 1898	476.71

Besides the foregoing, there is a limited export of flaxseed, altea roots, and licorice roots to other countries, but the quantity or amount I have not been able to learn.

There are no direct importations from the United States of any drugs, except resin (about \$600 worth every two years), and petroleum (if that can be classed among them) from 40,000 to 50,000 cases per annum.

Indirectly, through Milan wholesale houses, are sold about 50 gross bottles Scott's Emulsion and a very small quantity of Florida water.

Most of the new preparations—coal-tar products, such as salol, anti-pyrin, phenacitin, etc., are imported from Germany by Milan wholesale house, which supply the retail trade generally throughout Italy.

So are also all the salts of quinine, bandages, and other preparations, "lister," rubber goods, etc.

There are no imitations of American goods sold here; the laws protect those goods which have been patented in this Kingdom.

5. SALE OF DRUGS IN LAY STORES.

In department or general stores no patent medicines can be sold. Nothing in this line, save toilet articles, perfumes, and perhaps some syringes. As to prices, the proprietary medicines are sold (as far as I have been able to learn) at the figures printed on the labels. There is not, I think, such cutting or underselling here as prevails in some places in the United States.

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LOUIS H. BRÜHL, *Consul.*

CATANIA April 22, 1898.

1. *Medicaments which Italian pharmacists are obliged to keep on hand.*

Acetato basico di piombo.	Cloralio idrato.
Acetato neutro di piombo.	Clorato di potassio.
Acido acetico concentrato.	Cloridrato di cocaina.
Acido borico.	Cloridrato di morfina.
Acido cloridrico concentrato.	Cloroformio.
Acido nitrico concentrato.	Cloruro di calce.
Acido solforico concentrato.	Cloruro ferrico liquido.
Acido tannico.	Codeina.
Acido tartarico.	Collodio.
Acqua di calce.	Colombo.
Acqua distillata.	Convallaria.
Acqua distillata di anice volgare.	Cotone assorbente.
Acqua distillata di cannella.	Digitale.
Acqua distillata di mandorle amare.	Empiastro diachilon gommo-resinoso.
Acqua distillata di menta piperita.	Empiastro di cantaridi.
Alcool.	Empiastro di cantaridi mite.
Aloe.	Empiastro mercuriale.
Altea.	Essenza di anice volgare.
Ammoniaca.	Essenza di menta.
Anice.	Essenza di senape.
Antipirina.	Essenza di trementina.
Assafetida.	Essenza di trementina vecchia ozoniz-
Belladonna.	zata.
Bicarbonato di sodio.	Estratto di aconito idroalcoolico.
Bicloruro di mercurio.	Estratto di belladonna idroalcoolico.
Borato di sodio.	Estratto di china acquoso.
Bromuro di potassio.	Estratto di china idroalcoolico.
Camomilla comune.	Estratto di felce maschio etero.
Canfora.	Estratto di genziana acquoso.
Cantaride.	Estratto di ginsquiamo idroalcoolico.
Carbonato di calcio.	Estratto di noce vomica alcoolico.
Carbonato di litio.	Estratto di oppio acquoso.
Carta nitrata.	Estratto di segala cornuta.
Carta senapata.	Etere.
China.	Fenolo liquido.

1. *Medicaments which Italian pharmacists are obliged to keep on hand—Continued.*

Glicerina.	Polvere di oppio composta.
Gomma arabica.	Pomata con olio di mandorle.
Grasso con benzoino.	Pomata mercuriale.
Idrocarbonato di magnesio.	Protocloruro di mercurio.
Ipecacuana.	Rabarbaro.
Jodo.	Resina di gialappa.
Jodoformio.	Salicilato di eserina.
Joduro di potassio.	Salicilato di sodio.
Kermes minerale.	Santonina.
Lattato ferroso.	Segale cornuta.
Lino.	Sena.
Liquirizia.	Senape nera.
Mandorle.	Solfato di alluminio e di potassio.
Manna.	Solfato di atropina.
Melogramato.	Solfato di chinina.
Miele.	Solfato di magnesio.
Nitrato basico di bismuto.	Solfato di sodio.
Nitrato d'argento fuso con nitrato di potassio.	Solfato di zinco.
Nitrato di potassio.	Solfo.
Noce vomica.	Soluzione di arsenito di potassio alcalina.
Olio di crotonigli.	Soluzione di silicato di potassio.
Olio di mandorle dolci.	Tamarindi.
Olio di ricino.	Tartrato acido di potassio.
Oppio.	Tartrato di antimonio e potassio.
Ossido di magnesio.	Tiglio.
Papavero.	Tintura di noce vomica.
Poligala virginiana.	Valeriana.
	Vino di oppio composto.

2. *Medicinal substances inscribed in the Pharmacopœia which must be kept by the pharmacist with special mark in a case closed with lock and key.*

Anidride arseniosa.	Morfina.
Arseniato ferroso-ferrico.	Nitrato di argento cristallizzato.
Arseniato di sodio.	Nitrato di argento fuso con nitrato di potassio.
Atropina.	Nitrato mercurico.
Bicloruro di mercurio.	Nitrato di stricnina.
Bijoduro di mercurio.	Olio di crotonigli.
Cloramiduro di mercurio.	Ossido mercurico giallo.
Cloridrato di apomorfina.	Ossido mercurico rosso.
Cloridrato di morfina.	Oppio.
Cloridrato di pilocarpina.	Protoioduro di mercurio.
Codeina.	Salicilato di eserina.
Estratto di aconito idroalcolico.	Solfato di atropina.
Estratto di belladonna idroalcolico.	Soluzione alcalina di arsenito di potassio.
Estratto di noce vomica idroalcolico.	Stricnina.
Estratto di oppio.	Tartrato di antimonio e potassio.
Etere amilnitroso.	Veratrina.
Fosforo.	

3. *Substances inscribed in the Italian Pharmacopœia the sale of which is unrestricted.*

Aceto aromatico.	Altea, radice.
Acetone.	Amido.
Alcool.	Angelica, radice.
Alloro, frutti e foglie.	Anice, frutti.

3. *Substances inscribed in the Italian Pharmacopœia the sale of which is unrestricted—*
Continued.

Anice stellato, frutti.	Macis.
Apio palustre, radice.	Maggiorana.
Arancio, corteccia del frutto.	Malva, foglie.
Argento.	Mandorlo.
Asparago, radice.	Melissa, erba.
Assenzio, sommità fiorite.	Melone, semi.
Bardana, radice.	Menta, sommità.
Benzina del petrolio.	Miele.
Benzoino.	Mirra.
Benzolo.	More di rovo.
Biossido di manganese.	Muschio.
Bismuto.	Musco di Corsica.
Camomilla comune, fiori.	Naftalina.
Camomilla romana, fiori.	Noce comune, foglie e mali.
Canfora.	Noce moscata.
Cannella, corteccia.	Noci di galla.
Carbone di ossa.	Olibano.
Carbone vegetale.	Olio di lino.
Cardo benedetto, foglie.	Olio d'oliva.
Catrame.	Oro.
Cedro, corteccia del frutto immaturo.	Orzo.
Cera bianca.	Ossido di calcio.
Cera gialla.	Pastiglie di acido citrico.
Cicoria, radice.	Pastiglie di menta.
Coclearia, erba.	Pece di Borgogna.
Colla di pesce.	Persico, fiori.
Colofonia.	Petrolio.
Cornioli, frutti.	Pino, gemme.
Cotone assorbente.	Pioppo, gemme.
Crescione, erba.	Prezzemolo, radice.
Essenza di fiori di arancio.	Quassio.
Essenza di lavanda.	Qnercia, corteccia.
Essenza di rose.	Rafano, radice.
Essenza di trementina greggia (acqua ragia).	Ratania, radice.
Finocchi, frutti.	Rosa pallida, petali.
Garofani, chiodi.	Rosa rossa, petali.
Ginepro, frutti.	Rosmarino, foglie.
Gomma adragante.	Rusco, radice.
Gomma arabica.	Ruta, erba.
Grasso bovino.	Salep.
Grasso di montone.	Salice, corteccia.
Grasso suino.	Salvia, foglie.
Guajaco.	Sambuco, fiori.
Iride, rizoma.	Sanguisughe.
Lattosio.	Sapone animale.
Lattuca domestica.	Sapone verde.
Lavanda.	Sciroppo di arancio.
Lichene islandico.	Sciroppo di cedro.
Licopodio.	Sciroppo di more.
Limone.	Sciroppo di tamarindi.
Lino, semi.	Sciroppo semplice.
Liquirizia, radice.	Senape.
	Solfo.

3. *Substances inscribed in the Italian Pharmacopœia the sale of which is unrestricted—*
(Continued).

Solfo sublimato non lavato.	Viola mammola.
Succo di liquirizia.	Viola tricolore.
Tamarindi, frutto.	Zafferano.
Timo, erba.	Zenzero.
Tiglio, fiori.	Zinco.
Trementina.	Zuccherò.
Vino di Marsala.	

4. *Maximum doses of the medicaments for adults, over and above which the Italian pharmacist can not dispense, except in case of special declaration by the physician, in accordance with article 66 of the general sanitary regulations.*

	*Per ogni dose.	*Nelle 24 ore.
	Grammi.	Grammi.
Acetato neutro di piombo.....	0.05	0.25
Aconito (radice).....	0.10	0.40
Acqua distillata di mandorle amare.....	3.09	9.00
Anidride arseniosa.....	0.005	0.015
Arseniato bisodico.....	0.006	0.020
Arseniato ferroso-ferrico.....	0.010	0.050
Belladonna (foglie e radice).....	0.15	0.40
Bicloruro di mercurio.....	0.02	0.10
Bijoduro di mercurio.....	0.02	0.10
Cantaride.....	0.05	0.15
Cloratio idrato.....	2.00	6.00
Cloridrato di apomorfina.....	0.01	0.05
Cloridrato di cocaina.....	0.20	1.00
Cloridrato di morfina.....	0.02	0.10
Cloridrato di pilocarpina.....	0.02	0.06
Cloruro di oro e di sodio.....	0.05	0.20
Codeina.....	0.10	0.30
Digitale (polvere).....	0.20	1.00
Digitale (infuso).....	0.40	2.00
Estratto di aconito idroalcoolico.....	0.03	0.12
Estratto di belladonna idroalcoolico.....	0.03	0.10
Estratto di cicuta.....	0.05	0.20
Estratto di colequintide.....	0.05	0.20
Estratto di digitale idroalcoolico.....	0.10	0.30
Estratto di giusquiamo idroalcoolico.....	0.20	0.60
Estratto di lattuca virosa.....	0.50	1.50
Estratto di noce vomica alcoolico.....	0.05	0.20
Estratto di oppio acquoso.....	0.10	0.30
Fenolo cristallizzato.....	0.10	0.50
Fosforo.....	0.001	0.003
Giusquiamo (foglie).....	0.40	1.20
Gomma gotta.....	0.30	0.90
Jodo.....	0.03	0.12
Jodoformio.....	0.20	2.00
Nitrato d'argento cristallizzato.....	0.03	0.15
Nitrato di stricnina.....	0.005	0.015
Noce vomica.....	0.10	0.30
Olio di crotontiglio.....	0.05	0.15
Oppio.....	0.10	0.50
Podofillina.....	0.05	0.15
Polvere di oppio composta.....	0.80	2.40
Protojoduro di mercurio.....	0.05	0.20
Santonina.....	0.10	0.30
Solfato di atropina.....	0.001	0.003
Soluzione alcalina di arsenito di potassio.....	0.50	1.50
Soluzione alcalina di jodo.....	0.30	1.00
Soluzione idroalcoolica di bicloruro di mercurio.....	20.00	100.00
Stramonio (foglie).....	0.10	0.50
Tintura di aconito.....	0.50	1.50
Tintura di cantaridi.....	0.50	1.00
Tintura di digitale.....	1.50	5.00
Tintura di lobelia.....	2.00	6.00
Tintura di noce vomica.....	1.00	3.00
Tintura di oppio.....	1.00	5.00
Tintura di strofanto.....	1.00	3.00
Veratrina.....	0.005	0.015
Vino di oppio composto.....	1.00	5.00

* Per ogni dose = one dose; nelle 24 ore = every 24 hours.

FLORENCE.

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3, 4. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

The principal exports of articles used by the American drug trade, as shown by the invoices issued by this consulate, consist of Payliano sirup and powder, worth about 9 cents per ounce, and orris root at about 45 cents per pound.

The imports from the United States are limited—vaseline, Pond's Extract, listerine, and some preparations of sarsaparilla comprising the bulk. There seems to be no attempt to imitate the American articles.

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EDWARD C. CRAMER, *Consul*.FLORENCE, *March 9, 1898.*

GENOA.

1. THE DRUG BUSINESS.

The drug business is regulated by law, the substance of which is as follows:

It is not permitted to open and assume the management of a drug store without permission from the prefect or governor of the Province.

Each pharmacy must be managed by a lawfully approved pharmacist, who must be "permanently" at his post.

(According to an old law, which is still in force for the Province of Genoa, old-established drug stores enjoy the privilege of opposing the opening of a new store within a certain distance from their own.)

2. DRUGGIST v. PHARMACIST.

The difference between the prescription drug business and other drug establishments is, that the former must be managed by a lawfully authorized pharmacist. The store must be provided with the prescribed kind and number of drugs and medicines, and the druggist is authorized to sell drugs and medicines in the form (or doses) of prescriptions, whereas, other drug establishments can only sell a limited number of drugs.

The prescription drug stores existing in Genoa are about 76 in number, while there are about 93 other drug establishments.

3, 4. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Except the Maragliano's serum, which is produced in and exported from Genoa, there is no import or export trade of drugs and medicines in this city. Such business is conducted by some firms in Milan, Florence, etc.

It can not be discovered that any American medical preparations are imitated in this district. There are no laws prohibiting such imitations unless the article is patented in Italy, in which case the patentee can appeal to the courts to protect his rights.

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JAMES FLETCHER, *Consul.*

GENOA, *April 19, 1898.*

MILAN.

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3, 4. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

The exportation of chemical products, specialties, perfumes, and accessories is very small, and to the United States may be calculated at \$10,000 per year. The exportation to the United States for the quarter ending December 31, 1897, was valued at \$1,473.28, and consisted of the following articles: Camomile in flowers, tamarind extract, castor oil, cod-liver oil with iron, citrate of magnesia, liquid quinine, pulverized cream of tartar, sugar of milk crystals, capsules tannin, cod-liver oil, catramina pills, Indian vegetable pills, coco phosphate globules, imperial drops, santalin, Indian bitters, and culium soap.

The direct importation from the United States is very little, it being considered more convenient to buy from agencies established in London, which keep traveling agents in Italy. The American preparations are rarely imitated because they are not well known. If the dealers in the United States desire to build up a trade in Italy they must, as the London firms do, send agents here who are thoroughly posted in the business, who can speak either French or Italian, and can personally introduce and explain the value of their goods.

SALE OF DRUGS IN LAY STORES.

The sale of pharmaceutical specialties is reserved to the authorized druggists. Perfumery, accessories, etc., can be sold by anybody and at prices usually printed on the articles.

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WM. JARVIS, *Consul.*

MILAN, *March 24, 1898.*

VENICE.

1. THE DRUG BUSINESS.

In this district drugs are sold at what are called "droghieri" (grocers' shops) as well as at pharmacies, although the latter are the only ones authorized to sell them in the form of medicinal preparations or to fill physicians' prescriptions. The number of pharmacies in Venice is 88, while there are about 300 "droghieri."

Perfumes, soaps, and articles of toilet are not, as a rule, sold at pharmacies or drug shops, but are to be found at shops that make a specialty of this class of articles only, or at the hair-dressing establishments and barber shops, and at what are termed "bazaars."

3, 4. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

The exports of drugs, chemicals, proprietary articles, perfumes, and druggists' sundries are comparatively small. Venice offers few medicinal preparations to the market, and those that are made here have scarcely more than a local reputation. I know of no special article in that line that is a production of this district with the exception of what is known as "fidibus," used against mosquitoes, a preparation made from the flower of a species of chrysanthemum, grown on the Dalmatian coast. This preparation was exported, by way of experiment, to the United States, but as its exportation was not continued, I am constrained to believe that it met with little success.

At one time there was quite a large exportation of crude glycerin from these parts, shipped chiefly by the Mira Candle Manufactory, but exports of that article have fallen off. Since June 30, 1897, the exports have been 167,503.30 pounds, valued at \$10,632.09.

Orris root, from the Province of Verona, has also been exported to the United States to a trifling extent. The last exports were made in January, 1897, and amounted to only \$233.63 in value.

The imports and exports of drugs and medicinal preparations for the year 1897 were as follows:

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Acids.....	458,997.72	11,243.46
Cassia fistula.....	440.92	
Medicinal oils.....	3,968.28	462,084.16
Medicinal roots.....	345,901.74	277,118.22
Manna.....	31,525.78	220.46
Mineral waters.....	846,345.94	57,099.14
Tamarind.....	281,306.96	4,629.66
Honey.....	440.92	
Sundries.....	36,155.44	164,022.24
Chemicals.....	2,696,666.72	1,376,772.70
Tartar.....	24,911.38	259,040.50

Principal countries to which said articles were exported: Egypt, Massowah, Austria-Hungary, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Malta, Roumania, Russia, Turkey, and United States.

OPENING FOR AMERICAN PREPARATIONS.

This district offers, I am convinced, a favorable market for American medical preparations; the few found on sale here seem to find favor with the public, and there is no question that, if properly handled, imports could be largely increased.

I am told that at present no imports of American specialties of this class are made directly from the United States, but that all supplies

are purchased from London houses, and it may be doubted whether all articles so obtained are genuine American productions. It is highly desirable that this practice should cease, and that, both in the interest of our own manufacturers as well as Italian purchasers, imports should be made directly from the United States.

The most prominent druggists in Venice, Messrs. Zampironi, have kindly given me the following list of American specialties kept in stock by them, viz: Hindred's asthma cure, Horlick's malted milk, Fellow's compound sirup, Mother Seigel's sirup, Williams's pills, Lyons's tooth powder, Brown's bronchial troches, Allcock's porous plasters, Packer's tar soap, cuticura soap and ointment, and Bristol's sarsaparilla.

H. ABERT JOHNSON, *Consul*.

VENICE, *May 25, 1898.*

MALTA.

1. THE DRUG BUSINESS.

The islands of Malta are well cared for as regards health laws and, in particular, regulations relative to the sale of drugs. The entire population of the group is but about 177,000, and the sale of drugs is almost wholly confined to the city of Valletta. In this city there are about 40 drug stores, all of which are run independently as regards governmental dictation as to extent or number of stores. There are no wholesale houses here, and each store puts up prescriptions, in addition to selling manufactured goods, much the same as in the United States.

3, 4. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

Nothing in the way of druggist supplies are exported directly to the United States.

Up to a few years ago these islands exported, principally to England, France, and Italy, large quantities of elaterium, bitter orange peel, fennel, and squill plant, but of late years the amount has dropped off rapidly. This state of affairs is considered due to competition on the part of the growers of the Island of Sicily, who, on account of more and better facilities, have had the advantage.

During the year 1897 the value of the exports of these goods was as follows: Elaterium, \$360; bitter orange peel, \$480; fennel, \$96. The value of squill plant exported during that year can not be ascertained.

No druggist supplies are received here direct from the United States, being ordered from wholesale houses in England. From there we get quite a number of American goods, such as Warner's safe kidney cure, cuticura, Mellen's food, Scott's emulsion (which, however, is manufactured by the firm in England), certain classes of Colgate's soaps, Carter's little liver pills, Williams's pink pills, St. Jacob's oil, Florida water, and a few other preparations.

As far as can be learned, there is no attempt here to imitate American medical preparations. If such goods are sold here the act of imitation is committed in England, whence the goods are sent. There are no laws here preventing imitation.

5. SALE OF DRUGS IN LAY STORES.

Outside the regular drug stores there are but three establishments, which may be considered as department stores, selling drugs, chemicals, proprietary articles, perfumes, druggists' sundries, etc. The people here do not as yet take kindly to department stores, and for that reason the extent of business in the above lines has not reached large proportions, although predictions for an increase are not wanting. One of the largest of these department stores, the Junior Army and Navy Stores, Limited, carries quite a large stock of goods ordinarily to be found in a regular drug store. None of these stores puts up prescriptions. The establishment above mentioned carries most of the English and French patent medicines, a few of the American, cod liver oil in various forms, a large quantity of compressed medicines, embrocations, gargles, insect powders, the various extracts of malt, medical soaps, plasters, tinctures, medicinal liquors, perfumery, preparations for the teeth, and, in short, about what may be found on the counters of stores of this class in the United States.

The printed or usual prices of about all goods, whether sold by the regular drug trade or by department stores, is cut under, the only case in which there seems to be any unanimity being in the prices of prescriptions put up by the druggists.

6, 7. PRESCRIPTIONS.

As regards the law and practice as to the final disposition of physicians' prescriptions, I would say that, except in the case of prescriptions calling for poisons, the original is returned to the customer, a copy being simply taken. In the above exception, the original is retained by the druggist and a copy given the customer. As in the United States, all prescriptions are kept on file for an indefinite period. There is no law governing the renewal of prescriptions, the druggist using his discretion or following the physicians' instructions as to repetition. Druggists are allowed, in their discretion, to give copies of prescriptions on file.

8. PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

As will be seen by a perusal of the laws herewith following, regulating the practice of pharmacy, and which have just been passed by the Maltese government, unless a person has received a diploma from the British authorities, he is subject, notwithstanding the possession of a diploma from some other country, to an examination before being allowed to practice here:

' 62. No one shall practice the profession of apothecary without a license from the head of the government.

63. The license shall be granted if the candidate shall produce a certificate from the medical board showing that that board is satisfied that the candidate is of full age, is of good character, and has obtained a diploma from the University of Malta, or has been admitted to practice the profession of apothecary under the provisions of an act of the Imperial Parliament.

64. Any person intending to open a dispensary shall give to the chief government medical officer fifteen days' previous notice thereof.

Whoever has opened a dispensary shall not close it without having given fifteen days' previous notice thereof to the chief government medical officer.

Every dispensary intended for the use of the public or for the service of hospitals or other civil institutions shall be managed by an authorized apothecary, permanently staying therein.

No apothecary shall permit any medicine to be given or sold in his shop or laboratory by persons unauthorized to practice the profession of apothecary.

Any contravention of the provisions contained in the preceding paragraphs shall be punished with multa of not less than £5 nor more than £100.

65. No apothecary shall carry on the business of a dispensary on account of or in partnership with other persons; nor shall he lend his name in order that the business may be carried on by other persons.

Two or more apothecaries may, however, enter into partnership among themselves for the purpose of carrying on the business of a dispensary.

Such partnership shall be entered into under a common name.

66. The provision of the second and third subsections of article 59 is applicable to apothecaries who are actually practicing physic on account of or in partnership with other persons.

67. The manager of a dispensary shall, in case of sickness or absence, put in his place another authorized apothecary, who shall become answerable for the management of the dispensary.

68. In any district in which the services of an apothecary are not available at night, any apothecary is bound to render his services also at nighttime.

69. It is prohibited to apothecaries, without just cause, to refuse to prepare or to sell medicines to any person who shall deliver to them a prescription, or to prepare or to sell medicines without rigorously attending to the terms of the prescription.

70. No apothecary shall deliver or sell medicines except on the prescription of a physician or surgeon, or shall sell any secret remedy; and every apothecary, before delivering the medicine, shall write the name of such medicine on the vial or other thing containing it.

71. Any apothecaries keeping imperfect, corrupt, or harmful medicines shall be punished with multa, and, in the case of a previous conviction, with interdiction from the practice of the profession for a term not shorter than one month nor longer than one year.

72. Any apothecaries who shall have supplied medicines not corresponding either in quality or quantity with medical prescriptions shall be punished with multa, or with imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month.

73. Every apothecary shall take for his guidance in his preparations the British Pharmacopœia.

Every dispensary shall be supplied with the medicinal substances obligatorily prescribed in the British Pharmacopœia.

It shall be lawful for the head of the government, with the advice of the council of health, every five years, to alter, by a notice to be published in the Government Gazette the obligatory medicinal substances in the pharmacopœia to be adopted by apothecaries.

Any contraventions of the provisions in this article shall be punished with amenda.

74. Apothecaries shall keep a copy of all prescriptions issued.

Whenever apothecaries shall issue poisons on prescriptions of physicians, surgeons, or veterinary surgeons, they shall keep and preserve in their possession the

original prescriptions, writing on them the name of the persons to whom they were issued and giving a copy thereof to the purchaser.

75. Apothecaries shall keep poisonous substances in a separate and safe place, the key of which shall be kept exclusively by them.

76. The following are considered to be poisonous substances: (a) arsenic and its preparations, sublimate and its preparations, red oxide and the white precipitate of mercury, emetic tartar, opium and all preparations of opium or of poppies, belladonna and its preparations, aconite and its preparations, nux vomica and its preparations, strychnine and other poisonous vegetable alkaloids and their salts and preparations, cantharides and its preparations, savin and its oils, ergot of rye and its preparations, oxalic acid, prussic acid and its preparations, cyanides of potassium and metallic cyanides, essential oil of almonds unless deprived of its prussic acid, chloroform, and hydrate of chloral.

(b) All such substances as the head of the government may, with the advice and consent of the council of health, declare by a notice in the Government Gazette to be poisonous.

77. No apothecary shall sell poisonous substances, either by wholesale or by retail, unless on the box, bottle, vessel, wrapper, or cover in which the substance is contained the name of the poisonous substance contained in it, the word "poison," and the name and address of the vendor be distinctly written.

Nor shall any apothecary sell or deliver poisonous substances except to persons well known to him, unless they be presented to him by persons well known to him; and he shall, on the occasion of every sale or delivery of poisonous substances, before delivering them, see that each purchaser or each person to whom such substances are delivered shall write in a book numbered and countersigned by the health department, continued and without any blank, his name, his surname, his calling, and the place of his residence, the quality and quantity of substances purchased, the use he intends to make of them, and the exact date. This declaration shall be signed by the purchaser, and, if he was introduced to the apothecary by another person, also by such person; and if the purchaser or the person who introduced him be illiterate, by the apothecary himself, who shall declare, at foot of the entry, the circumstance that the purchaser and the person who introduced him, if any, are illiterate.

Such book shall be produced to any authority whenever it is required.

Any apothecary contravening these provisions shall be liable to the punishment of multa, to which, in the case of a previous conviction, the interdiction from the practice of pharmacy up to three months may be added.

78. In the course of each year, all dispensaries of the district shall be inspected by the medical officer of health, with the assistance of a chemist or an apothecary.

The medical officer of health may, however, personally make extraordinary inspections in dispensaries, when necessary, in the interest of the public health.

79. The medical officer of health shall proceed with such inspection, with the intervention of the owner or the manager of the dispensary, or of their agents, drawing up a procès verbal thereof, to be entered in a book which each apothecary is bound to keep.

The procès verbal and a copy thereof shall be signed by the medical officer of health, by the apothecary or chemist who assisted him, and by the apothecary himself.

If the apothecary refuses to sign the procès verbal, a special mention thereof shall be made, with a statement of the grounds of refusal.

80. If, during an inspection among the substances for sale, any unserviceable, corrupt, or adulterated substances be found, the inspectors shall at once destroy them; and, if the practitioner objects thereto, the inspectors shall seize them with a view to an analytical examination thereof for the purposes of article 71.

81. The seizure shall be effected in the manner established in the articles of this ordinance respecting the seizure of adulterated food or drink.

82. A copy of the procès verbal of the inspection shall be transmitted to the chief government medical officer, together, as the case may be, with the sample of the medicinal substances found to be adulterated or suspected to be so.

83. The requirements established in the preceding articles apply also to any extraordinary inspections made by a medical officer of health.

84. Apothecaries shall refund the costs of the inspection, if they be found to have offended; the costs of the inspection shall include the fee of the chemist or apothecary who accompanied the medical officer of health, transport expenses if the dispensary be situate out of Valetta, and any other lawful expense incurred in consequence of the inspection.

85. The chief government medical officer shall, at the end of every year, forward to the council of health and to the head of the government a report of the result of the inspections of dispensaries made for the purposes of the provisions contained in the preceding articles.

JOHN H. GROUT, Jr., *Consul*.

MALTA, *March 22, 1898.*

THE NETHERLANDS.

1. THE DRUG BUSINESS.

The drug business in the Netherlands is not restricted by law to a stipulated number of stores.

2. DRUGGIST v. PHARMACIST.

According to the Dutch medical law of June 1, 1865 (articles 1, 8, 9, and 15), the doctor prescribes the medicine and the apothecary prepares it. Exceptions to this rule are made for doctors residing at places where no apothecary is established (law of June 1, 1865, art. 9).

Druggists are retail dealers in some medicaments which are also for sale in the wholesale trade. They are prohibited from preparing medicine on prescription, but are allowed, for instance, to sell 1 gram of sulphas chinini. They are disappearing, for since the year 1865 no examination for druggist has been recorded.

Will druggists are violators of the law in the preparation of medicines—unqualified persons who sell medicine. The slow manner in which the Canton courts punish those violators, and the way in which the trials are conducted by the courts, which are not authorized to call for qualified witnesses, permits this nefarious business to flourish.

There are in the Netherlands, according to the last census (1893), 608 apothecaries and 67 druggists, besides 802 assistant apothecaries.

LAW OF JUNE 1, 1865.

ARTICLE 1 The permission to prepare medicine is solely granted to apothecaries, to assistant apothecaries, and to apprentice apothecaries, who are only allowed to work in an apothecary store under the supervision of an apothecary or a doctor authorized to furnish medicine. The assistant and the apprentice apothecaries are personally responsible for violating the medical law. The apothecary or doctor, however, is in those cases responsible for the violation of the law in his store if the same was done through his fault or by his carelessness.

ART. 8. The apothecary must deliver the medicine on prescription exactly according to the prescription and prepared of the best substances. If he detects a probable injurious mistake in the prescription, he immediately informs the doctor who made the prescription thereof, either verbally or in writing. If the doctor is absent, he postpones the delivery of the medicine and informs the doctor at the earliest moment.

ART. 9. The apothecary is only permitted to deliver medicine on prescription, or medicine which is required, accompanied by a clear description of the kind required.

ART. 15. It is prohibited to an apothecary, either directly or indirectly, to make any contract with a doctor for furnishing medicine.

The furnishing of medicine, excepting as otherwise stipulated in this article, is prohibited to everyone practicing medicine, even if they have acquired the right to prepare medicine.

The doctors who establish themselves at places where no apothecary is established are, as long as they remain established at that place, authorized to furnish medicine. This authority is also conferred on them for other places where no apothecary is established. At places where only one apothecary is established the states deputy of the province may, on the advice of the medical service, permit the doctors to furnish medicine.

3, 4. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

The statistical tables of the Netherlands state only drugs, dyestuffs, and chemicals as being exported to other countries, amounting to 693,435,600 pounds in 1897 and 647,528,200 pounds in 1896.

The imports amounted to 837,053,800 pounds in 1897 and 841,601,200 pounds in 1896.

5. SALE OF DRUGS IN LAY STORES.

As said under heading 2, unqualified persons and also department stores sell medicine. This principally takes place on account of the loose composition of List C, stating the quantity of medicine which may be sold by unqualified persons. This list, for instance, states that *oleum menthæ piperitæ* can not be sold pure or in a medicinal compound by a druggist in quantity of less than 50 grams. Thus every confectioner selling peppermint lozenges will be considered to violate the law. More injurious is the danger of selling sublimate pastiles by bannage stores.

List C.—Medicaments which, excepting by apothecaries and by doctors authorized to furnish medicine, are not permitted to be sold in less quantity than mentioned in this list, for each article. This prohibition relates also to compounds, solutions, extracts, and other preparations made of one or more medicaments mentioned in this list, in a quantity less than stipulated in this list.*

6, 7. PRESCRIPTIONS.

The apothecaries have to keep on file the prescriptions offered to and prepared by them for twenty years. In transferring the store to another

* This list is published with Consul Listoe's report, following.

apothecary, the prescriptions are also transferred; in case of liquidation of a store, the nearest interested persons deposit those prescriptions with the medical inspector.

An apothecary is prohibited from giving prescriptions for examination to anyone, or to give copies thereof, except to the doctor who made the prescription or to the doctor who treats the patient, to the patient, and to judicial and medical officers appointed for the examination of those prescriptions. Exact copies of those prescriptions, signed by the apothecaries, must be given to those persons when required by them.

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GEORGE HOVEY, *Consul*.

AMSTERDAM, *March 15, 1898.*

ROTTERDAM.

2. DRUGGIST v. PHARMACIST.

The number or extent of drug stores in the cities of the Netherlands is not regulated by law. There is a great difference between the prescription drug stores (apothek) and the other drug establishments (drogisten). The prescription drug stores can be carried on only by apothecaries holding diplomas as such, or, in communities where there are no apothecaries, by physicians to whom the Government has granted permission to prepare prescriptions. Other drug stores can be managed by anyone.

At the prescription drug stores physicians' prescriptions are prepared, and drugs are usually sold in smaller quantities than in the other drug stores. Only drugs and chemicals are handled. In the other drug stores (drogistwinkels) prescriptions can not be filled, but drugs and chemicals are sold both in large and small quantities, with the exception of the drugs mentioned in the appended list, of which no less may be sold, either pure or in mixtures, than the quantity in grams stated after each drug.

Drugs and chemicals.	Quantity.	Drugs and chemicals.	Quantity.
Acetanilidum grams ..	25	Æther..... grams ..	100
Acetas æthylicus do.	100	cum spiritu..... do.	209
kalicus do.	100	Aloë do.	200
plumbicus do.	100	Ammonia liquida..... do.	200
Acetum digitalis do.	100	Ammoniacum do.	100
scillæ do.	200	Antipyrinum do.	50
Acidum arsenicosum..... do.	150	Aqua aurantiorum..... a liter ..	1
benzoicum do.	30	cinnamomi..... do.	1
boricum do.	100	citri do.	1
hydrochloricum..... do.	100	fœniculi do.	1
hydrochloricum dilutum..... do.	300	laurocerasi..... do.	1
nitricum do.	100	menthæ piperitæ..... do.	1
dilutum..... do.	200	phagedænica..... do.	1
phosphoricum..... do.	100	piceis do.	1
salicylicum..... do.	100	plumbi..... do.	3
sulfuricum do.	100	Asafetida..... grams ..	109
dilutum do.	600	Balsamum copaivæ..... do.	200

a 1 liter=2,113 American pints.

Drugs and chemicals.	Quantity.	Drugs and chemicals.	Quantity.
Balsamum peruvianum	grams 100	Extractum pñysostigmatis	grams 50
tolutanum	do. 100	quassia	do. 100
vitæ Hoffmanni	do. 200	ratanhiæ	do. 100
Benzoas ferricus	do. 100	rhei	do. 100
natricus	do. 100	compositum	do. 50
Biboras natricus	do. 100	secalis cornuti	do. 100
Bicarbons natricus	do. 500	strychni	do. 50
Brometum ammonicum	do. 100	taraxaci	do. 200
kalicum	do. 100	trifolii fibrini	do. 100
natricum	do. 100	valerianæ	do. 100
Bulbus scillæ	do. 50	Ferrum reductum	do. 100
Camphora monobromata	do. 50	Flores arnicæ	do. 100
Cantharides	do. 50	chamomillæ romanæ	do. 100
Cantharidinum	do. 5	cinæ	do. 200
Capsulæ cum balsamo copaivæ	pieces 400	koso	do. 200
Carbonas ammonicus	grams 100	Folia althææ	do. 200
calicus	do. 100	belladonnæ	do. 200
lithicus	do. 50	bucco	do. 100
magnesicus	do. 100	digitalis	do. 200
Carrageen	do. 200	eucalypti	do. 200
Castoreum	do. 20	hyoscyami	do. 200
Catechu	do. 50	grams	grams 200
Charta antasthmatica	sheets 100	juglandis	do. 500
epispastica	do. 100	salviæ	do. 200
sinapina	do. 100	sennæ	do. 200
Chloras kalicus	grams 200	stramonii	do. 100
Chloretum ammonicum	do. 200	trifolii fibrini	do. 100
aurico-natricum et chloretum		uvæ ursi	do. 100
natricum	grams 20	Fructus cardamomi	do. 100
ferricum	do. 100	colocynthis	do. 100
et chloretum ammo-		papaveris	do. 200
nicum	grams 500	Galbanum	do. 100
hydrargyrico-ammonicum,		Glandulæ lupuli	do. 100
grams	grams 100	Glycerinum	do. 500
hydrargyricum	grams 50	cum amylo	do. 200
hydrargyrosium	do. 50	tragacantha	do. 200
Chloroformum	do. 200	Gossypium cum chloreto ferrico	do. 1,000
Chrysarobinum	do. 50	hydrargyrico,	
Citras magnescicus effervescens	do. 200	grams	grams 1,000
Codeinum	do. 20	jodio	grams 500
Coffeinum	do. 10	jodoformo	do. 1,000
Collodium elasticum	do. 100	phenolo	do. 1,000
Carua cervi præparatum	do. 100	Herba cannabis indicæ	do. 100
Cortex cascariæ	do. 100	cardui benedicti	do. 100
chinæ	do. 200	centaurii	do. 100
condurango	do. 100	lobeliæ	do. 100
frangulæ	do. 500	sabinæ	do. 200
granati	do. 100	Hydras chlorali	do. 100
mezerei	do. 100	Hydrobromas chinini	do. 100
simarubæ	do. 100	homatropini	do. 1
Crocus martis	do. 100	Hydrochloras apomorphini	do. 5
Cubebæ	do. 200	chinini	do. 100
Electuarius catechu	do. 200	cocaini	do. 10
sennæ compositum	do. 500	morphini	do. 50
Elemi	do. 100	pilocarpini	do. 1
Emplastrum aromaticum	do. 200	Hypophosphis calcicus	do. 50
cantharidum	do. 200	natricus	do. 50
gommosum	do. 200	Infusum hyoscyami oleosum	do. 200
hydrargiri	do. 200	sennæ compositum	do. 500
oxydi plumbici	do. 200	Iodetum hydrargyricum	do. 50
resinosum	do. 200	hydrargyrosium	do. 50
Extractum aconiti	do. 50	kalicum	do. 100
aloës	do. 200	natricum	do. 100
belladonnæ	do. 50	Iodoformum	do. 200
calumba	do. 100	Kreosotum	do. 200
cannabis indicæ	do. 50	Lactas ferrosus	do. 100
cardui benedicti	do. 200	Lactucarium	do. 50
cascariæ	do. 100	Lichen islandicus	do. 100
centaurii	do. 200	Linimentum ammoniæ	do. 200
chinæ	do. 200	Mel rosarum	do. 500
liquidum	do. 500	Metadioxibenzolum	do. 50
colocynthis	do. 50	Moschus	do. 5
coni	do. 50	Myrrha	do. 100
filicis	do. 100	Naphtalinum	do. 100
frangulæ	do. 100	Naphtolum	do. 100
gentianæ	do. 200	Nitras argenticus	do. 50
graminis	do. 1,000	argenticus fusus	do. 50
granati	do. 200	bismuthicus	do. 100
helenii	do. 200	kalicus	do. 200
hydrastis liquidum	do. 100	natricus	do. 200
hyoscyami	do. 50	strychnini	do. 10
liquiritiæ	do. 250	Nitris æthylicus cum spiritu	do. 200
opii	do. 50	Oleum cajuputi	do. 50
		depuratum	do. 50

Drugs and chemicals.	Quantity.	Drugs and chemicals.	Quantity.
Tinctura eucalypti grams..	200	Unguentum chloreti hydrargyrico-am-	
ferri cydoniata do....	200	monici.....grams..	200
gallarum do....	100	diachylon hebrae do....	500
gelsemii do....	100	elemi do....	200
gentianae do....	200	hydrargyri do....	500
ipeacacuanhae do....	100	jodeti kalici.....do....	100
lobeliae do....	100	leniens.....do....	500
moschi do....	50	mezerei do....	200
myrrhae do....	500	oxydi cuprici.....do....	100
nervina Bestucheffi.....do....	100	hydrargyrici do....	100
opii do....	500	oxydi hydrargyrici flavi,	
quassiae do....	100	grams.....	100
ratanhae do....	200	oxydi zincici.....grams..	500
rhei agnosa do....	200	picis do....	500
secalis cornuti do....	200	sulfuratum compositum,	
strychni do....	100	grams.....	500
succiui do....	200	tartatis kalico-stibici,	
valerianae do....	200	grams.....	100
Trisulfuretum kalicum.....do....	100	terebinthinaceum..grams..	200
Trochisci bicarbonatis natriei.....do....	200	Valerianas zincicus do....	50
catechu do....	200	Vaselinum album.....do....	500
chloratis kalici.....do....	200	flavum do....	500
chloreti ammonici.....do....	200	Veratrinum.....do....	10
ferrati do....	200	Vinum amarum.....do....	500
ipeacacuanhae do....	200	chinae liters..	10
santonini do....	200	colchici grams..	200
Tubera saleb do....	200	ipeacacuanhae do....	200
Unguentum acetatis plumbici basici,		opii aromaticum.....do....	200
grams.....	500	stibiatum do....	200
acidi borici grams..	500	tartratis kalici ferrati.....do....	500
carbonatis plumbici.....do....	500		
carbonatis plumbici cam-			
phoratum.....grams..	500		

"Drogistwinkels" also carry a stock of paints, window glass, soap, perfumery, spices, lime, brushes, and a few other articles ordinarily used in house cleaning. Sometimes they also carry a line of the coarser toilet articles.

The finer toilet articles, instruments, soda water, cigars, and various other things to be had in the American drug store are handled by neither of the foregoing drug stores.

Patent medicines are, as a rule, handled in separate stores entirely. Still, some few patent medicines, such as certain lozenges and liquids, are kept by the druggists (drogisten).

Instruments, belts, trusses, and similar articles are only for sale in the stores where all kinds of steel articles and surgical instruments are kept in stock.

Full lines of the finer perfumes and soaps are kept by perfumery dealers and barbers.

There are in Rotterdam, a city with a population of 300,000, 48 prescription stores (apothecary shops) and about 60 drug stores, 2 patent-medicine stores, and 10 stores where surgical instruments are obtainable

3, 4. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

During the year 1897 the drugs exported from the Netherlands to the United States, Belgium, France, Great Britain, Germany, and other countries were valued at \$2,666,800. The chemicals exported from the Netherlands to Belgium, Great Britain, Dutch East Indies, Prussia, and other countries, during the same year, were valued at \$1,685,200. The quantities of drugs and chemicals exported would seem to be of

such little importance as not to be given in the official Government statistics. Quinia bark and cocoanut oil are the only drugs specified, and the quantity exported from Rotterdam is given as follows: Bark (mostly to Prussia), 2,391,774 pounds; cocoanut oil (also to Prussia), 462,966 pounds.

The records of this consulate show that during the year 1897 the following chemicals were exported to the United States:

Alum	\$4,318.91
Carbolum.....	2,115.50
Carbolic acid	1,751.65
Chloride of barium	692.16
Chloride of manganese.....	942.32
Chloride of zinc	8,188.60
Glycerin.....	21,043.69
Opium.....	1,051.08
Prussiate of potash	2,276.52
Total.....	42,380.43

Official statistics as to the quantities of drugs, chemicals, and druggists' sundries imported from the United States are not available, and importers do not seem to be in a position to furnish estimates.

The following articles are imported from the United States: Oil of peppermint, sulphate of copper, extract of logwood, logwoods, manila leaves, pot and pearl ash, resin, and turpentine.

Some of the best known American patent medicines are also imported.

As far as I have been able to ascertain, there are no American medicinal preparations imitated in this country. In the laws regarding pharmacy I have found no prohibition of the imitation of medical preparations.

5. SALE OF DRUGS BY DRUG STORES.

Drugs and chemicals are not handled in other than drug stores. Prices are pretty much the same in all drug stores; the same may be said of prices of perfumes in the stores and barber shops where they are sold and of soap and toilet articles in the drug stores not kept by apothecaries. Prices of prescriptions vary, and I have heard the assertion that a man of some standing generally pays more for a prescription than a working man.

6, 7. PRESCRIPTIONS.

Article 14 of the law of June 1, 1865, requires that prescriptions from physicians must be kept on file by the apothecaries for twenty years. There is no law regulating the renewal of prescriptions. It is the custom for a physician who wants to prevent the renewal of a prescription to put on it the words, "ne iteretur."

Druggists are obliged to give copies: (1) to the physician who prescribed the prescription; (2) to the physician who attends or attended the patient; (3) to the patient himself; and (4) to the judicial or medical officers charged with the examination of the prescription.

By article 12 of the law of June 1, 1865, prescriptions are forbidden to be shown, or copies thereof to be issued to any other than the above-named persons.

8. PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

Persons holding diplomas from American or other foreign colleges of pharmacy, are not allowed to practice their profession in the Netherlands.

The laws regulating the practice of pharmacy are the following:

LAW OF DECEMBER 25, 1878.

ART. 11. The title of apothecary gives the right to carry on the art of preparing medicine, and can only be obtained after having successfully passed the practical apothecary's examination.

For that examination sufficient proofs of a practical knowledge of pharmacy and of chemical analysis are required. Previous to being admitted to the examination, a declaration must be made by an apothecary residing in the Netherlands, that the applicant has for two years practiced pharmacy under his supervision.

ART. 12. The following only are eligible for admission to the practical apothecary's examination: (a) Doctors of pharmacy, and (b) Those that have passed successfully the theoretical apothecary's examination.

ART. 13. The theoretical apothecary's examination covers the following: (a) Pharmacy, (b) toxicology, and (c) analytical chemistry.

ART. 15. Only persons who have successfully passed the first physical examination, covering physics, chemistry, and botany, or who have the same knowledge as those that have passed it, and have also furnished proofs that they have a knowledge of the rudiments of zoology and mineralogy are eligible to be admitted to the theoretical apothecary's examination.

Article 4 of the same law says:

Persons who are in possession of a diploma stating that they have successfully passed the final examination of the "Hoogere Burgerschool met 5 jarigen cursus" (Government High School with 5 years' course) must be admitted to the first physical examination.

Article 1 of the law of June 1, 1865, when translated, reads as follows:

The preparation of medicines is permitted only to apothecaries, assistant apothecaries, pupil apothecaries, and such physicians as have obtained a permit from the Government to fill prescriptions and mix medicine.

S. LISTOE, *Consul*,

ROTTERDAM, *March 25, 1898.*

NORWAY.

1. THE DRUG BUSINESS.

The drug business is under Government control, and the number of stores is regulated by the Government; new drug stores are given permits only when the increase of population in certain localities demand.

2. DRUGGIST V. PHARMACIST.

No one can obtain a dispensation as pharmacist without having first undergone an examination before a permanent board of medical experts. When this examination has been successfully undergone the party is authorized to fill and prepare prescriptions; he can serve in any drug store, and may, in time, become the proprietor of such. An apothecary's permit issued before December 10, 1850, is hereditary; those of a later date are not, but hold good during the owner's lifetime. When a permit is granted, the sum of 40 kroners (\$10.72) is paid, and persons whose permits were issued after 1850 have to pay a yearly special tax for the maintenance of a fund for druggists' and pharmacists' widows. This tax is regulated by incomes. They also have to pay on the same basis toward the establishment of a fund for a pharmaceutical institute. Drug stores must, unless specially exempted, be kept open night and day; prescriptions must be filled by examined pharmacists only.

Druggists can sell no spirituous liquors, and no medicines or drugs containing poisons, or that may become dangerous through misuse, except on physicians' prescriptions; they are required to keep pure drugs, and to sell them at regulated prices; prescriptions must be filled even when the party to be served is unable to pay, but a claim for medicines becomes a first lien on all property not previously encumbered; they are enjoined to keep secret all matters connected with their business that may injure the character of any of their customers. The number of drug stores in Norway is 119, with 7 branch stores in rural districts. They are examined once a year.

STATEMENT A.

The articles enumerated in the following list can be sold at retail at drug stores only.

1. *Arcana*.—Herein is included all drugs, medicines, and compounds offered for sale as medicines, or claimed to possess medicinal properties, and whose composition is secret.

2. *Poisons*.—As such are considered all articles which in the following list are marked with an asterisk (*), also all articles that are analogous to them. These goods can not be handled, even at wholesale, by merchants.

3. *Medicamina*.—Includes all articles used to prevent or stop disease, whether such articles are objects of common trade or not. From this is excepted some articles that hereafter will be mentioned, also all articles that are to be used as bandages, for disinfection, and those that are solely to be used for cosmetics, technical, or other purposes, and not as medicine.

MEDICAMINA COMPOSITA.

Aceta medicinalia, all preparations wherein vinegar is used; aquæ distillatæ et extemporaneæ medicinales; capsulæ gelatinosæ et amylaceæ repletæ; cerata medicinalia (except lip pomatums); chartæ medicinales; confectiones medicinales (except camphor, turpentine, and malt lozenges); decocta medicinalia, for medical use, prepared, organical, vegetable, or other matter, by means of boiling; electuaria medicinalia; eleosacchara medicinalia; emplastra medicinalia; emulsiones medicinales;

extracta medicinalia (except malt and hop extracts); gelatina medicinales (herein is included gelatine impregnated with substances by which it becomes of use as a medicine); infusa medicinalia; lapides medicinales (except those of mentholum with or without addition of thymolum, as used in headaches); linimenta medicinalia; mixturæ medicinales (except glycerin dip); olea infusa medicinalia; pastæ, trochisci et pastilli medicinales (except such as are made from the productions of mineral springs and that contain no poisons); pillulæ medicinales; pulveres medicinales mixti; salia medicinalia mixta (all mixtures of salts for medicinal use, except crystallized mixtures from natural mineral springs, as well as imitations of such, provided they contain no poison); sapones medicinales; solutiones medicinales (except natural mineral waters and imitations, provided the same contain no poisons); species medicinales; succi inspissatti medicinales (except juices of malt); sirupi medicinales; tincturæ medicinales; unguenta medicinalia (except cold cream).

MEDICAMINA SIMPLICIA.

1. *Animalium variae species*.—Animal substances that are poisonous, or that are principally used for medicinal purposes and not exempted, such as *cantharides, castoreum, lanolinum, lapis cancerorum, and pepsinum.

2. *Preparata chemica*.—Besides the hereinafter enumerated chemical preparations, all others that are poisonous or that are principally used for medicinal purposes and not exempted: Aceton; *acidum arsenicicum; *acidum arsenicasum; acidum benzoicum; *acidum carbolicum purum et depuratum, or carbohic acid, pure, as well as preparations containing the same and not exempted; *acidum chromicum; acidum chrysophanicum; *acidum hydrocynatum; acidum lacticum; acidum pypophosphorosum, phosphorosum et phosphoricum; acidum oxalicum; acidum succinicum; acidum valerianicum; æther chloratus; æther nitrosus; *æthylenum chloratum; *agaricinum; alcaloida and all mixtures holding them—*aconite, *atropin, cinchonin, *cocain, *digitalin, *eserin, quinine, *morphine, *strychnine, etc.; amygdalinum; *amylenum hybratum; *amylium nitricum and *amylium nitrosum; *antifebrinum; *antipyrinum; apiolum; *apomorphinum; arbutinum; argentum nitricum fusum in bacillis; *arsenum; bismuthum subnitricum; *bromum (some combinations exempted); *cantharidinum; *cerium oxalicum; *chloroformium; chrysarobinum; *creosotum; ferrum: albuminatum, carbonicum, chloratum ammoniatum, citricum oxydatum, citricum ammoniatum, kali tartaricum, oxydatum hydricum, oxydatum saccharatum, oxydatum solubile, reductum, and sesquichloratum; guajacolum; hepar sulphuris; hydrargyrum: *amidato-bichloratum, *bichloratum corrosivum, *carbolicum, *ehloratum mite, *chromicum, *nitricum oxydatum, *oxydulatum, *oxydatum; *hydras chloralicus and *hydras croten-chloralicus; ichthyolum; *jodum, *jodoformum, *jodolum, etc.; kairinum; kreolin; kalium: aceticum, *causticum, persulphuratum, tartaricum, tartaricum ammoniatum, tartaricum boraxatum, tartaricum natronatum, *tartaricum stibiatum; lanolinum; lithium: bromatum, carbonicum, chloratum, jodatum; magnesium: hydro-carbonicum, oxydatum, sulphuricum, citricum; mentholum; naphtholeum; natrium: bromatum, *causticum, jodatum; phenacetin; *phosphorus; *picro-tixinum; *plumbum aceticum; propylaminum; pyridinum; resorcinum; saccharum lactis; salicylata; salolum; *santoninum; stibium: *oxydatum, *sulphuratum aurantiacum, *sulphuratum amorphum; sulphur sublimatum elatum; tannata; terpinum hydratum; thallinum; thymolum; vaselinum; zincum: aceticum, *chloratum, and sulpho-carbohicum.

3. *Pyroleæ*.—Oils that are poisonous or that are principally used for medicinal purposes and that are not exempted, such as: pyroleum animale crudum et rectificatum; pyroleum ceræ; pyroleum juniperi, oleum cadinum; pyroleum succini crudum et rectificatum.

4. *Vegetabilium variae species*.—Vegetable stuffs, extracts, and preparations that are poisonous, that are principally used for medicinal purposes, and that are not exempted, such as agaricus albus; *aloe; ætheroleum: absinthii, *amygdalarum cum

acido hydrocyanato, cajeputi, chamomille, cubebæ, cumini, juniperi, *laurocerasi cum acido hydrocyanato, matico, menthæ piperitæ japonica, origani cretici, petroselinii, *sabine, salviæ, santali, *sinapis, tanacetii, terebinthina rectificatum, and valerianæ; balsamum copaivæ and balsamum terebinthina china; *bulbus scillæ; camphora; cortex: canellæ alba, cascarille, china, condurango, frangula, *mezerii, radice et fructuum punice granati, and quebracco; *enphorbiini; *fabæ calabariæ; flores: arnicæ, chamomille, cinæ, rosmarini, sambuci, tanacetii, tilie, and verbasci; folia: *belladonnæ, cardui benedicti, *digitalis, diosmæ erenatæ, encalypti, farfara, guarana, *hyoscyami, iaborandi, matico, rosmarini, salviæ, sennæ, and *stramonii; fructus: *colocynthidis, cubebæ, lauri, and papaveris; gummi-resina: ammoniacum, asafetida, euphorbii, galbanum, myrrha, and *seammonii; herba: *aconiti, *cicuta virosæ, conii, *lobeliæ, malvæ, meliloti, melissa, mentha crispa, mentha piperita, organi, polygala amara, *sabina, veronica, and viola tricoloris; kamala; kino, gummi kino; *lactucarium; lupulinum; manna; oleum: *crotonis, lauri, and ricini; *opium; pasta guarana, paulinia sorbilis; radix: althea, angelica, bardana, belladonna, china, columbo, cynoglossi, galanza, gei urbana, gentiana, *hellebori nigri et viridis, inula, *ipecacuanha, pimpinella, polyzala amara, potentilla, rataubia, rhei, sarsaparilla, senega, serpentaria, valeriana, and veratri albi; *ramuli sabina; resina: guajaci, *jalapa, and *podophylli; rhizoma calami and filicis; *secale cornutum; semina: calabarica, *colehici, *crotonis, fœnu-graci, *hyoscyami, *nucis vomica, *sabadilla, and *stramonii; stipites dulcamara; *tubera jalapa and salep.

The foregoing enumerates all the articles, drugs, extracts, and preparations that can be sold at retail at the drug stores only. Merchants and agents may import and sell to the druggists at wholesale all of the goods, with exception of those classified as poisons.

STATEMENT B.

The articles described in the following list may be sold at retail by merchants as well as by druggists, but as regarding those belonging under Class I, merchants are forbidden to offer and recommend them, by advertisements, circulars, or other means, as suitable articles to cure disease. Classes II and III can be sold without such restrictions.

I.

1. All apparatuses for chemical use and for treatment of the sick; also all kinds of bandages, impregnated or not, provided no poisons are found in their composition. Examples: Bougies, trusses, syringes, catheters, etc.

2. All balsams, gums, resins, except such as are included in Statement A or that are analogous to them. Examples: Gum arabicum, shellac, etc.

3. All fluids used for illumination, provided they contain no poison.

4. All disinfectants, unless included in Statement A or analogous to such.

5. All extracts, both for food and other purposes, provided they contain no medical ingredients.

6. Dyestuffs and paints, all kinds, if not included in Statement A or analogous to such.

7. All fats, oils, and waxes, if not found in Statement A and not analogous to any articles therein found.

8. Fireworks, if not dangerous to health.

9. Canned goods.

10. Natural honey.

11. Isinglass.

12. Insect powders, if not containing any of the articles mentioned in Statement A.

13. Coffee essences, if not containing any of the articles mentioned in Statement A.

14. Empty capsules of gelatin or similar stuffs.

15. Chemical and technical preparations of all sorts not heretofore mentioned. Examples: Borax, cadmium, albumen, benzine; barium, binoxide of, chloride of, peroxide of; glycerine, sulphur, naphtha, etc.

16. Confectionery and candies not containing any medical ingredients of importance.

17. Spices and fancy groceries, all sorts not included in Statement A or analogous to such.

18. Minerals, all that are used in technical or scientific pursuits, poisonous sorts, such as cobalt excepted.

19. Perfumeries and cosmetics, all preparations that contain no poisons, and that through their composition can not be considered analogous to any article mentioned in Statement A. Also all articles hereto belonging that may be sold partly or wholly in its original state.

20. Polishing powders, not poisonous.

21. Reagents, all used for chemical purposes and not containing poisons.

22. Juices, sweetened or not, free from poisons.

23. Salts for electric batteries, free from poisons.

24. All common sirups, soda waters, and lemonades.

25. Alcohol and liquors, bitters, etc., manufactured and distilled from alcohol; but these are subject to the regulations for the liquor traffic.

26. Acids, all that are used for technical purposes, not mentioned in Statement A or analogous to articles therein mentioned.

27. All soaps, not poisonous and not specially prepared for medical purposes.

28. Vegetable stuffs, such as barks, leaves, flowers, berries, fruits, seeds, roots, and herbs; all kinds, unless poisonous and unless they must be considered as belonging under Statement A.

29. Wines, all not containing medical substances.

II.

All articles that are mentioned as excepted from the rules of Statement A: Malt extracts; glycerin dip; camphor and turpentine drops; cold cream; lip pomatum and cold cream; malt and hop extracts; malt lozenges; juice of malt without medical additions; mineral waters (with some exceptions); headache cures of menthol, with or without thymol; lozenges, the product from mineral springs; salts from natural mineral springs, also imitations of same, if nonpoisonous.

Druggists are permitted to sell at retail many other articles, such as the different articles of food and articles required for the comfort of the sick, when ordered by physicians.

They may also sell certain metals for chemical use, instruments used by chemists and surgeons; they may sell the same articles when wanted for technical purposes also. But these goods are seldom kept in the drug stores; they confine themselves to the great variety of articles that are monopolized by them.

I am informed from a reliable source that the present law governing the drug business is under revision and that a committee has already been designated for that purpose. My informant added that the changes would interfere but little with the monopoly now enjoyed by the faculty.

3, 4. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

The following drugs and chemicals were exported from Norway during the year 1896:

Mineral waters.....	\$1, 050
Cod-liver oil	1, 193, 200

Oxalic acid *	\$21,900
Iodine	10,300
Ashes of seaweeds	42,000
Total	1,268,450

The exportations to the United States were:

Cod-liver oil, \$25,350.

Oxalic acid has during the last year been shipped quite freely to the United States.

Nearly all drugs, chemicals, proprietary articles, perfumes, and druggists' sundries are imported from Germany.

The following is a statement of the principal articles of such goods imported into Norway in the year 1896 from foreign countries, Sweden included:

Drugs (not classified)	\$109,500
Carbolic acid:	
Pure	1,500
Crude, and in compositions	44,400
Glycerin	20,100
Licorice	29,840
Naphtha	2,100
Mineral waters	4,300
Castor oil	500
Turpentine	500
Glauber salts	2,900
Gelatine capsules	2,200
Sponges	10,800
Perfumeries	8,900
Hair oils and pomades	3,000
Toilet soaps	2,900
Total	243,440

Most of the drugs are imported in crude form and prepared at home. But few goods come from the United States. Of patent medicines, the best known seem to be Brandreth's pills, Alcock's porous plasters, Seabury & Johnson's plasters, and some hair preparations. I can learn of no imitations of American preparations, although there is no law forbidding such.

6. 7. PRESCRIPTIONS.

In regard to physicians' prescriptions, I will state that they are not retained at the drug stores when filled, and the prescription clerk does not even take a copy. He simply signs his name on the label, together with date and directions for use. The prescription is handed back to the customer. If it called for poisonous medicines, it can not be used a second time; but if only common, harmless ones are delivered, the same prescription can be used any length of time. The physicians, when prescribing, are required to make a record of the patient's name, residence, and disease, but they are not required (but often do) to keep record of the medicines directed for use.

* Oxalic acid said to be to some extent used in medicines.

8. PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

A person holding diploma from an American college of pharmacy or from any other foreign college would not be allowed to practice his profession in Norway until he had successfully undergone the examination here in force.

HENRY BORDEWICH, *Consul*.

CHRISTIANIA, *March 10, 1898.*

BERGEN.

2. DRUGGIST v. PHARMACIST.

The number of apothecary shops in the Kingdom of Norway is controlled by the Government, and is strictly regulated by ancient customs and many miscellaneous laws enacted at different periods during the past three centuries.

The appointment to an apothecary's privilege is one of the most sought-after posts in the Kingdom, as the position is for life, and the number is very limited as compared with the population, there being but 118 in the whole Kingdom of 2,000,000 inhabitants.

Formerly, having obtained permission to sell drugs, viz, an appointment as apothecary from the Government established not only a life office to the grantee, but an absolute possession, which descended, with the rest of his property, to his heirs, or could be sold to anyone having the necessary qualifications. Of the present 118 apothecaries in the Kingdom 32 belong to that category, their privileges having been conferred before the enactment of the later laws, which limit the holding of such privileges to the life of the owner and a limited time for the widow.

All prescriptions here can be put up only at the apothecary shops, which also have the exclusive privilege of the sale of all drugs generally used for medicinal purposes. There are, besides these, small establishments known as drug stores, whose number is not controlled, and whose proprietors are permitted to sell the commoner drugs, such as are used for other than medicinal purposes, as, for example, turpentine, ammonia, gums, balsams, certain disinfectants, fats, oils, wax, certain chemical and techno-chemical preparations, acids, herbs, and some surgical articles, such as surgical gauze and cotton, together with some instruments, oil silk, etc. These things are sold in conjunction with perfumes, cosmetics, toilet articles, and other druggists' sundries.

There are about as many such so-called drug stores as there are apothecary shops.

3, 4. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

There are no drugs, chemicals, etc., with the exception of medicinal cod-liver oil, exported from this district.

Some articles of American manufacture, such as druggists' sundries, toilet articles, some proprietary compounds, mostly cosmetics, etc., are to be found in the drug stores here, but the apothecaries tell me that American medicinal preparations are generally too high priced to admit of sufficient profit to tempt apothecaries to handle them to any great extent. I can not find that any of our American medicinal preparations are copied here. If imitations were practiced and the same labeling used it would be subject to a severe penalty. The nearest attempts at imitation I have seen have been in certain well-known French toilet preparations, in which the general style of make-up is closely copied, but the labels are printed in Norwegian and contain the Norwegian manufacturer's name.

5. SALE OF DRUGS IN LAY STORES.

A number of drugs, chemicals, proprietary articles, perfumes, and druggists' sundries, specified and limited by law, are sold at the common drug stores, and perfumes, cosmetics, and all sorts of druggists' sundries are sold by all the leading barbers in stores adjoining their barber shops.

The printed price of all articles is invariably asked.

6, 7. PRESCRIPTIONS.

Physicians' prescriptions, when once filled, are returned to the purchaser. No prescriptions are kept on file.

Most prescriptions can only be filled once, a renewal requiring a new prescription from a physician. The law concerning this is very strict. Neither is a prescription transferable. When a prescription is filled a record is made on the label on the bottle of the names of the purchaser and the physician, the date and the directions, to which is added the signature of the clerk who compounded the prescription. The exceptions to the rule of filling a prescription but once are in regard to very simple remedies and outward applications, or when the physician has availed himself of a special permission, granted him in some cases, of requesting, above his signature, that the prescription be filled twice, or even thrice, which is the extreme limit allowed him.

Apothecaries retain no copies of prescriptions.

8. PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

The law regulating the practice of pharmacy directs, in brief, that the applicant must first have passed a normal-school examination, including Latin, and then a three-years' apprenticeship to an apothecary, after which he is considered eligible to appear before a board of examiners, appointed by the King, from which to obtain his diploma as a pharmacist.

No one would be allowed to practice pharmacy here who had not passed the regular examinations in Norway.

There is now a yearly tax upon all apothecaries toward a fund for the establishment of a college of pharmacy at Christiania, there being none at present in the Kingdom.

ERNEST A. MAN, *Consul*.

BERGEN, *May 11, 1898.*

RUSSIA.

2. DRUGGIST v. PHARMACIST.

There is no restriction on the number of stores which deal in drugs, chemicals, perfumes, etc., but such stores are not permitted to fill prescriptions, that line of business being confined to apothecaries specially licensed for that purpose, whose number is limited.

There are 116 drug stores and 80 apothecaries in St. Petersburg, whose population is 1,267,023.

3, 4. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

The following is a list of articles dealt in by druggists exported to foreign countries during the nine months ending September 30, 1897. The records do not show the proportion shipped to the United States.

Turpentine.....	\$365,968	Phosphor.....	\$19,532
Chalk, white, refined	5,056	Apothecary goods, not specially	
Wood bark.....	13,364	mentioned.....	445,638
Tannin.....	10,794	Dyestuffs, not specially men-	
Dye clay.....	257	tioned	14,392
Potash.....	12,850		
Santonin.....	16,962	Total.....	904,813

The following articles were imported into Russia during the same period:

Stassfurt salts, natural	\$40,606	Baryta, artificial	\$23,130
Other natural salts	5,140	Strontium, natural	8,224
Sulphur:		Ammoniac	111,024
Unrefined	242,094	Arsenic	41,634
Refined	59,110	Salts of chromic acids	8,738
Antimony:		Potassium.....	43,690
In a raw state.....	6,168	Alum	8,738
As a metal	77,614	Oxide of baryta, strontium,	
Borax:		and aluminium.....	6,168
Raw, unrefined.....	17,476	Salt-peter.....	266,252
Refined	3,084	Chloric magnesium, bitter	
Magnesia, natural:		salts, kali, sulphate kali, etc.	35,980
In pieces	5,140	Soda	474,936
In powder.....	10,794	Potash, natron, etc.....	406,060
Tartar:		Glauber's salt	98,688
Unrefined	54,484	Sulphate natron, etc.....	25,700
Refined	26,214	Acetic powder.....	54,998
Terra ponderosa:		Chloric lime, lixivium	188,638
In pieces	62,708	Sulphuric acid	9,766
In powder.....	514	Sulphuric carbon.....	14,906

Azotous acid	\$5, 140	Vomac stone.....	\$511
Muriatic acid	11, 308	Chemical and pharmaceutical	
Acetic acid	2, 056	products, not specially men-	
Tartaric acid	30, 326	tioned	1, 867, 876
Tannin acid	40, 092	Liquidized gas, in bottles.....	2, 056
Benzoin, citric, salicylic, phos-		Perfumery	351, 062
phoric, and chromic acids...	77, 100		
Green vitriol	5, 654	Total.....	5, 151, 776
White and blue copperas	241, 580		
Silver, gold, and platinum			
salts	58, 596		

There are several perfumery manufactories in St. Petersburg, but foreign goods are found in all stocks, especially French articles.

5. SALE OF DRUGS IN LAY STORES.

Department stores, as they exist in the United States, are unknown in Russia, but "magazines," which sell a variety of goods, including soaps, perfumery, etc., are only permitted to sell such liniments as have the approval of the medical department, and these are sold at regular rates.

6, 7. PRESCRIPTIONS.

No proprietary medicines are manufactured or sold in Russia, the apothecaries filling all prescriptions, using the French metric system. Original prescriptions are pasted in books and kept permanently, the purchaser being furnished with a copy, which must be returned to the apothecary in order to have it refilled, this prescription being retained and the customer furnished with a copy, each prescription being treated as if original. Prescriptions containing poison are not refilled, but must be given each time by a regular physician, as no poisons of any description are sold except by prescription.

8. PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

No person is permitted to practice pharmacy in Russia until he has passed an examination by the medical department.

W. R. HOLLOWAY,
Consul-General.

ST. PETERSBURG, *March 7, 1898.*

POLAND.

All drug stores and other drug establishments are governed by the statutes of May 25, 1883, the first part of the Medical Regulations of 1892, and by the circulars issued from time to time by the medical department at St. Petersburg. All the stores selling chemicals and drug materials are governed by the special regulation of 1844. The prescription drug stores are only for detail trade and for the putting up of prescriptions.

The law in regard to the final disposition of physicians' prescriptions is to be found in the Medical Regulations of the year 1892. The prescriptions must be saved for three years. Copies of prescriptions are always attached to the medicine, according to the Medical Regulations of 1892. Renewal of prescriptions must be requested by physicians.

The practice of pharmacy is governed by the Medical Regulations of 1892. All persons belonging to the medical and pharmaceutical departments of foreign countries before receiving the right to practice in this country have to be examined before the medical department at St. Petersburg, where they receive the diplomas which entitle them to practice here.

All the statutes and regulations above mentioned can only be procured at St. Petersburg.

JOSEPH RAWICZ, *Consul*.

WARSAW, *March 28, 1898.*

SPAIN.

1. THE DRUG BUSINESS.

There are two classes of what we term drug stores in Spain, pharmacies and drug shops. There are no restrictions on the latter class, except they can not fill prescriptions, or sell, at retail, any violent medicines or poisons. As regards pharmacies, there is no law regulating the number, but one person or firm is debarred from having more than one pharmacy.

2. DRUGGIST v. PHARMACIST.

Anyone may open a drug shop, but a pharmacy can be managed only by a pharmacist, who must hold a diploma from a regularly constituted school of pharmacy. It would be quite difficult to get at the relative number. Certainly there are many more drug shops than pharmacies.

3, 4. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

There are no exports in this line from my consular district.

There are no imports. No American medicines or preparations are imitated; at any rate, such a thing is unknown. There is a law against counterfeiting.

5. SALE OF DRUGS IN LAY STORES.

No drugs, chemicals, or proprietary articles are sold outside of drug shops and pharmacies; but perfumes, druggists' sundries, etc., may be bought at almost any general store. Prices in such stores are not uniform. There is a law governing prices in pharmacies, but none regulating the selling prices in drug shops.

6, 7. PRESCRIPTIONS.

The practice is for the pharmacist to keep the prescription on file and give a copy thereof to the customer. It may be refilled as often as desired. Prescriptions are kept on file for many years.

8. PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

The pharmacist must be a graduate of a Spanish college of pharmacy. A diploma from any pharmaceutical school outside of Spain will not entitle the holder to practice his profession in this country.

No specific remedies can be sold in Spain without first depositing the formulæ with the customs department of the district.

A TRANSCRIPT OF THE LAW RELEVANT TO PHARMACISTS AND PHARMACIES.

CHAPTER I.

ARTICLE 1. For the effect of these ordinances medicinal germs are divided into: (1) Medicaments, which are simple or compound substances prepared and dispensed for immediate medicinal use; (2) drugs, raw materials, and chemical products employed as fundamental substances in the preparation of medicaments; (3) indigenous medicinal plants.

ART. 2. The elaboration and sale of medicines correspond exclusively to approved pharmacists with legal title for the exercise of their profession.

ART. 3. The exclusive professional right of pharmacists and the liberty of commerce and industry of druggists and herbalists are subject to the prescription of these ordinances.

CHAPTER II.

ART. 4. The profession of pharmacy is exercised in: (1) Establishing a public office; (2) acquiring the proprietorship of one already established; (3) assuming charge, in quality as manager, by an authorized person or corporation.

ART. 5. Every pharmacist who wishes to establish a pharmacy, or to reopen one that has been established and closed for more than three months, must give written notice thereof to the authorities of the place, accompanied by the following documents:

The diploma of the petitioner or a literal copy thereof.

A geometrical plan or a sketch of the rooms destined for the elaboration, conservation, and sale of medicaments.

A catalogue of the medicines, simple and compound, which he may have for the supply of the shop, and another of the apparatus, instruments, and objects of the laboratory.

ART. 6. The mayor will pass, without delay, these papers to the subdelegate of pharmacy of the district, who will immediately proceed, together with that authority, to inspect the premises, according to article 41 of these ordinances.

ART. 7. Accorded the authority to open the pharmacy, the apothecary will inscribe upon the outside and over the shop door his name and title. He shall have, moreover, a hand seal with a like inscription, which he shall be obliged to stamp upon all recipes that he may dispatch, labels of jars or vessels of the shop, and upon all labels, boxes, papers, etc., which contain medicines, and upon all articles that he may dispense.

ART. 8. The pharmacist must guard, in a special compartment, all poisonous substances and medicines or drugs of a violent nature.

ART. 9. The apothecary shall reside in the building in which the pharmacy is located and direct personally the operations of the laboratory. He shall dispense

personally or under his immediate care all medicines, and prescriptions must receive his personal inspection. He shall guard the key of the cabinet which holds the poisons and violent medicines.

ART. 10. Pharmacists must not absent themselves for a longer period than one month from the town or city where they have their establishments, without leaving an authorized or approved substitute to direct and hold the responsibility of the shop. In absences which do not exceed one month a competent person must be in charge, who, with the pharmacy, shall be under the supervision of a neighboring pharmacist.

ART. 11. No firm can have nor control more than one pharmacy, be it in the same or different towns.

ART. 12. In public pharmacies no apothecary may sell other than articles of medicine, chemical products that have a direct relation thereto, and then only in therapeutic doses or quantities, apparatus and objects of curative application for the treatment of the sick.

ART. 13. Pharmacists in control of pharmacies can not practice simultaneously medicine nor surgery, even when they may have a legal title to exercise those faculties.

ART. 14. A pharmacist can not have nor control a pharmacy in a village where there is but one physician or surgeon who may be allied to him by near relationship or otherwise. Likewise, no physician nor surgeon can establish himself in a village where the pharmacy is already located or established by a near relative.

ART. 15. Pharmacists are responsible for the quality and preparation of medicines, both simple and compound, of undefined composition, as well as medicines or medicinal products of defined composition which they may prepare or purchase. In the latter case they are obliged to investigate scientifically their state and nature, and to submit them to convenient purification when necessary.

ART. 16. The sale of all secret remedies, especial, specific, or preserved, of unknown composition, is absolutely prohibited, no matter what may be the denomination.

ART. 17. Equally is prohibited the introduction and sale of all remedies or medicaments, both simple and compound, of foreign origin, which have not been registered in the customs tariff.

ART. 18. In order to have a remedy registered, which will be authorized by the minister of the interior, an application is required of a professor of medicine or pharmacy, accompanied by two copies of the formula of the foreign medicine. In order to decide as regards the application, it will be necessary to have the opinion of the Royal Academy of Medicine at Madrid and a statement relative to the subject from the sanitary council.

ART. 19. Pharmacists must not dispense medicines without a prescription from a legally authorized physician or surgeon, except those medicines of common domestic use and those which may be prescribed verbally by any physician.

ART. 20. Even with a prescription they will not dispense any medicines of a violent nature in extraordinary doses without first consulting with the physician who prescribes the same and demanding ratification. The ratified receipt shall remain in possession of the pharmacy. All other receipts must be copied or kept in a register, which will be open for inspection by a competent authority.

ART. 21. Pharmacists are prohibited from advertising medicines or remedies in any paper but journals of medicine, surgery, or pharmacy.

ART. 22. The pharmacist who acquires by purchase or transfer an established pharmacy will give a written notice thereof to the mayor of the town or city, accompanied by documents as prescribed in article 5 of these regulations, which will be followed in the same manner as prescribed in article 6.

ART. 23. Widows and minor sons of pharmacists with open shop may continue the business of the deceased, providing it be managed by a lawful pharmacist. Widows will be able to use this right only during the period of their widowhood, and the sons during their minority.

ART. 21. In cases as mentioned in article 23 the widow or minors will give notice to the mayor justifying the claim, accompanied by one from the party who will manage the shop and with documents as prescribed in article 5, which will be followed by the terms of article 6.

ART. 25. Pharmacists who act as managers contract the same obligations and equal responsibilities as those imposed upon the owners by these regulations.

ART. 26. Pharmacies of royal patronage or estate, and those belonging to civil or military hospitals, must be managed by approved pharmacists.

ART. 27. Hospitals can have pharmacies only for their particular use; military-prison pharmacies may be open for the public.

ART. 28. Pharmacies or medical chests in places of quarantine, establishments of mineral baths, inns, etc., distant from any town will be supplied with medicines by an approved apothecary, who will keep, if possible, the same under his supervision.

CHAPTER III.

ART. 29. Pharmacists, besides putting the seal on all prescriptions, as prescribed in article 7, will also stamp the price received for the medicine.

ART. 30. All public pharmacies must keep an inventory of the articles used in the laboratory, a pharmacopœia, and a current tariff.

CHAPTER IV.

Inspection of pharmacies.

ART. 31. The subdelegate of pharmacy, on receipt of the application and other papers, as per article 6 of these ordinances, will proceed, accompanied by the mayor, to inspect the shop of the petitioner in order to confirm the correctness of the application and other papers. In this examination the town clerk will act as secretary, assisting as special witnesses the resident professors of medicine and surgery.

ART. 32. The secretary will make a written account of the inspection, which will be subscribed to by the subdelegate and the witnesses; this will be attached to the other documents.

ART. 33. All papers will be returned to the mayor, and, if found in accordance with the law, he will authorize the pharmacy to be opened. If not found in harmony with these ordinances, an opportunity to correct the faults will be given the petitioner; but the establishment will remain closed until the applicant shall have made the corrections. The costs of the second examination shall be borne by the pharmacist, which will be the same as those prescribed in article 37.

ART. 34. In case the petitioner may not conform to the opinion of the subdelegate, the mayor will pass the papers to the governor of the province, who will decide the case according to the evidence and the opinions of the medical and sanitary authorities.

ART. 35. When through impediment, absence, or relationship the subdelegate is prohibited from making the examination the mayor will pass the papers to the oldest licensed pharmacist in the district, or to the subdelegate of the nearest place, who will perform the functions of examiner.

ART. 36. Accorded the authority, the original diploma must be returned to the applicant, but a copy thereof shall be kept on file with the other documents by the town clerk.

ART. 37. The examiner shall receive 25 pesetas for each examination and 5 pesetas additional for each league he may travel from his office to the pharmacy of the petitioner. The town clerk shall receive 12 pesetas. These fees must be paid by the town in which the pharmacy is located when they appertain to the class mentioned in article 5; but when they come under articles 22 and 24 the fees for examination must be paid by the applicant.

ART. 38. For the public interest, and in order that the pharmacy may be properly supplied and managed, the subdelegate shall make frequent examinations without notice or fixed periods, to the end that the requirements of these ordinances may be strictly observed, and for these visits no charge shall be made.

ART. 39. In case of grave complaint against the pharmacist or manager, the governor of the province shall order a strict examination of the pharmacy, holding the party liable for any or all violations of the law.

ART. 40. The party in charge of the special inspection shall be a doctor or pharmacist, named by the governor and sanctioned by the sanitary provincial authorities and the secretary of the sanitary council, assisting as special witness the mayor of the town in which the shop is located.

ART. 41. In view of the complaint, the governor shall decide according to these ordinances, taking into consideration the result of the inspection and the declaration of the defendant and information obtained from the medical authorities of the district.

ART. 42. For these special examinations the inspector shall receive 50 pesetas and the secretary 25 pesetas, and both 10 pesetas additional for each league that represents the distance from their respective residences to the pharmacy so inspected. The fees for such an examination shall be paid from the general fund of the province, without prejudicing the right, however, to recover them from the defendant, if found guilty, or from the denunciator (if not a constituted authority), if the charges prove groundless. Moreover, the denunciator will be liable for action by the defendant for calumny, according to the penal code.

ANDREW F. FAY, *Consul*.

DENIA, *March 5, 1898.*

THE PRACTICE OF PHARMACY IN SPAIN.

In order to practice the profession of pharmacy in Spain it is necessary, first, to establish a public drug store, to acquire one already established, or to act as the chief of one belonging to another person or authorized corporation. A pharmacist desiring to establish a drug store or to reopen one, should it have been closed for more than three months, must make application to the mayor of the town, sending him his diploma or a certified copy of the same, a plan or sketch of the store in which he desires to locate, and a detailed list of the assorted drugs, apparatus, instruments, laboratory fixtures, and other articles required. This petition is then referred to the subdelegate of pharmacy, who is required to see that an inspection is made in accordance with law.

As soon as the permit has been issued a sign must be placed on the door: "Pharmacy of (licensed or doctor—name)." Moreover, the proprietor is required to have a hand stamp with the inscription "Pharmacy of (name)," which is to be used on all prescriptions, boxes, paper, etc., which contain medicine and other articles sold by him, and on all recipes he must state their retail price.

Pharmacists are required to keep under lock and key all poisons and powerful drugs, to reside in their establishments, to personally direct the operations of their laboratory, to keep in their possession the key to the case containing poisonous and powerful drugs, and are not to

absent themselves from the town without leaving an authorized pharmacist in charge. A pharmacist is not to own or be in charge of more than one store in the same or different towns.

Drug stores are not to have for sale other articles than medicines, or chemical products which have immediate relation to them, and then only in therapeutic doses or quantities, apparatus, fixtures or objects of curative application or for immediate use in assisting the sick.

Pharmacists are not permitted to sell in their stores condiments, food, or drinks. (Royal order of April 18, 1860.)

A pharmacist having an open store can not exercise, at the same time, the profession of medicine and surgery, notwithstanding he may have the legal right to practice either; nor is he to own or manage a drug store in towns in which there is not more than one physician or surgeon, who must not be related to him by ties of consanguinity in the first grades.

It is absolutely prohibited by the sanitary laws to sell secret specifics or unknown compounds, no matter by what name, or to import or sell galenic remedies or compounds which are not named in the customs tariff.

Pharmacists are not to sell without authority or recipe any other medicine than those in common use and generally prescribed verbally by physicians and surgeons or veterinaries, and, having a recipe, they are not to sell poisonous or powerful medicines in extraordinary doses without first consulting the party issuing the same, and to have him confirm it. This recipe is then to remain in the possession of the pharmacist forever; others they must copy daily in a register to be shown to the authorities whenever required. Copies may be given to anyone.

To advertise the sale of remedies or medicines in any newspaper is prohibited to all except pharmacists, physicians, or veterinaries.

A pharmacist who acquires by purchase or exchange a drug store already established must so inform the mayor of the town in a petition to be accompanied by the proper documents, as hereinbefore mentioned.

Hospitals only are allowed to have a dispensary for their private use, and those located in military garrisons are open to the public.

An official tariff is to be kept in each store, showing the maximum charge for which medicines are to be sold.

Malaga, with a population of 134,000 (census 1887), has 21 or 22 farmacias (drug stores), all of which do a prescription business, and 5 droguerias (places where drugs used in commerce are sold in larger quantities than doses).

PHARMACEUTICAL FACULTY.

In order to matriculate in pharmacy it is necessary (1) to be a bachelor of arts; (2) to pass an examination in mathematics, physics, natural sciences and general chemistry, zoology, mineralogy, botany, and have some knowledge of geology.

To aspire to the grade of bachelor of pharmacy it is necessary to be examined in materia pharmacopœia belonging to the animal and vegetable kingdoms, a course of daily lessons; inorganic chemistry, a course of daily lessons; pharmaceutical organic chemistry, a course of daily lessons; practical exercises in determining and classifying objects relating to pharmacy, principally medicinal plants.

Those who have passed in the above courses will be examined in other necessary ones, in a manner most convenient for them, but they must be examined in the sciences before those of pharmacy, and in these in the order above enumerated.

Those having entered upon the study of pharmacy in conformity with the decree of November 6, 1866, and not having taken the courses in general chemistry, zoology, botany, mineralogy, and zoology, must pass an examination in these subjects before being admitted to the grade of bachelor of arts.

To graduate in pharmacy a course of daily lessons in the practice of pharmaceutical operations is required.

Licensed pharmacists wishing to become doctors must pass an examination in chemical analysis, as applied to the science of medicine, a course of three lessons weekly.

Americans would not be admitted to practice. They must be examined. (Law of February 6, 1869.)

PREPARATION AND SALE OF MEDICINES.

In order to comply with the established regulations, medicines are divided into classes, as follows:

1. Simple or compounded, prepared and ready for immediate use.
2. Drugs, natural objects and chemical products used as the base of medical preparations.
3. Indigenous medicinal plants.

The preparation and sale of medicine appertains exclusively to pharmacists who have the right to exercise their profession, but it is permitted to all to manufacture and sell simple and refreshing drinks containing lemons, strawberries, etc., provided they contain no medicinal properties.

The manufacture of artificial mineral waters must necessarily be under the direction of a pharmacist, and the sale of said waters will be permitted exclusively in their establishments.

The sale of natural objects, drugs, and chemical products belonging to commerce in general, and bearing the name of drugs, is free; likewise the sale of medicinal or indigenous plants which correspond to the special industry of those called herbists.

All imported medicines must be known to the medical faculty. Carbolic acid, chloroform, chloruro potasico, white oxide of zinc, and caustic soda, which are used in the arts and industries, are exempted from inspection by royal order of April 11, 1864.

Anyone having a medical secret, and not wishing to make the same known except for a compensation, is required to present the recipe to the Government with a statement showing the experiments made and its utility in the disease to which it applies. This the Government will send to the Academy of Medicine for examination, and should the same prove to be of value it will state the recompense to be awarded to the inventor, and should he be willing to accept this the recipe will be made public; if not it will then be transmitted to the sanitary council for the final decision of the Government (article 85 to 89 sanitary laws and royal order of May 13, 1862).

3, 4. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

In 1897 158,573 kilograms of liquorice root and 131 kilograms of saffron were exported from Malaga. None declared for the United States. There are no direct imports from the United States.

No American medical preparations are imitated here, and none are supposed to be on the Peninsula unless they have been submitted to examination and approval. If so, it is natural to suppose the trade-mark has been registered. American proprietary articles can, however, be purchased in nearly every drug store.

5. SALE OF DRUGS IN LAY STORES.

Drug stores in the United States sell sundries, such as combs, brushes, face powder, perfumery, candy, etc. This would not be permitted in Spain, neither would department stores, as the several branches of commerce must be kept separate, owing to the variety of taxes.

R. M. BARTLEMAN, *Consul*.

MALAGA, *March 1, 1898.*

CADIZ.

3, 4. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

The only exports of any importance consist of licorice, in root and paste, and crude tartar or wine lees.

The last customs returns (1896) give the exports from Cadiz, Seville, and Huelva as amounting to 904,572 kilograms, valued at \$94,731. Of this shipment, 594,390 kilograms of licorice root and 123,700 kilograms of licorice paste went to the United States and the rest to other markets.

The importations of drugs, perfumes, etc., from the United States are nil, although a few cases of patent medicines may come here, at second hand, from France or Germany.

I am not aware that any American patent medicines are imitated in this district. There is, however, no law to prevent it, unless a patent be taken out for Spain.

5. SALE OF DRUGS IN LAY STORES.

Perfumery is generally sold at dry goods stores and barber shops. Proprietary articles, druggists' sundries, etc., are sold at special stores called "droguerias."

No criterion of prices can be formed, as all articles are so much adulterated that the prices are very variable.

* * * * *

JOHN HOWELL CARROLL,

CADIZ, *March 11, 1898.*

Consul.

CORUNNA.

The American patent medicines sold in Corunna during the year 1897 were: Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Pills, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Anacahuita Pectoral, Extract of Hamamelis, Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, Winter's Porous Plaster, Allcock's Porous Plaster, Balsam of Fernoline, and Neuralgine.

No accurate information could be obtained as to quantities and value, but the two leading dealers make no difficulty in stating that those products are extensively and steadily sold in this district.

The value of American perfumery received here during the year 1897 exceeded \$6,000. Only two articles are worth mentioning: Lanman and Kemp's Florida Water and Ayer's Oriental Tonic; their popularity is great.

It is well known that several American products sold in the Spanish market are elaborated by the patentees in factories of their own established at Barcelona.

JULIO HARMONY, *Consul.*

CORUNNA, *March 29, 1898.*

SWITZERLAND.

1. THE DRUG BUSINESS.

The drug business in Switzerland is conducted independently, and is not regulated as to the number of stores by the Government. But any store selling drugs would be compelled to have a special permit therefor, for which a license of \$116 per annum is paid. This license, however, is only granted by the Government to persons holding diplomas from colleges of pharmacy. They are compelled to conform to the regulations prescribed by the Government in respect to the size of the premises at which the business is conducted and the manner in which the drugs, etc., are to be kept.

The following is a translation of these regulations:

SEC. 13. Pharmacists when establishing a drug store for dispensing different substances shall observe the rules laid down by science in regard to the composition of

different substances and their reaction against air, light, and chemical analysis. The office must, if possible, face the north and should be elevated a little over the ground. In all cases it has to be spacious, light, and dry. Cupboards, shelves, and tables for putting up prescriptions have to be sufficiently large and the latter placed so that the utensils necessary for dispensing are easily at hand.

SEC. 14. In order to preserve salts, extracts, greasy and volatile oils and salves, only vessels of glass, china, or stoneware are allowed to be used; never those of metal. Liquid substances, as well as substances of a noticeable smell, and salts which are easily dissolved, must be kept exclusively in vessels which are impermeable to the air; narcotic powders have to be preserved in the same way or in wooden boxes.

SEC. 15. Different effective drugs are not allowed to be stored up in chest of drawers or vessels containing other drugs.

SEC. 16. Vessels containing medicaments have to be placed on shelves, which must be easy of access, and they must bear, as also the chest of drawers, the name of the drug which they contain, according to the nomenclature required by law.

SEC. 17. The vessels must be arranged alphabetically; the substances of one kind, such as tinctures, extracts, oils, etc., must be placed together. Very powerful drugs must be kept separate from the others, and are to be labeled in such a manner as to be distinguished from them at once. Poisons must be kept in cupboards which are easily locked, and the key of which must be kept by the pharmacist, his assistant or representative.

SEC. 18. In or near the drug store must be the pharmacopœia prescribed by law, all the regulations connected with the practice of pharmacy, a list of prices, the regulations in regard to the selling of drugs and poisons and the book controlling the sale of the latter, and all other regulations relating to pharmacutics.

SEC. 19. The laboratory must be light, sufficiently spacious, and furnished with stoves and the necessary apparatus and vases. The pounding of large quantities of drugs must not take place either in the shop or in the laboratory.

SEC. 20. The storerooms have to be of such a nature as to keep the drugs in good condition. All the vessels must be marked in the same manner as they are marked in the shop, and the room must only be accessible to the persons belonging to the establishment. In each storeroom there must be a catalogue.

2. DRUGGIST v. PHARMACIST.

There are but two classes of drug establishments in Switzerland—wholesale druggists and drug stores. What their relative numbers are I have not been able to ascertain. There are drug stores, however, in every small village and town in Switzerland.

3, 4. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

The tables herein inclosed will give in a more concise form than I can make them a detailed list of the import and export and value of drugs and chemicals to and from Switzerland during the fiscal year 1896. It is taken from the *Statistique du Commerce de la Suisse avec L'Etranger en 1896*.* As the terms are all technical they will be readily understood.

There are no imitations of American medical preparations in this country, as far as I have been able to ascertain, and there are no laws prohibiting such imitation. They could be protected, of course, by letters patent.

* Statement filed in Bureau of Foreign Commerce.

5. SALE OF DRUGS IN DEPARTMENT STORES.

There are no establishments in Switzerland which might properly be called department stores as we understand them. Perfumes, soaps, and face powders and other articles which might come under the head of "druggists' sundries" are sold at a large number of stores, and at such stores the printed or usual retail prices are required.

6, 7. PRESCRIPTIONS.

Pharmacists are compelled by law to keep on file a copy of any prescription which they may fill for three years. The original prescription is returned to the customer.

They are not allowed to put up the prescription for any other person but the one mentioned in the same by the physician giving it. Should the prescription contain drugs of a powerful or poisonous nature the pharmacist is not allowed to renew it unless authorized by the physician from whom it originally issued. He is not allowed to show the prescription to anyone or give a copy thereof unless authorized so to do by the physician or the patient for whom it was written, and both he and his assistants are especially compelled by law to keep secret the contents of any prescription which they may fill.

8. PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

No one is allowed to enter upon the practice of pharmacy except those who have passed an examination and hold a diploma from the Politechnikum of Zurich. Before being allowed to enter this institution the applicant for admission must first pass an examination at a preparatory school (College du Maturité), of which there are about eight in Switzerland. If he passes the examination at the Politechnikum a diploma is then issued to him. The examination is very rigid, and is held either in the German or French languages. A course of three years is usually required.

No person holding a diploma from an American college of pharmacy, or a diploma from any college of any other nation, would be allowed to practice in Switzerland without first having passed an examination at the Politechnikum. It would be necessary in the first instance for a citizen of the United States to make himself thoroughly proficient in either the German or French languages before he could even hope to be successful in passing the examination. The law seems to have been framed with the view of keeping foreigners out of the profession.

HENRY H. MORGAN, *Consul*.

HORGEN, *March 14, 1898.*

BASLE.

2. DRUGGIST v. PHARMACIST.

The prescription drug business has the exclusive right to fill physicians' prescriptions and to sell drugs and medicines at retail. The

right to carry on such business is granted solely to such persons as have passed a Government examination and are provided with a Government diploma. Druggists, on the contrary, sell at wholesale; and any person or firm may engage in the business on the sole condition, common to all classes of trade, of being inscribed in the Cantonal and Federal Commercial Register (Handelsregister).

3,4. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Salol and drugs like antipyrine, manufactured from coal-tar products, are exported in considerable quantities. Otherwise, the export of drugs, chemicals, proprietary articles, perfumes, and druggists' sundries is not important.

The articles imported into this district from the United States are vaseline in large quantities; seneca root; peppermint and winter-green oil.

Of proprietary articles may be mentioned Warner's Safe Cure and Allcock's porous plasters.

The Swiss patent law and trade-mark law protect things and names but not processes, so that any proprietary article may be imitated and sold under another name, even though enjoying all the protection that the law gives it. If not so protected it may be produced and sold under its original name.

So far as can at present be ascertained no advantage has been taken of this peculiarity of the Swiss patent law to manufacture and sell American proprietary articles under their own or other names. But the deliberate omission from the law of protection for processes leaves the extremely important manufacture of colors and chemicals open to free competition in this country, where proprietors of new chemical discoveries can only enjoy a monopoly of the same so long as they are able to keep the process a secret.

5. SALE OF DRUGS IN DEPARTMENT STORES.

Perfumes, toilet preparations, and especially eau de cologne, are sold in especial stores, and also by barbers, grocers, and occasionally by other tradesmen. The prices are generally maintained in these outside shops. A local peculiarity seems to be the offer of cologne to their patrons and others by the newspapers of Basle.

8. PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

Americans and other foreigners may practice pharmacy on the same terms as natives of the country; that is, they must be licensed after having passed the required Government examination. Diplomas of American colleges alone would not now be accepted.

GEORGE GIFFORD, *Consul*.

BASLE, *March 26, 1898.*

BERNE.

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2. DRUGGIST v. PHARMACIST.

There are in the Canton Berne, besides the prescription or "public" pharmacies, private pharmacies, conducted by dispensing physicians, veterinary surgeons, and dealers in drugs and chemicals, all being subject to laws and regulations promulgated March 14, 1865, and June 16, 1897. Those dealing in drugs and chemicals are not allowed to fill prescriptions, and are permitted to sell only such articles of common use as are prescribed in certain lists of the regulations. At present there are in the Canton Berne 56 prescription or "public" pharmacies, 110 dispensing physicians, 98 dispensing veterinary surgeons, and 44 dealers in drugs and chemicals.

An American visiting Switzerland and entering a drug store with the idea of finding articles commonly bought at such places in his native country will be both greatly disappointed and amused at his inability to procure either a cigar, an ice-cream soda, a toothbrush, or a bottle of witch hazel (*Hamamelis virginica* being unknown). Our American drug stores, divested of all articles not pertaining to pharmaceutical findings and exclusively confined to the compounding of prescriptions, would be nearer the manner in which a Swiss pharmacy is conducted. Add to this an unattractive exterior, a somber, exclusive-looking, though clean, interior, presided over by a learned-looking, Swiss diploma-holding German and French speaking individual, and it may convey the impression a Swiss "apotheker" makes upon an American.

While you can not buy toilet articles in these places, powdered sugar may be readily procured, and brown sugar can only be had of some few dealers in chemicals. It may not be foreign to the subject to remark that these two latter articles can not be purchased even in a grocery store, and such a common article as cooking salt is only procurable of one licensed dealer in each street. The barbers sell the ordinary toilet articles. Patent medicines, as we understand them, are used only to a limited extent, and itinerant and rostrum physicians are unknown.

Following are some brief extracts from the laws regulating the practice of medicine (March 14, 1865), and the laws regulating the sale of and keeping in pharmacies of drugs, medicines, and poisons (June 16, 1897), as regulated and carried on in the Canton of Berne, Switzerland. The number of the paragraph of the regulations is appended. Complete copies of same (in German) can be obtained for those interested, through the United States consulate at Berne.

EXTRACTS FROM LAWS REGULATING THE MEDICAL PROFESSION IN THE CANTON BERNE; PROMULGATED MARCH 14, 1865.

PAR. 1. The following classes are subject to these laws: (1) Physicians, (2) pharmacists and assistants, (3) veterinary surgeons, (4) dentists, and (5) midwives.

PAR. 2. Any person in the foregoing classes desiring to practice in the Canton Berne and residing therein, must pass a specified examination. Those residing in neighboring cantons and holding a diploma are allowed to practice in the Canton Berne, but are prohibited from giving expert testimony in the same.

PAR. 8. No person (physicians included) is allowed to advertise an alleged "cure," that is to be taken without a special prescription, without the consent of the authorities. In case of violation, both the editor and printer of the paper in which the advertisement appeared are liable to punishment.

PAR. 10. A physician, who, in an emergency, prescribes for a poor family may be paid by the parish.

PAR. 13. All drugs used in filling prescriptions must be procured either from the stock of a "public" pharmacist or from the stock of a physician.

EXTRACTS FROM THE LAWS REGULATING THE SALE OF AND KEEPING IN PHARMACIES OF DRUGS, MEDICINES, AND POISONS; PROMULGATED JUNE 16, 1897.

PAR. 32. (a) If a pharmacist thinks he detects an error in a prescription brought to him to fill, he shall question the physician who signed the same prior to filling.

(b) Should a physician prescribe more than the maximum dose of any certain drug according to the Pharmacopœia Helvetica III, he shall underline the weight of same and affix a point of exclamation, drawing particular attention to the fact.

(c) If a physician prescribe more than the maximum dose without drawing attention to the fact, in the manner above stated, the pharmacist shall give only the maximum dose as prescribed above, and inform the physician of his act.

PAR. 35. If a physician wishes to prevent having his prescription filled more than once, he writes on the same the words "ne repetatur."

PAR. 36. The prescription pharmacies are inspected at stated intervals by two pharmacists appointed by the board of health, who also inspect pharmacies in case of any change or rearrangement to the stores. Their remuneration is 15 francs (\$3) per diem.

PAR. 49. Dispensing physicians and surgeons are obliged to purchase their compound extracts, tinctures, and pharmaceutical preparations from a pharmacist in Switzerland. Their chemicals shall be bought from a wholesale dealer in Canton Berne.

PAR. 53 (a). No drugs or medicinal preparations of any description shall be peddled from house to house; physicians shall sell only in their offices; no drugs, including those used by man and beast, shall be sold except in specified places.

PAR. 72. Poisons may be obtained only in the three following ways, namely:

(1) By prescription from a physician, (2) by a "poison license," and (3) by a "limited poison license."

A "Giftpatent," or poison license, is granted by the cantonal authorities and signed by the chief of the bailiwick in which the receiver resides, countersigned by the director of the department of the interior (der Direktor des Innern), and sealed by the board of health. This license is granted to persons who are obliged to use poisons in large quantities for their business, and who are vouched for by the police authorities. There are several other minor technical requirements that must also be complied with for the granting of same. The "Giftpatent" is good for a term of four years.

The "Giftschein," or limited poison license, is good for once only, and is issued by the police to persons of unimpeachable character.

A "Giftschein" is surrendered to the pharmacist on receipt of the desired poison, and must by him be kept on file for ten years.

3, 4. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

A detailed list of drugs, etc., exported to other countries can not be given, as no export statistics can be obtained. None, however, have been legalized at this consulate.

A list of drugs, etc., imported is also unavailable. It is well known that many medical preparations are imitated, but where manufactured it is impossible to ascertain. There are no laws prohibiting such imitations.

5. SALE OF DRUGS IN LAY STORES.

A department store is an unknown quantity in the Canton Berne.

6, 7. PRESCRIPTIONS.

The original prescription of a physician, in this canton, must be kept at the pharmacy where filled for ten years. Regarding prescriptions of physicians other than in this canton, a copy must be kept for ten years.

Copies of prescriptions are allowed to be given by pharmacists under certain conditions prescribed by the regulations.

8. PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

Only those holding a Swiss diploma and who are the proprietors or lessees of specified pharmacies are allowed to act as pharmacists. The law of June 16, 1897, states, however, that those holding diplomas of other countries, if accepted by the central committee of the Swiss medicinal examiners, may act as such.

ADOLPH L. FRANKENTHAL, *Consul*.

BERNE, *March 24, 1898.*

GENEVA.

1. THE DRUG BUSINESS.

The drug business in this canton is conducted independently, and no restrictions are placed on it by Government as to extent and number, except that any persons desirous of practicing the profession of pharmacist or chemist must previously obtain from the cantonal authorities a written authorization, which is only granted after his licenses and diplomas have been duly examined and found satisfactory.

2. DRUGGISTS v. PHARMACISTS.

In this canton there exists two different and quite distinct classes of stores in which drugs and chemicals are sold:

(1) The pharmacies—drug stores, kept by certificated licensed chemists, who besides all drugs, proprietary articles, and druggists' sundries, etc., which are ordinarily sold in this business, are alone qualified and authorized to dispense and execute prescriptions, and

(2) The simple drug stores (*drogueries*), where drugs, chemicals, etc., may be sold in their rough state, as well as poisonous substances "employed for industrial purposes."

In Geneva these *drogueries* are even less restricted than in other cantons, and sell in addition composite medicinal drugs, such as sirup of tolu, sirup magistral, etc.; in short, the *drogueries* here can sell everything which the chemist sells, except poisonous substances "not employed for industrial purposes," and medicines prepared according to prescriptions, as set forth in the following translated list of substances "to be sold only by chemists," which was issued by the department of justice and police on March 10, 1893. This list is for the Canton of Geneva and varies slightly for each canton.

SUBSTANCES WHICH MAY BE SOLD BY CHEMISTS ALONE.

Medicinal prescriptions and formulae.	Hypnone.
Specialties containing poisons called "heroics," such as granules of atropine, of digitaline, of strychnine, of veratrine, etc.; sirups, tinctures, etc.; alkaloids, glucosides, their compounds and derivatives; as well as all new preparations of a pharmaceutical nature.	Jaborandi and preparations.
Arsenious acid, except for industrial uses and for the destruction of noxious animals.	Jalap.
Aconite, herb, roots, and preparations.	Preparations of iodine and iodides.
Agarie and preparations, except "Long-Life Elixir."	Ipecacuanha and preparations.
Antifebrine and antipyrine.	Henbane.
Apiol and preparations.	Kamala.
Belladonna and preparations, except "Soothing Balsam."	Kermes.
Cafeine and its salts.	Nitrite of amyl.
Cantharides and tincture of cantharides.	Nux vomica and preparations.
Indian hemp and preparations.	Opium and preparations.
Chloral and preparations.	Oxide of antimony.
Chloroform and preparations.	Paraldehyde.
Hemlock and preparations.	Podophylline and preparations.
Cocaine and salts of cocaine.	Pyridine.
Colebicum and preparations.	Quinine and salts.
Colocynth.	Roots mentioned in the Swiss Pharmacopœia.
Indian berry.	Sabine and preparations.
Creosote.	Salicylates, various.
Chloral croton.	Salol.
Digitalis and preparations.	Santonine and preparations.
Exalgine.	Scammony.
Poisonous pharmaceutical extracts.	Scille.
Calabar beans and preparations.	Ergot of rye.
St. Ignatius beans and preparations.	Golden sulphur.
Male fern.	Sparteine and salts.
Gelseminum.	Stramoine and preparations.
Oil of croton.	Sulphonol.
Herbs mentioned in the Swiss Pharmacopœia.	Tarlar of antimony.
	Tinctures mentioned in the list of the Swiss Pharmacopœia.
	Hydrate of terpine.
	Terpinol.
	Thalline.
	Urethane.
	Veratrine and preparations.
	Euphorbium.
	Solution of carbolic acid and of sublimate for medicinal purposes.

The druggists (*droguistes*), meaning thereby simply those whose stores come under the second category, may start business without any examination, the trade being conducted just as that of an ordinary retail grocery store might be, and they may sell even some of the deadliest poisons by the pound, whereas the chemist is only allowed to retail these poisons in small quantities, and only when specially ordered in a medical prescription. This state of things is of course extremely unsafe, but it should be stated that, unlike in the United States and Great Britain, where patent medicines and proprietary articles may be bought in department stores and other similar establishments, the public here buys all its medicine from the chemists, and although the druggists have the right to sell proprietary articles containing no poisonous substances in their composition, they are seldom asked for them. The public, doubtless, takes into consideration the want of security in making such purchases, a security which, on the other hand, is guaranteed to it in a responsible pharmacy. A few of the *drogueries* have one or two French proprietary articles in stock, but hardly any others, and the sale of these latter is almost entirely confined to the pharmacies.

As regards the relative number of prescription drug businesses and other drug establishments, there are in this city, for example, 57 pharmacies and 27 *drogueries*.

3. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

The only exports of drugs, chemicals, etc., from French Switzerland to the United States consist of synthetical and artificial perfumes, which are manufactured by two houses in this canton, Messrs. Chuit & Naef, Servette, Geneva, and the "*Société Chimique des Usines du Rhône*," at La Plaine, Geneva. The latter firm also exports to the United States aniline colors, under proprietary names—such as Anisoline, Phloxine, Eosine, Resorcine, etc.—and also chloride of ethyl, under the proprietary name of Relene, for anæsthetic purposes. The following is a list showing the products manufactured by a leading establishment of Geneva:

Acide benzoïque.	Citronellal (citronellone).
Acide cinnamique.	Comarine cristallisée.
Acétate de linalyle.	Essence de Niobé.
Aldéhyde benzoïque.	Essence de wintergreen.
Anéthol.	Eucalyptol.
Aubépine liquide.	Eugénol.
Aubépine cristallisée.	Florentinol (beurre d'iris artificiel).
Bornéol.	Geraniol C.
(Ethers dérivés.)	Geraniol P.
Bromelia (voir Néroline).	(Ethers dérivés: Butyrates, valéri- antes, etc.)
Cinnamate d'éthyle.	Héliotropine cristallisée.
Cinnamate de méthyle.	Héliotropine amorphe.
Citral pur.	Héliotropol.
Citral chimique pur.	

Linalol.	(Ethers dérivés.)	(Eillet blanc extra.	Quarantain (Quarantine).
Lilas.		Thymol chimique pur cristallisé.	Vanilline cristallisée.
Lilas blanc extra.		(Réductions pour quantités.)	Violettol (beurre de violette).
Muguet.		Yara Yara.	
Méthylheptenone.		Matières colorantes sèches et liquides	pour parfumeries et confiseries.
Menthol chimique pur cristallisé.			
Néroline cristallisée (Bromelia).			
Eillet.			

The following shows the prices at which some of the foregoing are quoted in Geneva and in France, together with the prices they are sold at, c. i. f.,* New York:

Articles.	France and Geneva (perpound).	New York (c. i. f.).
Aubépine:		
Powder.....	\$3. 65	\$6. 00
Liquid.....	6. 35	10. 00
Citral.....	4. 55	6. 00
Coumarine.....	6. 80	8. 00
Geraniol.....	4. 55	6. 75
Helliotropol.....	13. 65	24. 00
Lilacine.....	1. 40	2. 00
Muguet.....	3. 40	5. 00
Néroline.....	6. 35	9. 00
Vanilline.....	13. 65	27. 20

I inclose a detailed list of American medicinal preparations, mostly proprietary articles, which are to be had in some of the pharmacies in this city. Out of fifty-seven establishments in Geneva there are but four that keep them in stock at all. It should be stated, however, that there is little or no direct importation from the United States to French Switzerland. All these articles are bought through agents in London, and, further, a number of them) such as Scott's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion, etc.), are manufactured in England. although they are, of course, American specialties.

No American medicinal preparations, so far as I have been able to ascertain, have ever been imitated in French Switzerland. There is no law prohibiting the imitation of proprietary medicines in Switzerland, and it should be stated in this connection that no patent can be taken out in this country for such preparations. Should a proprietary article be flagrantly imitated, the only remedy is to prosecute the offender before the ordinary courts of justice for deciding commercial suits.

NEW GENEVA LIST OF AMERICAN SPECIALTIES.

Allan's Antifat.	Ayer's Sarsaparilla.
Allcock's Corn Plasters.	Recamier Balm.
Bunion Plasters.	Cream.
Porous Plasters.	Blackman's Pumice Stone.
Allen's Hair Restorer.	Bourbon Whisky (imported direct).
Zylobalsamum.	Bromo Paper.
American Sugar Coated Pills.	Bromo Phosphate.
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.	Bromo Seltzer.
Pills.	Brown's Bronchial Troches.

* c. i. f. = cost, insurance, and freight.

- Brown's Essence of Ginger.
 Carter's Iron Pills.
 Little Liver Pills.
 Little Nerve Pills.
 Liver Bitters.
 Chewing Gum, Beeman's.
 The Doctor.
 Tutti Frutti.
 Mexican Fruit.
 Plain Spruce.
 Cobb's, Mrs., Nail Powder.
 Colgate's Cashmere Bonquet.
 Cashmere Soap.
 Elder Flower Soap.
 Glycerine Soap.
 Honey Soap.
 Jockey Club Soap.
 Rosodora Soap.
 Shaving Soap.
 Cornell's Benzoin Soap.
 Cresoline.
 Cuticura Ointment.
 Plasters.
 Resolvent.
 Soap.
 Shaving Soap.
 Darby's Dental Plasters.
 Davis's Pain Killer.
 Dental Floss Silk.
 Eau Angélique.
 Fellow's Syrup.
 Florida Water (Murray's).
 Fougère's Angelic Tooth Paste.
 Tooth Powder.
 Garfield Tea.
 Gayetty's Medicated Paper.
 Gibson's Rye Whisky.
 Glen Mills Paper.
 Gray's Red Spruce Gum Syrup.
 Handicap Tooth Powder.
 Hazard Hazard's Dentifrice.
 Rum and Quinine.
 Himrod's Cure for Asthma.
 Horsford's Acid Phosphate.
 Imperial Granum.
 Listerine.
 Lyon's Tooth Powder.
 Tooth Tablets.
 Macmahan's Eau Favorite.
 Marshall's Cubeb Cigarettes.
 McKesson & Robbins Quinine Pills.
 Cascara Pills.
 Meades Plaster.
 Mount Vernon Whisky (bottle free).
 Oraline Tooth Paste.
 Packer's Tar Soap.
 Paine's Celery Compound.
 Parke Davis's Antiseptic Tabs.
 Pond's Extract.
 Catarrh Cure.
 Ointment.
 Pozzoni's Complexion Powder.
 Pray's, Dr., Nail Powder.
 Requa's Toilet Powder.
 Nail Powder.
 Retiring Face Cream.
 St. Jacob's Oil.
 Schenck's Mandrake Pills.
 Schiffelin's Quinine Pills.
 Pil. Aloin.
 Pil. Aloin Strych. and Bellad.
 Pil. Phosphor.
 Strychin. Co.
 Scott's Emulsion.
 Scott Rowland's Retiring Face Cream.
 Seabury & Johnson's Plasters.
 Antiseptic.
 Bunion.
 Corn.
 Court.
 Mercurial.
 Rubber.
 Meades.
 Strengthening.
 Seigel's Pills.
 Syrup.
 Sheffield's Crème Dentifrice.
 Spirone.
 Stanley's Face Powder.
 Star Mills Paper.
 Sulphur Candles.
 Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient.
 Townsend's Sarsaparilla.
 Valentine's Meat Juice.
 Vapo Cresoline.
 Vaseline, Cheseboroughs.
 Camphor Ice.
 Cold Cream.
 Soap.
 Warner's Safe Cure.
 Safe Pills.
 Whites Dental Silk.
 Oraline Tooth Paste.
 Tooth Powder.
 Tooth Soap.
 William's Shaving Sticks.
 Toilet Soap.
 Tourists Soap.
 Yankee Shaving Soap.
 Wyeth's Beef Juice.

5. SALE OF DRUGS IN LAY STORES.

I have explained above the distinction to be made between simple drug stores and pharmacies. Outside of these two branches no drugs or chemicals are sold anywhere. One or two proprietary articles that may sometimes be considered as coming within the category of druggists' sundries, such as Nestle's Baby Food, for example, and other similar products, may be often found in groceries, but otherwise, as above stated, nearly all proprietary articles are bought exclusively from the pharmacies.

No articles are sold anywhere below the printed prices, and frequently, in the case of imported products, the price is increased by the addition of the customs duty paid.

6, 7. PRESCRIPTIONS.

Chemists are obliged to keep their prescriptions on file for three years, and as a matter of fact all good houses preserve them for an indefinite period, only destroying them after very many years have elapsed.

In a few cases prescriptions are returned to foreign tourists en passage, who have need of them for future use, but otherwise the practice is invariably to keep them on file.

Prescriptions may be renewed indefinitely, and druggists are allowed to give copies whenever requested by the customer, unless the prescription states expressly that it is not to be repeated.

8. PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

In French Switzerland there exist in the Cantons of Geneva and Fribourg "cantonal" examinations and diplomas, besides the Swiss Federal diploma. These cantonal diplomas permit a pharmacist to practice his profession within the limits of the canton, but do not extend further. On the other hand, the Swiss Federal diploma, which is more difficult and requires longer preliminary studies, permits a pharmacist to practice anywhere in Switzerland.

The following is a translation of the cantonal law of Geneva covering the practice of medicine and pharmacy:

LAW UPON THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY.

ARTICLE 1. No person can practice in the Canton of Geneva the professions of physician, surgeon, chemist, dentist, sage-femme (midwife), or veterinary surgeon, unless so authorized by the council of state.

This authorization can only be obtained by—

(a) Doctors, surgeons, chemists, dentists, and veterinary doctors, who, in conformity with the provisions of the federal law, possess the federal diploma.

(b) Doctors, surgeons, chemists, dentists, and midwives, who, having passed the special examination as provided for by the law, have obtained the Genevese diploma.

(c) Persons engaged in these professions, who, having passed examinations in a foreign State, have obtained a diploma authorizing them, without any restriction whatsoever, to practice their profession in the territory of said State, "provided

reciprocal treaty rights exist," according same privileges in that State to holders of Swiss diplomas.

(d) Professors of the Swiss official schools and universities, who teach these branches.

However, the council of state may, after having consulted the faculty of medicine, exempt persons holding foreign licenses and diplomas (recognized as valid) from part of the examinations, but in no event can they be exempted from the practical trials nor from the payment of the examination fee.

The authorization of the council of state will be refused or withdrawn from any person having undergone a discreditable condemnation.

ART. 2. The scope, form, etc., of the qualifying examinations are set forth by a regulation of the council of state.

ART. 3. Whenever an authorization is not granted, the reasons for the decision of the council of state will be stated.

ART. 5. A special register of all authorizations will be kept by the department of justice and police.

ART. 6. An extract from this register will be delivered by the council of state to all persons authorized to engage in these professions.

A list of such persons and their residences will be placed in all pharmacies, police stations, bathing establishments, and other places where these lists may be thought useful.

II.

ART. 8. The right of sale of medicinal drugs, either simple or compound, is free to everyone, except for any modifications which may be made by law in the interest of the public.

ART. 9. Poisonous substances, not employed in art or for industrial purposes, can be sold at retail only by chemists.

A special regulation will be issued by the council of state concerning the wholesale and retail sale of poisons.

ART. 10. Chemists alone can execute medical prescriptions, and the latter must be kept on file at least three years.

If the prescription states that the medicine is only to be repeated if so ordered by the physician, the chemist must indicate on the original that it has been executed. This provision of the law must be posted in a conspicuous place in every pharmacy.

ART. 11. No chemist can keep open more than one store in the Canton of Geneva.

ART. 12. The profession of chemist is apart from that of doctor or surgeon. However physicians or surgeons, veterinary surgeons, midwives, practicing their profession legally in communes where there are no pharmacies, are authorized to prepare or cause to be prepared under their responsibility, and to sell medicines or preparations for the use of their patients, but without keeping open any store.

ART. 13. In case of death, of absence, or of prolonged illness of a chemist, the assistant whose duty it is to replace him, must be licensed and obtain the authorization of the council of state.

ART. 14. A regulation of the council of state will determine the rules to be followed in conducting pharmacies, the sale of remedies, as well as the books or special registers which chemists must keep.

ART. 16. *Penal clause.*—Any infraction of this law, or of the regulations thereto, will be punished with a fine not to exceed 200 francs for a first offense and 400 for a second offense. These penalties are independent of the more serious penalties which the offenders may incur through offenses or crimes provided for by the law.

Pharmacies must be visited once every three years at the expense of the canton by a commission, including a delegate from the board of health, a local physician, and a local chemist, together with a member of the town authorities. This commission has the right, if necessary,

to have destroyed or thrown away in its presence any deteriorated drugs or medicines. The townships in which pharmacies may be established must be distant at least 6 miles from one another. In each town the number of pharmacies is limited according to the population, and no fresh pharmacies can be opened. If a chemist wishes to give up his business, he must acquaint the police administration with that fact at least six months in advance. If the chemist is ill or absent for a period longer than fifteen days, the assistant whose duty it is to replace him must receive a special permit from the administration of police. Chemists alone can sell any simple or compound medicinal preparations or any poisons, and poisons can only be given to the public upon the production of a prescription from a physician or of a certificate from the mayor of the commune, which certificate is delivered at the town hall upon payment of 15 centimes. Pharmacies must always have a competent person on the premises at all hours, and assistants must be at least 19 years of age.

In the other cantons of French Switzerland, there are no cantonal examinations, and every person practicing pharmacy must possess the federal diploma.

Articles 63 to 70 of the federal regulations on the federal examinations of medicine (enclosure E) are as follows:

ART. 63. *Pharmacists.*

The examination of pharmacists is divided into two sections:

- (1) Pharmaceutical assistants' examination.
- (2) Professional examination.

ART. 64. *Examination of pharmaceutical assistants.*

All candidates for this examination must produce the following documents:

- (a) A certificate of matriculation, obtained by virtue of an examination.
- (b) A certificate of apprenticeship, showing that the candidate has served two years' apprenticeship with one or several licensed chemists; this certificate must be legalized.

The period of apprenticeship served before the matriculation examination does not count.

ARTS. 65-66. The examination of pharmaceutical assistants is divided into the practical examination and the oral examination.

The oral examination extends over the following branches:

- (1) Translation of articles from the *Pharmacopœia Helvetica*.
- (2) Systematic botany and knowledge of the various pharmaceutical plants.
- (3) Elementary physic.
- (4) General elementary chemistry.
- (5) Study of commercial pharmaceutical substances.
- (6) Medicinal formulæ, doses, and preparations.

The practical examination includes—

- (1) The preparation of at least three remedies from formulæ.
- (2) A pharmaceutical-chemical operation, a preparation from the *Pharmacopœia Helvetica*.

(3) Two easy analyses of drugs or preparations according to the *Pharmacopœia Helvetica*.

ART. 67. The examination of pharmaceutical assistant must be passed at the end of one's apprenticeship.

The certificate delivered after the examination entitles the holder to take a situation as assistant anywhere in Switzerland.

ART. 68. *Professional examination.*

All candidates must prove—

(a) That they have passed successfully in Switzerland the examination for pharmaceutical assistants or an examination accepted as an equivalent by the managing committee.

(b) That they have practiced during at least one year with one pharmacist or more; they must present legalized certificates. This period is calculated only after the candidate has passed his examination as pharmaceutical assistant.

(c) That he has pursued the following courses of study:

(1) Inorganic chemistry, (2) organic chemistry, (3) analytical chemistry, (4) pharmaceutical chemistry, (5) toxicology and analysis of food stuffs, (6) physic, (7) zoology, (8) mineralogy, (9) general botany, (10) systematic botany. (11) pharmaceutical botany, (12) pharmacognosy, (13) pharmacy, and (14) microscopy.

(d) That he has studied during four full half-year terms at least in a university or special school of pharmacy, and that he has worked during four half-year terms in the laboratory of this establishment.

During this time the candidate can accept no engagement of any kind.

ART. 69. The professional pharmaceutical examination is divided into two sections, the practical section with written examination and the other oral.

The practical examination is composed of the following branches:

(1) Executing two preparations of pharmaceutical chemistry.

(2) Qualitative analysis of adulterated or poisonous substances (medicinal preparation or food stuff).

(3) Qualitative analysis of a mixture containing not more than six substances.

(4) Two quantitative analyses of a substance in a mixture, one by weight and the other by volume.

On all the subjects mentioned under the foregoing four figures the candidate must present an essay.

(5) Microscopic searches for certain substances.

(6) A written essay on some subject of pharmacy, pharmacognosy, or applied chemistry.

ART. 70. The oral examination comprises the following branches:

(1) General botany.

(2) Systematic and pharmaceutical chemistry.

(3) Physic.

(4) Theoretical chemistry (organic and inorganic chemistry).

(5) Pharmaceutical chemistry (preparations).

(6) Analytical chemistry (comprising legal medicinal analyses, analyses of hygiene or sanitary analyses).

(7) Pharmacognosy.

(8) Pharmacy.

In regard to the question as to whether or not persons holding diplomas from American colleges of pharmacy would be recognized as pharmacists and allowed to practice their profession reference is made to Article I, paragraph (c), of the Genevese cantonal law on the subject, wherein it is stated that persons holding diplomas in a foreign State authorizing them to practice their profession in that State can not practice here unless "reciprocal treaty rights exist;" so that in the case of American pharmacists it would be necessary to pass the federal examination (or a cantonal examination) and obtain a Swiss diploma.

BENJ. H. RIDGELY, *Consul.*

GENEVA, *March 9, 1898.*

ST. GALL.

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3, 4. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

The amount of apothecary wares imported into Switzerland during the year 1896 (statistics for 1897 still unpublished) was \$726,669. The amount of chemicals, which includes everything used in the manufactories in the way of chemicals, was \$3,733,466. The total exports from Switzerland during 1896 was: Apothecary wares, \$724,992; chemicals, \$827,496.

The imitation of American medical preparations is not done in this consular district, or it is so cleverly done that it has not yet been discovered. There is really no law against this imitation, so long as the same trade-mark is not used.

Drugs and chemicals are not sold in department stores. Perfumes and druggists' sundries are sold in department and other stores. There are no rules regulating prices, except the rule of profit and loss.

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JAMES T. DU BOIS, *Consul-General*.ST. GALL, *March 4, 1898.*

ZURICH.

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3, 4. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

In 1896 the exports of Switzerland to the United States in drugs and chemicals amounted to 2,570,700 francs (\$496,145.10). The importations from the United States to Switzerland in the same year amounted to 733,950 francs (\$141,652.35). The published statistics do not mention to what parts of Switzerland these goods came, nor do they give a detailed list. Most all the importations, such as perfumery and toilet soaps, come from Germany. The reason for this is that salesmen are kept on the road continually, showing their goods.

Department stores are not generally in existence in Zürich up to this time. So far, in this city, there is only one. Drugs and proprietary medicines are almost exclusively sold in drug stores.

Zürich, with a population of 160,000 inhabitants, supports 38 drug stores; about one to every 4,210 inhabitants. These must be open at all times, but every Saturday the official paper publishes a list of those that are permitted to close on the following Sunday.

A. LIEBERKNECHT, *Consul*.ZURICH, *April 11, 1898.*

TURKEY.

LAWS AND REGULATIONS CONTROLLING THE PREPARATION AND PRACTICE OF
PHARMACY THROUGHOUT THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

[Translated by Consul Washington, of Alexandretta, Syria.]

PHARMACIES AND PHARMACISTS.

1. No one is allowed to prepare a medicine or to sell it unless holding a diploma as master of pharmacy received from the Imperial Medical College at Constantinople or recognized foreign schools, supplemented by a special license from the college referred to.

2. Any master of pharmacy, on application for a license, when his documents are trustworthy and applicable, will be allowed to practice, but if the diploma in his hand is not that of the Imperial Medical College he will be examined in the art of pharmacy.

3. All who are allowed by license to practice pharmacy will have their names registered in a book.

4. The number of pharmacy shops is not restricted.

5. No pharmacist shall open a pharmacy or change the location of one without previously notifying the Imperial Medical College, and this notification will be recorded in the proper book.

6. The owner of a pharmacy with its sundries and sign of business must be a qualified pharmacist.

7. Each pharmacist is restricted to the right of keeping only one shop.

8. Every pharmacy shall be managed only by a qualified holder of a diploma.

9. A qualified master in pharmacy shall not, without permission, cause another person to open a shop in his name and title.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

16. No prescription shall be filled unless it bears the signature of a doctor, surgeon, or veterinarian whose name is registered at the Imperial Medical College, and an official list of names will be found in every pharmacy.

17. All the prescriptions filled shall be numbered and copied, according to its number, in a book certified by the general direction of medical affairs.

18. Remedies prepared at a pharmacy according to a prescription shall be sealed at the opening and must have a label upon which the name of the user and the directions are written. For internal remedies the color of the said label must be white, and that of external, orange.

20. As was mentioned in No. 17, the pharmacist must copy the prescription, with its proper number, in a book, put the same number on the prescription, and return it to the owner.

25. Besides those who hold permission to practice pharmacy nobody in any circumstance and by no pretext shall sell in retail any injurious

medicine, nor shall they prepare any prescription of a doctor, surgeon, or veterinarian. This prohibition is also specially for those who are wholesale druggists, perfumers, or root sellers.

EXAMINATION OF PHARMACIES.

26. At the end of each six months the pharmacies shall be examined regularly; in addition extraordinary examinations will be held.

27. The examination shall be made by at least three persons specially chosen by the direction of medical affairs. * * *

28. All pharmacists shall show by law the things demanded by the inspectors—the medicines and compounds, decocting utensils, and places and warehouses or stores where the remedies are kept, the weights, balances, measures, apparatus, books, etc.; in a word, all the accessories used in the pharmacy profession.

29. When a pharmacist is suspected of working contrary to these laws, or is suspected of such working, the circumstances will be reported by the inspectors to the direction of medical affairs, who will take the necessary steps.

PHARMACY APPRENTICES.

30. If anyone desires to be municipal apprentice in pharmacy he shall come to the Imperial Medical College and inscribe his name in the list and get a certificate notifying his acceptance.

31. An apprentice must serve at least six years with one or more qualified pharmacists. These six years are considered as two periods. At the end of the first three years the apprentice must pass an examination in arithmetics and French, to be allowed to continue the second period in the Imperial Medical College, where he will study pharmacy.

32. At the expiration of the six years he will be given an examination for his diploma of master in pharmacy from the Imperial Medical College, if found worthy.

33. No apprentice shall leave his master's shop without notifying him at least fifteen days before, and get a written leave under the signature of his master. The apprentice shall have this in order to prove that he gave due notification.

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34. No pharmacist will receive an apprentice unless he sees the certificate or the leave of another pharmacist with whom he had served before.

35. No apprentice shall go to another pharmacy within the period of 750 yards without getting the permission of his master.

SPECIAL PHARMACAL PERMISSIONS.

37. Those pharmacists who have not their diplomas from the Imperial Medical College shall pay 500 piasters (\$22) to get permission for practice.

39. At the examination of the shop at the end of each six months (Sec. IV, No. 26) the pharmacist has to pay 50 piasters (\$2.20) to the Imperial Medical College, but extra examinations will be gratis.

HORACE LEE WASHINGTON,

Consul.

ALEXANDRETTA, *March 12, 1898.*

CONSTANTINOPLE.

1. THE DRUG BUSINESS.

The drug business in the consular district is conducted independently of any government regulation, and there is no restriction by law as far as the extent and number of stores are concerned, except as hereinafter described.

2. DRUGGIST v. PHARMACIST.

The difference between the prescription drug establishments or, as they are called here, pharmacies, and the other drug business establishments is quite marked, as the owners or proprietors of the former must be professional pharmacists and should possess a diploma from some well-known pharmaceutical or medical school. There are no formalities to be complied with in opening or running other drug establishments, this business being considered a mere commercial undertaking. The relative number of these establishments is about ten to one, there being very few of the other drug business establishments.

3, 4. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

No drugs, chemicals, proprietary articles, perfumes or druggists' sundries are exported to other countries or to the United States from this consular district.

The importation of drugs, chemicals, proprietary articles, perfumes, and druggists' sundries from the United States is very limited just now, but if proper efforts were exerted by our people at home, and efficient agents appointed in this consular district, the quantity could be increased very materially. The following are some of the most important articles imported now direct, viz: Dr. Ayer's goods, Kemp's Florida water, Brown's panacea, Fellows's compound syrup of hypophosphites, Pond's extract, Allcock's india rubber porous plaster, Scott & Brown's emulsion, and medicated water-closet paper.

I have no official information as to any American medical preparations being imitated in this consular district, but I am advised that the imitation takes place in a very clandestine manner, although the law prohibits it. No patent is granted in this country for any pharmaceutical or medical preparation or invention, and no patent medicines or medical preparations are allowed to be imported unless a copy of the formula, duly certified to by the proper authority, is filed with the Imperial School of Medicine at Constantinople.

5. SALE OF DRUGS IN LAY STORES.

Many drugs, chemicals, proprietary articles, perfumes, druggists' sundries are sold in department stores, or other stores which are not drug stores, viz, quinine, cod-liver oil and preparations of same, cathartic pills, all kinds of plasters, perfumery of every description, etc. The printed or usual retail prices are not required. Prices are fixed by the owners of such stores consistent with the cost of the drugs and articles and the custom-house and other expenses incurred thereon. Custom-house expenses are quite high as, besides the 8 per cent ad valorem duty, there are fees, quay dues, and other petty disbursements.

6, 7. PRESCRIPTIONS.

Physicians' prescriptions once filled by the druggist must be copied into a book which he is by law required to keep for this particular purpose. They may be afterwards returned to the owner. They are kept on file for about one year, but there is no law fixing this period of time.

Druggists or pharmacists are permitted by law to give copies of all prescriptions which have been recorded in their books. They can also renew them and fill them out provided the medicine is not of a poisonous character. If so, a new prescription, signed by a physician, is necessary.

8. PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

No one can practice pharmacy and run a prescription drug business store unless he is a graduate of a medical school, or of a pharmaceutical institution of good standing, possesses a diploma thereof, and submits himself to a colloquium of a medical jury in the Turkish Imperial School of Medicine at Constantinople. Persons holding diplomas from American colleges of pharmacy are of course recognized as pharmacists and allowed to practice their profession when they comply with the Turkish law as above stated. An American diploma should be certified by the United States consulate-general at Constantinople.

D. N. DEMETRIADES,

Deputy Consul-General.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *April 5, 1898.*

THE UNITED KINGDOM.*

PHARMACY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The practice of pharmacy in Great Britain is regulated by statute. It is unlawful for any person to assume the title of chemist, druggist, pharmacist, or equivalent title, or to engage in the business of

* See supplement for Pharmaceutical Laws and the official publication of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, together with some price lists.

retailing, dispensing, or compounding any drugs, medicines, or medical preparations in which poisons are to any extent ingredients, unless he shall have first passed certain prescribed examinations and have been officially registered as a chemist or a druggist, etc. A list of poisons is enumerated in the statute.

From these requirements, however, the following are exempt: Legally qualified physicians dispensing medicines to patients in their regular practice; makers and dealers in patent medicines; wholesale dealers supplying drugs in the ordinary course of wholesale dealing; and members of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.

The matter of examination and registry is by statute, committed to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, an incorporated body which appoints the boards of examiners and registers, determines the nature, extent, times, and places of the examinations, and publishes from time to time its rules and regulations relating thereto, and also complete lists of registered chemists, druggists, pharmaceutical chemists, etc.

This association is also charged with the duty of revising and publishing periodically the list of "poisons" referred to.

The examinations are classified as follows:

(a) In the "First examination," which is academic only, being for registration as "apprentices" or "students," the subjects are Latin, English, and arithmetic. As a substitute for this examination, the boards of examiners may accept certificates of study and successful examination in the same branches from certain specified English universities and schools of pharmacy of established repute.

(b) The "Minor examination" being for registration as "chemists" and "druggists." The subjects are chemistry and physics, botany, materia medica, pharmacy, and kindred branches. The applicant must have passed the "First examination," and also furnish proof of three years' practical experience and service as apprentice or student.

(c) The "Major examination," being for registration as "pharmaceutical chemist," the subjects are substantially the same as for the "minor," but the tests are more minute and rigid.

All these examinations are imperative for the several registrations, and no certificates or diplomas from schools of pharmacy or medical institutes in foreign countries, however eminent, will be accepted in lieu of them.

The chemist, druggist, or pharmaceutical chemist thus qualified and registered may freely engage in the business of preparing, dispensing, and selling drugs and medicines of all descriptions.

Touching the sale of "poisons" or preparations containing poisons special rules are prescribed.

Two schedules of poisons are recited in the statute, both of which are from time to time revised and extended by authority of the Pharmaceutical Society.

It is unlawful to sell any of these poisons unless the same is labeled with the name of the article, the word "poison," and the name and address of the seller; and none of the poisons named in the first schedule may be sold except to persons personally known to the seller, or introduced by a person known to the seller, and, in addition, record must be made of the date of the sale, name and address of the purchaser, name and quantity of the article sold, and the use intended, which record must be signed by the purchaser, and (if so) the introducer.

The registered chemist or druggist may have clerks, apprentices, or assistants unregistered, who may, and often do, prepare and dispense medicines, but all their acts are presumed to be done under the supervision of their employer, and, in contemplation of law, are his acts.

3, 4. IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

By far the bulk of the drugs, chemicals, perfumes, and sundries sold are manufactured in Great Britain, but a number of proprietary articles and medical preparations of American and continental make are handled and are popular.

It is not possible, however, to give complete lists of these or to state the quantities or values for this consular district separately, as there are no importations direct. (The figures for the entire United Kingdom will doubtless be furnished in the report of the consul-general.)

There are numerous medical preparations manufactured in England which are of the same general nature as like preparations of American and continental make, but they can not properly be styled "imitations." They are the products of English skill and invention, independent of work along the same lines by chemists of other countries.

Printed copies of the statutes in force relating to the practice of pharmacy and the latest publication of the British Pharmaceutical Society, prescribing rules and subjects for the examinations, are herewith transmitted, as furnishing further information and in greater detail.

5. SALE OF DRUGS IN LAY STORES.

Drugs and medicines, not containing poisonous elements, may be freely sold by anyone, and are largely sold in department stores and village shops, as well as proprietary articles and all descriptions of druggists' sundries.

The competition is keen and the price lists are frequently cut, both by regular chemists and other dealers.

6. PRESCRIPTIONS.

The prescription trade is not an extensive feature of the business. Many physicians prepare and supply medicines of all descriptions to their patients directly from their private surgeries.

When a prescription is filled by a chemist it is the rule to make a copy in a book kept for that purpose and the original returned to the

customer, who may use it again elsewhere. Renewals are made whenever called for, and copies are given at the discretion of the chemist.

There is no distinction between the prescription drug business and other drug-selling establishments, and there is no limitation by law as to extent or number of drug stores in any locality.

BENJAMIN F. STONE, *Consul*.

HUDDERSFIELD, *March 29, 1898.*

ENGLAND.

BIRMINGHAM.

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2. DRUGGIST v. PHARMACIST.

The strictly prescription or dispensing drug store has here, as it has in the United States, almost completely disappeared.

While they do not take "want" advertisements for the newspapers, sell cigars or cigarettes, act as agents for express companies, and do not have soda-water fountains, the English chemist shops in the midlands are in every other respect the same places of public convenience and accommodation as are the American drug stores. A favorite sign in acknowledgment of this general character of business reads: "Dispensing chemist and general supply store."

3, 4. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

There are nine days remaining of the first quarter of the year 1898, and the chemical and drug exportations to the United States recorded for this period in my invoice book reaches a total of \$23,380.11.

There were 26 shipments, as follows:

Bicarbonate of soda (3 shipments).....	\$1, 257. 06
Ammonia (8 shipments).....	11, 227. 64
Precipitated chalk (3 shipments).....	877. 94
Red head (4 shipments).....	4, 765. 15
Soda ash (2 shipments).....	648. 60
Salamoniac (1 shipment).....	2, 165. 08
Varnish (2 shipments).....	601. 01
Amorphorous phosphorus (3 shipments).....	1, 837. 63

Through this consulate during the last ten years the shipments of chemicals to the United States have by invoice valuations been as follows:

1888	\$240, 075. 17	1893	\$187, 662. 00
1889	211, 108. 61	1894	196, 900. 19
1890	191, 890. 82	1895	233, 639. 62
1891	205, 013. 60	1896	241, 480. 67
1892	209, 546. 90	1897	157, 662. 61

This is an inland point, and statistics of importations from the United States are not available. The wholesale druggists state that they

import from the United States crude drugs and standard roots mainly. Seneca root, crude petroleum, oil of peppermint, cascara, and beeswax are mentioned.

On the counters and shelves of the chemists are many American proprietary articles and patent medicines, but some of these are manufactured in England by the American owners and some by English companies which have purchased the rights and good will from American owners, and on many of them there is an attempt to give an English stamp and character, with a purpose of evading certain strong prejudices toward foreign productions. This makes it difficult to ascertain to what extent there is an imitation of American medical preparations. In London there is a big colony of American patent medicine people, and the most extensively and most successfully advertised patent medicines and proprietary articles seem to be American. There are some very familiar names in the advertising columns of the English papers.

Concerning the protection of, and rights in medical preparations I refer our pharmaceutical association to the calendar of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. I inclose a copy of this publication for 1898.*

5. SALE OF DRUGS IN DEPARTMENT STORES.

The small chemist of Great Britain is suffering as keenly from the competition of the big department or general stores as is the druggist of the United States. The department stores cut all rates, make terrific special drives, and dispense prescriptions, employing of necessity registered chemists. In addition, the druggist has to meet the competition of combinations of drug stores which are run on what is called the multiple system, a great number of chemist shops owned by one man or by a public company. This multiple system has grown to greater proportions here than in the United States, strings of stores of a kind existing in many branches of trade and making, as a whole, an effective fight against the encroachments of the department or general stores. Of course the single-store proprietor, whether he be a chemist, grocer, tobacconist, or shoe man, has to compete against the ability of both multiple and department store systems to purchase cheaply, because of their ability to buy in large quantities.

A leading chemist of Birmingham, the secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, expresses the wish that the pharmaceutical societies of Great Britain and the United States would combine to strengthen the druggists' position in relation to "protected lists." He hopes for an international agreement, believing it would be beneficial and effective in view of the fact that many of the proprietary articles and patent medicines are now sold on both sides of the Atlantic.

The British chemists have national and local trade organizations, supplementary to the pharmaceutical association proper.

* Filed in the Bureau of Foreign Commerce.

The Midland Pharmaceutical Trade Society has monthly meetings and has a standing committee to regulate the prices on proprietary articles and to deal with individual manufacturers and with the proprietors' association.

I inclose a copy of the Anti-Cutting Record, which is published monthly under the auspices of the drug trade association, of which there are 3,000 members.*

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MARSHAL HALSTEAD, *Consul*.

BIRMINGHAM, *March 24, 1898.*

BRISTOL.

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3, 4. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Drugs, chemicals, proprietary articles, etc., are not exported from Bristol to the United States, but two local wholesale firms have built up a considerable general trade with the British colonies in druggists' sundries and in surgical implements.

In the local prices current are to be found the following commodities imported from the United States:

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.	Lundborg's Perfumes.
Barry's Tricopherous.	McKesson & Robbins's Pills.
Bromo-phosphate.	Parke Davis & Co.'s Cascara Cordial.
Brandreth's Pills.	Pasta Mack.
Brandreth's Plaster.	Pierce's Pellets.
California Fig Syrup.	Pierce's Golden Discovery.
Carnrick's Peptonoids.	Pierce's Favorite Prescription.
Carter's Liver Pills.	Seabury & Johnson's Plasters.
Cuticura Preparations.	St. Jacob's Oil.
Davis's (Perry) Pain Killer.	Sozodont.
Denaeyer's Meat Peptone.	Susquehanna Pills.
Himrod's Asthma Cure.	Townsend's Ointment and Pills.
Hood's Sarsaparilla.	Vaseline.
Hood's Pills and Ointment.	Wyeth's Beef Juice.

The above list is considerably extended in London, and probably also in Liverpool. Such preparations as are now made in England, under arrangement with the American proprietary (such as Winslow Soothing Syrup, Warner's Preparations, etc.), are not included in the above list. There is adequate protection for trade-marks in England, and colorable imitations are not tolerated by the courts.

5. SALES OF DRUGS, ETC., IN DEPARTMENT STORES.

All drugs, chemicals, proprietary articles, etc., are sold in Bristol at cash stores, and the prices there are below those of the ordinary drug-

* Filed in the Bureau of Foreign Commerce.

gist who gives credit. There are, however, large retail cash drug stores in Bristol whose prices are as low as those of the stores.

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LORIN A. LATHROP, *Consul*.

BRISTOL, *April 21, 1898.*

FALMOUTH.

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There are no drugs, chemicals, perfumes, etc., exported to other countries from here. Neither are any such imported here from the United States. The druggists get all their supplies from London or other large centers in England. I am not aware that there is the slightest imitation of American goods here. Should such be so, the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain would doubtless quickly deal with it.

Some of the patent medicines and nonpoisonous preparations are sold to a small extent by a few grocers (or rather undersold).

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HOWARD FOX, *Consul*.

FALMOUTH, *March 31, 1898.*

LIVERPOOL.

1. THE DRUG BUSINESS.

The drug business is conducted quite independently, there being no restriction as to the number of pharmacies or drug stores or to the extent of the same which may be owned by one person or a company. Only one class of drug establishments exists in Great Britain, but there are two classes of qualified chemists—viz, chemists and druggists and pharmaceutical chemists. There is, however, no distinction between them so far as their rights in carrying on their businesses are concerned.

3, 4. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Regarding the export from this port of drugs, chemicals, proprietary articles, perfumery, druggists' sundries, etc., I send herewith a copy of an illustrated English prices current, recently published by one of the largest exporting houses in this city. The articles therein listed are exported to various parts of the world except the Continent of Europe, which market, so far as Great Britain is concerned, is supplied principally from London. The exports of "medicines, comprising drugs and medicinal preparations" the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom, for the year 1896 from Liverpool, amounted to \$629,797; also "drugs unenumerated" to the value of \$242,718 of foreign and colonial origin. The exports to the United States are comparatively small; in fact there have not been any recently from this port.

There are a number of American proprietary articles imported into this city, such as "Florida Water," "Pain Killer," "Pain Exterminator," "Ready Relief," and others, but the demand for such goods is said not to be very great. A large number of the proprietary articles so imported, as a rule, are transshipped in bond to other countries. The official figures for the year 1896 show that drugs unenumerated to the value of \$538,429 were imported into Liverpool; part of these goods to the value of \$242,718 was so transshipped.

REVENUE STAMPS ON MEDICAL PREPARATIONS.

Patents of American origin, such as "pills," etc., are sold in this city, like other goods of kindred character, under the regulations of the inland revenue department, which require revenue stamps to be placed on each packet containing the patent medicine, as follows: Medicines not exceeding in selling price the sum of 24 cents, bear a 3-cent stamp; exceeding 24 cents and not exceeding 60 cents, a 6-cent stamp; exceeding 60 cents and not exceeding 97 cents, a 12-cent stamp; exceeding 97 cents and not exceeding \$2.43, a 24-cent stamp; exceeding \$2.43 and not exceeding \$4.86 cents, a 48-cent stamp; exceeding \$4.86 and not exceeding \$7.29 cents, a 73-cent stamp; exceeding \$7.29 and not exceeding \$12.16, a \$2.43 stamp; exceeding \$12.16, a \$4.86 stamp. I am unable to learn of any imitation of American medical preparations or proprietary articles being sold in this city.

5. SALE OF DRUGS IN LAY STORES.

Patent medicines and proprietary articles are sold by the large stores and grocers, many of whom devote a special department to that branch of business. Drapers, grocers, etc., who thus sell patent medicines are not dependent upon the profit for the maintenance of their establishments; accordingly they are able to "cut" the prices, probably for advertising and other purposes, and thus it is claimed by the chemist they seriously prejudice the position of the trading chemist. In most cases patent medicines are sold under the price or prices printed upon the wrappers, and in many cases considerably so. For example, take a leading patent medicine, such as pills, the recognized retail price of which is, say, 27 cents, the stores sell at 19 cents per box, and in some instances under that figure. The chemists consequently lower their prices, but as a rule not to the same extent as the stores. To illustrate this I forward price lists of two of the principal stores.*

6, 7. PRESCRIPTIONS.

Prescriptions can and may be dispensed at any pharmacy in the country, and as a rule patent medicines, proprietary articles, perfumes, etc., can be obtained at the same establishments.

There is no law in regard to the final disposition of physicians' prescriptions when once filed with the chemist. The custom is for the

* See supplement.

chemist to copy the prescription into a book, number it, and then return it to the customer with the medicine. Before doing so he usually stamps it with his name, address, and date. The book in which prescriptions are copied remains the chemist's property, and he retains it permanently. This is done for his protection in the event of any dispute arising as to the component parts of the medicine or the direction, and also that he may be able to renew the medicine in case of the original prescription being lost. The number and date of the prescription is also placed on the packet containing the medicine.

There is no law, either, governing the renewal of prescriptions. Chemists renew them as often as requested, but they are expected to exercise discretion in the repeated renewals of powerful medicines, the constant use of which might prove harmful, and the pharmacist would in all probability advise the patient not to continue taking such medicine without the supervision and advice of the physician. As a rule, I believe that pharmacists refuse to give copies of prescriptions unless at the request of the prescriber, but this is entirely discretionary.

8. PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

The practice of pharmacy in this city is regulated by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. This society was founded in 1841* by chemists and druggists in business, who voluntarily associated themselves for the promotion of pharmaceutical education and for the protection of common interests. In 1843 the royal charter of incorporation was granted, which gave official recognition to the voluntary body and empowered the making of by-laws regulating the admission of members, associates, and apprentices. Membership was then open to all persons established in business on their own account; also those who, after examination, should be certified to be competent to carry on business. Associateship was specifically confined to the assistants of chemists and druggists.

In 1852 an act was passed which created a means of ascertaining the names of persons of known competency, by providing for the maintenance of a register of pharmaceutical chemists, and penalties were imposed on unregistered persons who assumed the title of "pharmaceutical chemist" or "pharmacist." But in 1868 an act was passed declaring it expedient for the safety of the public that "persons known as chemists and druggists should possess a competent practical knowledge of their business." A register of such persons was created, and the following persons were eligible for registration:

(1) All persons in business on their own account before the passing of the act.

(2) All persons registered under the statute of 1852.

(3) All persons who should obtain from the statutory boards of examiners certificates of competency, skill, and knowledge, but connection with the society continued to be optional, as it had ever been.

* See supplement.

The legal qualification at the present time to carry on the business of a chemist and druggist is registration under the pharmacy act, 1868, hence a person must complete the curriculum and pass the requisite examination.

Persons holding diplomas from American colleges of pharmacy are not eligible for registration, and can not practice their profession until they pass the examination of the Pharmaceutical Society. There is no law, however, to prevent anybody from selling ordinary drugs and patent medicines, but most poisons are scheduled, and in these only qualified registered persons can deal, so far as retailing them is concerned. Any person can trade wholesale without being on the register, and can deal in the scheduled poisons, provided he supplies the drugs in large quantities to the trade, but he must not supply the general public with small quantities.

W. J. SULIS, *Vice-Consul.*

LIVERPOOL, *March 24, 1898.*

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

3. EXPORTS OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

There are no perfumes, proprietary articles, or druggists' sundries manufactured here that I am aware of.

The following shows the quantity in tons (2,240 pounds) of exports of chemicals, etc., from the Tyne during the year ending December 31, 1897:

Description of goods.	Germany.	Belgium and Holland.	France.	Russia.	Italy and Malta.	Spain and Gibraltar.	Portugal.	Norway.
Alkali and soda ash	944	1,134	140	1,642	231	.....	90	368
Alum and alum cake	6	53	2	.....	11	23	.....	.....
Ammonia and sal ammoniac	223	323	330	159	107	2,987	1	.....
Arsenic .....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	18	.....	.....
Barytes, Carb. and Sulp.	1,913	676	308	330	41	.....	.....	.....
Baryta manufactures	57	120	318	.....	154	16	.....	.....
Bicarbonate of soda .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Bleaching powder	732	3,361	20	3,022	30	15	86	1,279
Caustic soda	1,480	1,167	62	1,674	624	869	173	239
Copperas .....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	23
Epsom salts .....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	5	1
Hyposulphite of soda	18	32	.....	6	15	6	16	.....
Magnesia	26	9	.....	13	6	135	1	.....
Manure	1,063	27	4,323	1,295	5,177	1,142	50	31
Nitrate of soda .....	.....	1	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
Potash .....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	5
Pearl hardening and gypsum ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1
Soap	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Soda crystals	192	2,217	57	518	461	4	62	817
Sulphate of soda .....	.....	549	.....	1,482	20	.....	.....	3,224
Sulphur	336	59	.....	689	.....	.....	.....	2,875
Silica of soda	7	7	.....	.....	35	87	.....	16
Unenumerated	154	299	.....	146	116	21	2	5

Description of goods.	Sweden.	Denmark and Iceland.	Austria, Turkey, and Greece.	Algeria, Egypt, and other African ports.	United States.	British America.	South America.	East Indies, China, and Japan.
Alkali and soda ash	1, 176	184	27	.....	51	.....	.....	.....
Alum and alum cake .....	.....	402	.....	.....	.....	73	.....	6
Ammonia and sal ammoniac	4	41	.....	.....	100	2	20	.....
Arsenic	9	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barytes, Carb. and Sulp	213	10	.....	.....	213	.....	.....	.....
Baryta manufactures .....	.....	.....	2	.....	23	18	5	.....
Bicarbonate of soda .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bleaching powder	786	1, 175	74	.....	375	.....	.....	.....
Caustic soda	241	333	128	6	1, 570	203	18	.....
Copperas .....	.....	43	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Epsom salts .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hyposulphite of soda .....	.....	.....	2	.....	320	100	.....	.....
Magnesia	5	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Manure	2, 736	5, 796	.....	.....	65	.....	72	.....
Nitrate of soda .....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Potash .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pearl hardening and gypsum	1	2	.....	.....	365	.....	.....	.....
Soap .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soda crystals	598	648	172	.....	72	.....	.....	.....
Sulphate of soda	8, 644	224	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sulphur	1, 955	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silica of soda .....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unenumerated .....	.....	24	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....

The present market prices of chemicals exported from here to the United States are as follows: Caustic soda, \$42, \$34, and \$30 per ton; carbonate of magnesia, \$9.13 to \$11 per hundredweight; ammonia, 6 cents per pound; sal ammoniac, \$170 per ton; mineral lamp carbonate of barytes, from \$18.25 to \$19.47 per ton; bleaching powder, softs, \$29.20, hards, \$30.42 per ton; hyposulphite of soda, \$21.90 to \$23.12 per ton; pearl hardening, \$12.16 to \$14.60 per ton; soda crystals, \$12.77 per ton.

4. IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

The following is an analysis of imports of chemicals into the Tyne during the year ending December 31, 1897:

Description of goods.	Germany.	Belgium and Holland.	Sweden.	Denmark and Iceland.	United States.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Barytes	10	3, 348	.....	.....	.....
Soap	6	46	.....	.....	9
Arsenic	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Unenumerated	607	122	27	1	25

5. SALE OF DRUGS IN LAY STORES.

All drugs, chemicals, etc., except scheduled poisons, may be and are sold in lay stores. Some owners of proprietary articles insist on a minimum price being obtained from the public.

* * * * *

HORACE W. METCALF, *Consul.*

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, *March 9, 1898.*

NOTTINGHAM.

* * * * *

3, 4. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Drugs, chemicals, proprietary articles, druggists' sundries, etc., are not compounded or exported from this district to the United States or other countries. Hence there is a broad field awaiting the introduction and sale of these products by enterprising dealers from the United States.

Drugs, chemicals, proprietary articles, druggists' sundries, etc., are not carried in stock within this district. Dealers depend wholly on London representatives for this class of American goods in London.

By reason of cheap postage (parcels post) an article may be procured in a few hours at a cost of from 2 to 5 cents.

I can not find that any American medical preparation is imitated here.

Laws are especially stringent here as against imitations or "pirating" whenever trade marks have been filed.

5. SALE OF DRUGS IN LAY STORES.

There are no department stores here, and all articles in the line named are relegated to what are known here as "chemists' shops."

* * * * *

A. D. DICKINSON, *Consul*.NOTTINGHAM, *March 30, 1898.*

SHEFFIELD.

* * * * *

3, 4. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Drugs, chemicals, and druggists' sundries are not exported from this district to the United States, and there are no statistics to show exports from this district to other countries. A quantity of drugs, chemicals, and proprietary articles of American manufacture are consumed here, the source of supply being London importers. There are but few medical preparations, American or otherwise, that are not imitated in this country unless the preparation is protected by registration here.

5. SALE OF DRUGS IN LAY STORES.

Drugs and proprietary articles are sold by grocers, perfumes by drapers, and in some districts to a large extent. Proprietary articles have the most extensive sale, and these are undersold.

* * * * *

JAMES JOHNSTON, *Consul*.SHEFFIELD, *March 14, 1898.*

SOUTHAMPTON.

* * * * *

3, 4. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

The chief articles exported from Great Britain to the United States consist of the finest chemicals and such proprietary articles as are advertised throughout the world.

The chief imports from America are patent medicines and medical preparations and pills for the use of surgeons, hospital appliances, bandages and cotton, petroleum, jellies, toilet articles, etc. The goods of Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., may be instanced as the style of goods sold here; American preparations are not imitated, because the trade-marks act protects titles and names.

5. SALE OF DRUGS IN LAY STORES.

Toilet articles, perfumes, and proprietary articles are undersold in drug stores, also in drapers (dry goods) and general stores, usually a profit of $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 per cent only being charged.

* * * * *

LICENSES TO SELL PATENT MEDICINE.

Patent-medicine licenses are granted to any dealer, be he chemist, draper, or grocer, to sell patent medicines, i. e., such articles as bear the patent-medicine stamp of the Government, and, although these dealers can not sell a poison within the meaning of the pharmacy act, they frequently do sell a compounded poison such as "chlorodyne," it being protected by a patent-medicine stamp.

WARNER S. KINKEAD, *Consul*.

SOUTHAMPTON, *March 29, 1898.*

TUNSTALL.

* * * * *

There are no drugs or chemicals exported from Tunstall.

Everything in the way of druggists' supplies comes to my district from London, so that it is impossible to trace them beyond that. I have found the following by their external marks: The preparations of Parke, Davis & Co., of Detroit; Warner's Pills; Carter's Little Liver Pills; White's Seigels Syrup; Munyon's Remedies; William's Pink Pills for Pale People; and Cuticura.

No known imitations of American preparations are made. Trade-marks registered are protected and adulteration punished by law. There are prosecutions, too, against those selling things which are not as represented.

* * * * *

There are only small department stores here, without a great variety of departments; but grocers sell drugs and patent medicines and at a lower price than asked in the drug stores.

* * * * *

The following clipping, which appeared in to-day's Staffordshire Sentinel, answers one of the queries with much force:

For acting as an apothecary with an American diploma, but without having obtained the necessary English certificate, J. Tempest Oswaldtwistle was yesterday mulcted in the penalty of £20, at the Blackburn County court. The defendant contended that he prescribed as a provisional surgeon, for which he was qualified, and not as an apothecary.

WM. HARRISON BRADLEY,

Consul.

TUNSTALL, *March 11, 1898.*

IRELAND.

1. THE DRUG BUSINESS.

The drug business in Ireland is conducted independently and is not regulated, as to extent and number of stores, by the Government. Certain laws are in force regulating the practice of pharmacy and the sale of drugs containing poison. The conditions of the laws being complied with, there is no restriction as to the number of persons vending such drugs.

The calendar of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland sent herewith, marked Appendix A,* contains the legislative enactments applicable to the business. They embrace the pharmacy act (Ireland), 1875; amendment act, 1890; the sale of poisons act (Ireland), 1870; the arsenic act, 1851, and the regulations of the pharmaceutical society made in pursuance of the pharmacy act, 1875, which have been approved by the Government. These laws apply to all Ireland.

2. DRUGGIST v. PHARMACIST.

There is a distinction between pharmaceutical chemists and registered druggists, the former alone being allowed to dispense prescriptions. There is a class called chemists and druggists who are allowed to dispense prescriptions, having been in business a certain number of years before the passage of the pharmaceutical act, but their number is decreasing each year. For the number of each class, see Appendix A, pages 152 and 153.

3, 4. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

There may be a small quantity of veterinary medicine exported from Ireland, but the business is practically nil.

* Filed in Bureau of Statistics.

Aside from vaseline, cotton-seed oil, and Fellows's Syrup, there are practically no drugs, chemicals, etc., imported direct. American proprietary articles, etc., are sold here to a considerable extent. A list, marked Appendix B, contains about 125 articles sold in one of the largest drug stores in Dublin. They are grouped under the following heads: Large demand, medium demand, and small demand. Also a list of similar goods sold in a country "medical hall," marked Appendix C, which will give an idea of the country trade.

So far as I am able to ascertain, there is no actual counterfeiting of proprietary articles, but those articles that have been well advertised and have a considerable sale are imitated. There are Little Liver Pills in imitation of Carter's, and Pink Pills in imitation of Williams's, and imitations of vaseline, also of Hood's Sarsaparilla and syrup of figs. The best class of stores do not sell these imitations, or if they do, they state what they are, but always give their customers what they ask for. There are establishments here as elsewhere who try to sell something "just as good."

At a first-class hair-dressing establishment there were for sale Lanman's Florida Water, Imperial Hair Dyes, Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer, and Cashmere Bouquet Soap (Colgate's). They also offered American Sea Foam for shampooing, and American Bay Rum, both put up by the proprietor and so labeled. The bay rum was marked "triple extract," but made from bay oil.

There are laws prohibiting the imitation of medical preparations whether imported or of domestic manufacture. These are general laws and in case of infringement can be enforced by the person whose interests are affected by the imitation. They are the trade-marks acts.

5. SALE OF DRUGS IN LAY STORES.

All drugs, chemicals, proprietary articles, etc., coming under the pharmacy acts are sold in department or special shops, and owing to the great competition in trade the standard prices are not maintained, as when one retailer cuts down the standard prices the others follow.

6, 7. PHYSICIANS.

There is no law regulating the final disposition of physicians' prescriptions, but the practice always observed is for the druggist to return the prescription to the owner when it has been filled. The druggist keeps a copy in his books, which he registers by a number. The owner can always get the prescription dispensed by bringing it to the druggist again or taking it to a different one. In case the prescription is lost by the owner he can always get it dispensed from the copy retained by the druggist, if the registered number or approximate date be known. The registration by the druggist of the prescriptions adds a valuable interest to his trade. As a prescription is of a confidential nature, druggists can only give copies to the owner of the prescription or to the physician who prescribed it.

8. PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

Section 21 of the pharmacy act, 1875, enacts:

For the purpose of ascertaining the qualification of persons desirous of keeping open shops for retailing, dispensing, or compounding poisons or medical prescriptions, and being registered as pharmaceutical chemists under this act, the said council shall cause examinations to be held. * * *

And further:

All persons desirous of being registered as pharmaceutical chemists under this act * * * may present themselves for examination, and they shall be examined with respect to their knowledge of the Latin and English languages, of arithmetic, of botany, of materia medica, of pharmaceutical and general chemistry, of practical pharmacy, of the British pharmacopœia, and of such other subjects as may * * * be prescribed by any regulations made in pursuance of this act.

By section 30 it is enacted:

It shall be unlawful for any person to sell or keep open shop for retailing, dispensing, or compounding poisons * * * or medical prescriptions unless such person be registered as a pharmaceutical chemist under this act.

Under section 15 of the amending act, 1890, it is provided that no persons shall assume the title of a registered druggist or chemist and druggist or sell poisons unless he is registered under the act, and section 17 provides that shops for the sale of poisons or compounding medical prescriptions must be personally managed by the owner or by a qualified assistant.

Under the foregoing provisions, persons holding diplomas from American colleges of pharmacy can not be allowed to practice in Ireland as pharmacists until they satisfy the council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland of their competency and become registered under the acts referred to. Even English pharmacists must be registered before they can practice in Ireland.

There is a complaint that some American preparations have been largely advertised and a considerable call made for the goods, and the retailer stocked. Then the advertising ceased, demand fell off, leaving a stock on hand unsalable. This is mentioned of prominent articles, and gives the retailer cause to hesitate about buying our goods. Notwithstanding this, however, it is the opinion of a number of the leading dealers that if they could have the goods direct, instead of buying through London or Liverpool, the trade could be increased.

As the Lord Line of steamers dispatch a ship about twice a month direct to Dublin from Baltimore, our druggists would find it to their advantage to extend their trade direct with Ireland.

JOSHUA WILBOUR, *Consul*.

DUBLIN, *August 5, 1898.*

AMERICAN PROPRIETARY GOODS IN IRELAND.

B.—SOLD IN ONE OF THE LARGEST DRUG STORES IN DUBLIN.

Large demand.

Angier's Petroleum Emulsion.	Le Page's Liquid Glue.
Diamond Dyes.	Manyon's Homeopathic Remedies.
Carter's Little Liver Pills.	Williams' Pink Pills.
Fellows' Syrup of the Hypophosphites.	Packer's Tar Soap.
Frog in the Throat Lozenges.	Sen-Sen Cachows.
Dent's Corn Gum	Tromer's Malt Preparations.
Dent's Toothache Gum.	Vaseline.
Cuticura Soap.	Valentine's Meat Juice.
Cuticura Resolvent.	Hood's Sarsaparilla.
Cuticura Ointment.	Pills.
Himrod's Asthma Cure.	Warner's Safe Cure.
Horlick's Malted Milk.	

Medium demand.

Antikamina Powders.	Hockins' Preparations.
Tablets.	Leband's Pastilles.
Armour's Preparations.	Lambert's Listerine.
Aletris Cordial.	Rough on Rats.
Perry Davis' Pain Killer.	Williams' Shaving Soap.
Barry's Tricopherous.	Warner's Safe Nerve.
Bridal Boquet Bloom.	Pills.
Battles' Bromidia.	Wyeth Preparations.
Enamelline.	Pond's Tooth Paste.
Cactina Pellets.	Extract.
California Syrup of Figs.	Peacock's Bromides.
Floroline for the Teeth.	Scheiffelin's Pills.
Florida Water (Lanman's).	Sanmetto.
Fairechild's Preparations.	Stearn's Headache Cure.
Knapp's Throat Cure.	Seabury & Johnston's Preparations.
Koenig's (Pastor) Nerve Cure.	Celerina.
Iron Pills.	Park Davis & Co.'s Preparations
Iron Elixir.	Sozodont.
Vegetable Pills.	

Small demand.

Allan's Antifat.	Ellis & Golterman's Atomizer.
Ayer's Sarsaparilla.	Carter's Iron Pills.
Ague Cure.	Nerve Pills.
Cherry Pectoral.	Liver Bitters.
Hair Vigor.	Plasters.
Cathartic pills.	Chapin's Buchu Copaiba.
Dahl's Children's Bread.	Cuticura Plaster.
Dyspepsia Cakes.	Floroline Tooth Powder.
Dr. Pierce's Golden Discovery.	Geddes's Abies Canadensis.
Extract of Smartweed.	Kennedy's Medical Discovery.
Favorite Prescription.	Pinus Canadensis.
Purgative Pills.	Horlick's Dry Malt Extract.
Dr. Heydon's Viburnum Compound.	American Hop Bitters.
Bovinine.	Horsford's Acid Phosphates.
Benson's Plasters.	Hood's Olive Ointment.
Pills.	Plasters.
Emerson's Bromo Seltzer.	Tooth Powder.

Small demand—Continued.

Hood's Tus Sano.	Phillips' Cod Liver Oil Emulsion.
Keall's Pills.	Toothache Stopping.
Lambert's Asthmatic Balsam.	Paine's Celery Compound.
Lithiated Hydrangea.	Packer's Cutaneous Cream.
Ingluvin.	Stearn's Cascara Aromat.
Monell's Compound Extract of Copaiba.	Hæmofarum.
Nerve Brain Salt.	Wine of Cod Liver Oil.
Nervo Vito.	Swayne's Ointment.
Rough on Corns.	Swift's Blood Specific.
Pond's Bunion Plasters.	Peptenzyme Powder.
Solvent.	Tablets.
Ponds & Coy's Ointment.	Gomer's Balm.
Plasters.	Clement's Tonic.
Toilet Papers.	Richter's Pain Expeller.
Veterinary Remedy.	Elixir Lactopeptine.
Phillips' Milk of Magnesia.	

C.—COUNTRY TRADE IN IRELAND.

MEDICAL HALL, *Lurgan, July 27, 1898.*

The following are the only American preparations we keep, and their sale is very small:

Bay rum, Edward's Harlene, Alcock's Plaster, menthol plaster (Burrough's), Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Warner's Safe Cure, hazelene (Burrough's), tabloids (Burrough's), Mexican Hair Restorer, Koko Hair Restorer, Fellows' Syrup, Hood's Sarsaparilla, Mellin's Food, and Cuticura remedies when ordered.

E. B. PALMER.

CORK.

The drug business in this district is not regulated by the Government. Drugs, with the exception of poisons—which may only be sold by authorized chemists—may be sold by any one, and are largely dealt in by grocers and others. Prescriptions may only be filled by duly authorized chemists—that is, persons who have studied in a pharmaceutical college and received a diploma from same. A diploma from such college in England is good in Scotland, and vice versa, but any person holding such diploma from England or Scotland may not, on such, practice in Ireland. It is impossible for me to give a detailed list of drugs exported to the United States and other countries, or of imports from the United States. A great many American preparations are imitated, and there is no law prohibiting such imitation, except when the original is patented in this country.

* * * * *

DANIEL SWINEY, *Consul.*QUEENSTOWN, *March 3, 1898.*

SCOTLAND.

1. THE DRUG BUSINESS.

In Scotland the drug business is conducted independently and free from governmental restriction as to extent and number of stores.

3, 4. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

There are no wholesale drug establishments in this consulate and no drugs, chemicals, proprietary articles, perfumes, and druggists' sundries are exported. All American articles of the above-named classes that enter this consulate are purchased from importers in London, Glasgow, and Edinburgh.

Imitations of medical preparations are prohibited by law, but no imitations of American medical preparations are found here.

5. SALES OF DRUGS IN LAY STORES.

Drugs, chemicals, proprietary articles, perfumes, and druggists' sundries are sold in Scotland in department and grocery stores (shops) to an alarming extent, from a druggist's point of view, so much so that an effort is now being made to augment the membership of the pharmaceutical society by amending the acts of 1852 and 1868.

The primary object of this proposed amendment is to increase the power of the association and enable it ultimately to secure legislation that will protect the retail drug trade from the ruinous competition of department and grocery stores, in which drugs and druggists' sundries are undersold.

I inclose copies of Pharmacy Acts Amendment Bill and Draft Pharmacy Bill, 1898. The bill has now passed the second reading.

J. N. McCUNN, *Consul*.

DUNFERMLINE, *March 21, 1898.*

DRAFT PHARMACY BILL, 1898.

Explanatory notes respecting clause 3.

The pharmaceutical society was founded in 1841 by chemists and druggists in business, who voluntarily associated themselves for the promotion of pharmaceutical education and for the protection of common interests.

The royal charter of incorporation, 1843, gave official recognition to the voluntary body, and empowered the making of by-laws regulating the admission of members, associates, and apprentices.

Membership was open to all persons established in business on their own account, also to those who, after examination, should be certified to be competent to carry on business. Associateship was specifically confined to the assistants of chemists and druggists.

The statute of 1852 created a means of ascertaining the names of persons of known competency, by providing for the maintenance of a register of pharmaceutical chemists. Penalties were imposed on unregistered persons who assumed the title of pharmaceutical chemist or pharmacist.

The register was not a register of members of the society, and the practice of pharmacy was not restricted to registered persons. Associateship was confined by the statute to assistants.

The act of 1868 declared it expedient for the safety of the public that "persons known as chemists and druggists should possess a competent practical knowledge of their business."

A register of such persons was created, and the following were eligible for registration:

- I. All persons in business on their own account before the passing of the act.
- II. All persons registered under the statute of 1852.
- III. All persons who should obtain from the statutory boards of examiners certificates of competent skill and knowledge.

Connection with the society continued to be optional, as it ever had been.

The act of 1868 thus created a class of persons who are entitled, after passing the requisite examination, to establish themselves in business on their own account, but who are not eligible for membership of the society, and can have no representation on the council of the society. The act only provided for their admission to the grade of associateship, which, from the foundation of the society until 1868, had been exclusively reserved for assistants.

The legal qualification to carry on the business of a chemist and druggist is registration under the pharmacy act, 1868. Over 15,000 persons possess that legal right in common, but at the present time about two-thirds of them are debarred from membership of the society and representation on the council.

The present bill, by clause 3, proposes to remedy this anomalous condition by seeking for powers to render all registered persons eligible for election as "members."

MEMORANDUM.

The object of this bill is—

To render persons who have passed the "first" or "preliminary" examination required by the pharmacy acts and who are consequently registered as "apprentices or students" eligible to become "student-associates" of the society instead of "students," as heretofore. The majority of the "students of the society" were not educated in the society's school, and the term is therefore incorrect and misleading.

To render every person whose name appears on the register of chemists and druggists eligible to become a member of the society. Two-thirds of the persons entitled to keep open shop as chemists are ineligible to become members, and they consequently have no direct representation on the council of the society.

To provide for the retirement of one-third of the council every year by rotation instead of by ballot, as is provided by the charter. The existing procedure makes it possible for a member of the council to be balloted out every year.

To enable the secretary to receive voting papers for the election of council up to and on the day of election.

A DRAFT BILL TO AMEND THE PHARMACY ACTS, 1852 AND 1868.

1. In this act the term "chemist and druggist" shall have the same meaning as in the pharmacy act, 1868; and "the society" shall mean the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

2. Every person who at the time of the passing of this act shall have been duly registered as an "apprentice or student," and who, under the provisions set forth in Section X of the pharmacy act, 1852, has been admitted to and at that time remains in the society as a "student," shall be registered as a "student-associate" of the society; and every person who at the time of the passing of this act shall have been duly registered, or who thereafter shall become registered as an "apprentice or student," shall be eligible to be elected a "student-associate" of the society according to the by-laws thereof.

3. Every person who at the time of the passing of this act shall have been registered as a chemist and druggist or who shall hereafter become registered as a chemist and druggist shall be eligible to be elected a "member" of the society according to the by-laws thereof.

4. In lieu of the provisions contained in the royal charter of incorporation of the society, whereby it is provided that two-thirds of the members of the council shall in every year go out of office, the following provisions shall, after the passing of this act, have effect:

(1) On the ordinary day of election of members of the council in every year seven members of the council shall go out of office, and the vacancies shall be filled by election, the retiring members being eligible for reelection.

(2) The seven members who got out shall be the members of the council who have been longest in office without reelection.

(3) If and whenever the number of the members of the council who have been longest in office without reelection shall exceed seven, the members of the council to retire shall be determined from these by lot.

(5) At all meetings of the society at which votes shall be given for the election of officers, all or any of the votes may be given either personally or by voting papers, in a form to be defined in the by-laws of the said society, or in a form to the like effect, such voting papers being received by the secretary, under cover, not later than 12 o'clock noon on the day on which the election takes place.

(6) This act shall not extend to Ireland.

(7) This act may be cited as the pharmacy acts amendment act, 1898.

(8) The enactments mentioned in the schedule to this act to the extent specified in the third column of that schedule are hereby repealed.

SCHEDULE.—*Enactments Repealed.*

Session and chapter.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
15 and 16 Vict., c. 56.....	Pharmacy act, 1852 ...	In section ten the words, "and every such person duly registered as an assistant shall be eligible for admission as an associate of the said society."
31 and 32 Vict., c. 121.....	Pharmacy act, 1868 ...	Sections eighteen, nineteen, twenty, and twenty-one.

DUNDEE.

* * * * *

3, 4. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

There are no exports from or imports into this particular district of drugs, chemicals, proprietary articles, perfumes, or druggists' sundries, the business in this line being confined almost entirely to London or some other of the larger centers. But, although not directly imported to the district, a large number of American preparations are used, among which may be mentioned those of C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.; McKesson & Robbins, New York; Angier Chemical Company, Boston, Mass.; Horlicks Food Company, Racine, Wis.; Wyeth & Bro., Philadelphia, Pa.; Seabury & Johnson, New York; Armour & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Parke, Davies & Co., Detroit, Mich.; also proprietary medicines, etc., such as Dr. William's Pink Pills, Himrod's Asthma Cure, Fellow's Syrup, Allcock's Plaster, and numerous other well-known articles. It is believed that these preparations are not imitated in this country, but unless they are protected by the patent laws there is no law prohibiting such imitation.

A few of the common drugs and chemicals, most of the proprietary articles, perfumes, and druggists' sundries, are to be had in department or other stores that are not drug establishments, but in no case may an article sold there consist of or contain any of the scheduled poisons unless, of course, the establishment is under the supervision of a qualified person. In these stores prices are cut to the lowest possible figure.

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JOHN C. HIGGINS, *Consul*.

DUNDEE, *March 25, 1898.*

GLASGOW.

The Drug business of Scotland is conducted in accordance with the act of Parliament of 1868, a copy of which is herewith inclosed, as Mark A.

I submit a list of drugs, chemicals, etc., exported from this consular district to the United States.

Proprietary medicines and chemicals not mentioned in the act of Parliament of 1868* are sold in department stores, but under no regulation prices.

Statement showing the drugs and chemicals exported from Glasgow to the United States during the quarter ended December 31, 1897.

Sulphate of ammonia	\$55, 286. 92
Oxide of manganese	2, 834. 91
Crude tar acids	820. 97
Boracic acid	1, 141. 22
Acetic acid	239. 05
Phosphoric acid	160. 83
Crude carbolic acid	367. 49
Creosote oil	272. 64
Superphosphate of lime (chemical manure)	16, 009. 61
Bichromate of soda	3, 509. 87
Bichromate of potash	11, 207. 94
Nitrate of lead	967. 12
Albumen	1, 709. 40
Bleach	584. 56

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SAMUEL M. TAYLOR, *Consul*.

GLASGOW, *March 17, 1898.*

SALE OF POISONS AND PHARMACY ACT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by authority of the same, as follows:

I. From and after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, it shall be unlawful for any person to sell or keep open shop for retailing,

* See supplement.

dispensing, or compounding poisons, or to assume or use the title "chemist and druggist," or chemist or druggist, or pharmacist, or dispensing chemist or druggist in any part of Great Britain, unless such person shall be a pharmaceutical chemist, or a chemist and druggist within the meaning of this act, and be registered under this act, and conform to such regulations as to the keeping, dispensing, and selling of such poisons as may from time to time be prescribed by the Pharmaceutical Society, with the consent of the privy council.

II. The several articles named or described in the Schedule A shall be deemed to be poisons within the meaning of this act, and the council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (hereinafter referred to as the Pharmaceutical Society), may from time to time, by resolution, declare that any article in such resolution named ought to be deemed a poison within the meaning of this act; and thereupon the said society shall submit the same for the approval of the privy council, and if such approval shall be given, then such resolution and approval shall be advertised in the London Gazette, and on the expiration of one month from such advertisement the article named in such resolution shall be deemed to be a poison within the meaning of this act.

III. Chemists and druggists within the meaning of this act shall consist of all persons who at any time before the passing of this act have carried on in Great Britain the business of a chemist and druggist in the keeping of open shop for the compounding of the prescriptions of duly qualified medical practitioners; also of all assistants and associates who before the passing of this act shall have been duly registered under or according to the provisions of the pharmacy act, and also of all such persons as may be duly registered under this act.

IV. Any person who at the time of the passing of this act shall be of full age, and shall produce to the registrar on or before the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, certificates according to Schedule E to this act that he had been for a period of not less than three years actually engaged and employed in the dispensing and compounding of prescriptions as an assistant to a pharmaceutical chemist, or to a chemist and druggist as defined by clause three of this act, shall, on passing such a modified examination as the council of the Pharmaceutical Society, with the consent of the privy council, may declare to be sufficient evidence of his skill and competency to conduct the business of a chemist and druggist, be registered as a chemist and druggist under this act.

V. The persons who at the time of the passing of this act shall have been duly admitted pharmaceutical chemists, or shall be chemists and druggists within the meaning of the act, shall be entitled to be registered under the act without paying any fee for such registration: *Provided, however,* As regards any such chemist and druggist that his claim to be registered must be by notice in writing, signed by him and given to the registrar with certificates according to the Schedules C and D to this act: *And provided also,* That for any such registration of a chemist and druggist, unless it be duly claimed by him on or before the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, the person registered shall pay the same fee as persons admitted to the register after examination under this act.

VI. All such persons as shall from time to time have been appointed to conduct examinations under the pharmacy act shall be, and are hereby, declared to be examiners for the purposes of this act, and are hereby empowered and required to examine all such persons as shall tender themselves for examination under the provisions of this act; and every person who shall have been examined by such examiners, and shall have obtained from them a certificate of competent skill and knowledge and qualification, shall be entitled to be registered as a chemist and druggist under this act; and the examination aforesaid shall be such as is provided under the pharmacy act for the purposes of a qualification to be registered as assistant under that act, or as the same may be varied from time to time by any by-law to be made in accordance with the pharmacy act as amended by this act: *Provided,* That no person shall conduct any examination for the purposes of this act until his appointment has been

approved by the privy council; and such appointment and approval shall not in any case be in force for more than five years; moreover, it shall be the duty of the said Pharmaceutical Society to allow any officer appointed by the said privy council to be present during the progress of any examination held for the purposes of this act.

VII. Upon every such examination and registration as aforesaid such fees shall be payable as shall from time to time be fixed and determined by any by-law to be made in accordance with the pharmacy act as amended by this act, and shall be paid to the treasurer of the said society for the purposes of the said society.

VIII. The registrar appointed or to be appointed under or by virtue of the pharmacy act shall be registrar for the purposes of this act.

IX. The council of the Pharmaceutical Society shall, with all convenient speed after the passing of this act, and from time to time as occasion may require, make orders or regulations for regulating the register to be kept under this act as nearly as conveniently may be in accordance with the form set forth in the Schedule B to this act or to the like effect, and such register shall be called the register of chemists and druggists.

X. It shall be the duty of the registrar to make and keep a correct register, in accordance with the provisions of this act, of all persons who shall be entitled to be registered under this act, and to erase the names of all registered persons who shall have died, and from time to time to make the necessary alterations in the addresses of the persons registered under this act. To enable the registrar duly to fulfil the duties imposed upon him, it shall be lawful for the registrar to write a letter to any registered person, addressed to him according to his address on the register, to enquire whether he has ceased to carry on business or has changed his residence, such letter to be forwarded by post as a registered letter, according to the post-office regulations for the time being; and if no answer shall be returned to such letter within the period of six months from the sending of the letter, a second, of similar purport, shall be sent in like manner, and if no answer be given thereto within three months from the date thereof it shall be lawful to erase the name of such person from the register: *Provided, always,* That the same may be restored by direction of the council of the Pharmaceutical Society should they think fit to make an order to that effect.

XI. Every registrar of deaths in Great Britain, on receiving notice of the death of any pharmaceutical chemist, or chemist and druggist, shall forthwith transmit by post to the registrar under the pharmacy act a certificate under his own hand of such death, with the particulars of the time and place of death, and on the receipt of such certificate the said registrar, under the pharmacy act, shall erase the name of such deceased pharmaceutical chemist, or chemist and druggist, from the register, and shall transmit to the said registrar of deaths the cost of such certificates and transmission, and may charge the cost thereof as an expense of his office.

XII. No name shall be entered in the register except of persons authorized by this act to be registered, nor unless the registrar be satisfied by the proper evidence that the person claiming is entitled to be registered; and any appeal from the decision of the registrar may be decided by the council of the Pharmaceutical Society, and any entry which shall be proved to the satisfaction of such council to have been fraudulently or incorrectly made may be erased from or amended in the register by order, in writing, of such council.

XIII. The registrar shall, in the month of January in every year, cause to be printed, published, and sold a correct register of the names of all pharmaceutical chemists, and a correct register of all persons registered as chemists and druggists, and in such registers, respectively, the names shall be in alphabetical order according to the surnames, with the respective residences, in the form set forth in Schedule B to this act, or to the like effect, of all persons appearing on the register of pharmaceutical chemists and on the register of chemists and druggists, on the thirty-first day of December last preceding, and such printed registers shall be called "The registers of pharmaceutical chemists and chemists and druggists," and

a printed copy of such registers, for the time being, purporting to be so printed and published as aforesaid, or any certificate under the hand of the said registrar, and countersigned by the president or two members of the council of the Pharmaceutical Society, shall be evidence in all courts and before all justices of the peace and others, that the persons therein specified are registered according to the provisions of the pharmacy act, or of this act, as the case may be, and the absence of the name of any person from such printed register shall be evidence, until the contrary shall be made to appear, that such person is not registered according to the provisions of the pharmacy act or of this act.

XIV. Any registrar who shall wilfully make, or cause to be made, any falsification in any matter relating to the said registers, and any person who shall wilfully procure, or attempt to procure, himself to be registered under the pharmacy act, or under this act, by making or producing, or causing to be made or produced, any false or fraudulent representation or declaration, either verbally or in writing, and any person aiding or assisting him therein, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor in England and in Scotland of a crime or offence punishable by fine or imprisonment, and shall on conviction thereof be sentenced to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding twelve months.

XV. From and after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, any person who shall sell or keep an open shop for the retailing, dispensing, or compounding poisons, or who shall take, use, or exhibit the name or title of chemist and druggist, or chemist or druggist, not being a duly registered pharmaceutical chemist, or chemist and druggist, or who shall take, use, or exhibit the name or title pharmaceutical chemist, pharmacist, or pharmacist, not being a pharmaceutical chemist, or shall fail to conform with any regulation as to the keeping or selling of poisons made in pursuance of this act, or who shall compound any medicines of the British Pharmacopœia except according to the formularies of the said Pharmacopœia shall, for every such offence, be liable to pay a penalty or sum of five pounds, and the same may be sued for, recovered, and dealt with in the manner provided by the pharmacy act for the recovery of penalties under that act; but nothing in this act contained shall prevent any person from being liable to any other penalty, damages, or punishment to which he would have been subject if this act had not passed.

XVI. Nothing hereinbefore contained shall extend to or interfere with the business of any legally qualified apothecary or of any member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons of Great Britain, nor with the making or dealing in patent medicines, nor with the business of wholesale dealers in supplying poisons in the ordinary course of wholesale dealing; and upon the decease of any pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist actually in business at the time of his death, it shall be lawful for any executor, administrator, or trustee of the estate of such pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist to continue such business if and so long only as such business shall be bona fide conducted by a duly qualified assistant; and a duly qualified assistant within the meaning of this clause shall be a pharmaceutical chemist or a chemist and druggist registered by the registrar under the pharmacy act or this act: *Provided always*, That registration under this act shall not entitle any person so registered to practise medicine or surgery or any branch of medicine or surgery.

XVII. It shall be unlawful to sell any poison, either by wholesale or by retail, unless the box, bottle, vessel, wrapper, or cover in which such poison is contained be distinctly labelled with the name of the article and the word poison, and with the name and address of the seller of the poison; and it shall be unlawful to sell any poison of those which are in the first part of Schedule A to this act, or may hereafter be added thereto under section two of this act, to any person unknown to the seller, unless introduced by some person known to the seller; and on every sale of any such article the seller shall, before delivery, make or cause to be made an entry in a book to be kept for that purpose stating, in the form set forth in Schedule F to

this act, the date of the sale, the name and address of the purchaser, the name and quantity of the article sold, and the purpose for which it is stated by the purchaser to be required, to which entry the signature of the purchaser and of the person, if any, who introduced him shall be affixed; and any person selling poison otherwise than is herein provided shall, upon a summary conviction before two justices of the peace in England or the sheriff in Scotland, be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds for the first offence and to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds for the second or any subsequent offence; and for the purposes of this section the person on whose behalf any sale is made by any apprentice or servant shall be deemed to be the seller, but the provisions of this section which are solely applicable to poisons in the first part of the Schedule A to this act, or which require that the label shall contain the name and address of the seller, shall not apply to articles to be exported from Great Britain by wholesale dealers nor to sales by wholesale to retail dealers in the ordinary course of wholesale dealing, nor shall any of the provisions of this section apply to any medicine supplied by a legally qualified apothecary to his patient, nor apply to any article when forming part of the ingredients of any medicine dispensed by a person registered under this act: *Provided*, Such medicine be labelled in the manner aforesaid, with the name and address of the seller, and the ingredients thereof be entered, with the name of the person to whom it is sold or delivered, in a book to be kept by the seller for that purpose; and nothing in this act contained shall repeal or affect any of the provisions of an act of the session holden in the fourteenth and fifteenth years in the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An act to regulate the sale of arsenic."

XVIII. Every person who, at the time of the passing of this act, is or has been in business on his own account as a chemist and druggist as aforesaid, and who shall be registered as a chemist and druggist, shall be eligible to be elected and continue a member of the pharmaceutical society according to the bye-laws thereof; but no person shall, in right of membership acquired pursuant to this clause, be placed on the register of pharmaceutical chemists, nor, save as is hereinafter expressly provided, be eligible for election to the council of the pharmaceutical society.

XIX. Every person who is or has been in business on his own account as a chemist and druggist as aforesaid at the time of the passing of this act, and who shall become a member of the pharmaceutical society, shall be eligible for election to the council of the pharmaceutical society; but the said council shall not at any time contain more than seven members who are not on the register of pharmaceutical chemists.

XX. Every person who shall have been registered as a chemist and druggist under this act by reason of having obtained a certificate of qualification from the board of examiners shall be eligible to be elected an associate of the pharmaceutical society, and every such person so elected and continuing as such associate, being in business on his own account, shall have the privilege of attending all meetings of the said society and of voting thereat, and otherwise taking part in the proceedings of such meetings, in the same manner as members of the said society: *Provided always*, That such associates contribute to the funds of the said society the same fees or subscriptions as members contribute for the time being under the bye-laws thereof.

XXI. At all meetings of the pharmaceutical society at which votes shall be given for the election of officers, all or any of the votes may be given either personally or by voting papers in a form to be defined in the bye-laws of the said society, or in a form to the like effect, such voting papers being transmitted under cover to the secretary not less than one clear day prior to the day on which the election is to take place.

XXII. And whereas by the charter of incorporation of the said pharmaceutical society it is provided that the council of the said society shall have the sole control and management of the real and personal property of the said society, subject to the bye-laws thereof, and shall make provision thereout, or out of such part thereof as they shall think proper, for the relief of the distressed members or associates of the said society and their widows and orphans, subject to the regulations and

bye-laws of the said society; and whereas, for extending the benefits which have resulted from the said provision in the said charter of incorporation, it is desirable that additional power should be granted to the said council: *Be it enacted*, That from and after the passing of this act the said council may make provision out of the real and personal property aforesaid, and out of any special fund known as the benevolent fund, not only for the relief of the distressed members or associates of the said society and their widows and orphans, subject to the said regulations and bye-laws, but also for all persons who may have been and have ceased to be members or associates of the said society, or who may be or have been duly registered as "pharmaceutical chemists" or "chemists and druggists," and the widows and orphans of such persons, subject to the regulations and bye-laws of the said society.

XXIII. Persons registered under "the medical act" shall not be or continue to be registered under this act.

XXIV. The provisions of the act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth of Victoria, chapter eighty-four, intituled "An act for preventing the adulteration of articles of food or drink," shall extend to all articles usually taken or sold as medicines, and every adulteration of any such articles shall be deemed an admixture injurious to health; and any person registered under this act who sells any such article adulterated shall, unless the contrary be proved, be deemed to have knowledge of such adulteration.

XXV. On and after the passing of this act all powers vested by the pharmacy act in one of Her Majesty's principal secretaries of state shall be vested in the privy council, and the seventh section of the public health act, 1858, shall apply to all proceedings and acts of the privy council herein authorized.

XXVI. The privy council may direct the name of any person who is convicted of any offence against this act which, in their opinion, renders him unfit to be on the register under this act to be erased from such register, and it shall be the duty of the registrar to erase the same accordingly.

XXVII. This act shall not extent to Ireland.

XXVIII. This act may be cited as the pharmacy act, 1868.

SCHEDULES.

Schedule A (see paragraphs II and XVII).

PART 1.

Arsenic and its preparations.

Prussic acid.

Cyanides of potassium and all metallic cyanides.

Strychnine and all poisonous vegetable alkaloids and their salts.

Aconite and its preparations.

Emetic tartar.

Corrosive sublimate.

Cantharides.

Savin and its oil.

Ergot of rye and its preparations.

PART 2.

Oxalic acid.

Chloroform.

Belladonna and its preparations.

Essential oil of almonds, unless deprived of its prussic acid.

Opium and all preparations of opium or of poppies.

AFRICA.

EGYPT.

1. THE DRUG BUSINESS.

The drug business is conducted in Egypt quite independently of the Government, both as to extent and the number of stores.

2. DRUGGIST v. PHARMACIST.

There is no difference between the prescription drug business and other drug establishments, of which there are 50 in Cairo, 35 in Alexandria, and 6 in Port Said.

3, 4. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

There are practically no exports of drugs to the United States or elsewhere, with the exception of senna, of which shipments to the United States were made last year to the value of \$34,680.

It is impossible to give a list of drugs, chemicals, proprietary articles, perfumes, and druggists' sundries imported from the United States. Almost everything of any importance is sold here, regardless of the country from which they are shipped. I am not aware of the imitation of any American medical preparations in this country. The local laws, chiefly relating to trade-marks, are very efficient on the subject.

5. SALE OF DRUGS IN LAY STORES.

Drugs, chemicals, proprietary articles, perfumes, druggists' sundries, etc., imported from the United States are sold in other than drug stores. Prices vary somewhat, according to where the articles are sold.

6, 7. PRESCRIPTIONS.

There is no law or general practice in regard to the final disposition of prescriptions, except that it is usual to retain, for at least for five days, those that contain poison.

There is no law governing the renewal of prescriptions. Druggists give copies of prescriptions if asked for, but there are no other conditions or circumstances under which they are given.

8. PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

Any diploma permits a man to practice his profession as a druggist. It may be added that in Alexandria, but in no other place in Egypt,

persons are vaccinated gratis during an epidemic, when this precaution is needful. The diplomas of practicing physicians are very carefully scrutinized before their bearers are allowed to practice their profession in this country, however.

THOMAS SKELTON HARRISON,
Agent and Consul-General.

CAIRO, March 9, 1897.

MADEIRA.

1. THE DRUG BUSINESS.

The drug business is conducted independently. No Government regulations other than the rate of the industrial tax.

2. DRUGGIST v. PHARMACIST.

There is only one drysalter in this city, and that has been recently established. We have eight dispensing chemists, all high-class establishments and well equipped.

3, 4. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

No drugs or druggists' sundries exported.

The import embraces all well-advertised patent and proprietary medicines—sarsaparilla, sundry hair and Cuticura preparations, Scott's Emulsion, Sozodont, listerine, etc. The quantity imported is not large for this island. The higher class population is not large. The only limit is the duty, which is high on proprietary articles. There are laws against imitations.

5. SALE OF DRUGS IN LAY STORES.

Sulphur and bisulphide of carbon are used in large quantities for the vines. Dyes, varnishes, chemicals for preparing artificial manures, and carbolineum, all of which are largely used, are sold at ironmongers, groceries, and other stores rather than at chemists. We have no department stores. The price is regulated by the duty and rate of exchange, our money having a fluctuating value; no printed scale of prices.

6, 7. PRESCRIPTIONS.

The law requires all prescriptions to be kept in books for that purpose. They are also kept as vouchers against accounts, and are retained for reference after the account is paid.

No law governs the renewal of prescriptions. Some medicines are sold and vaunted as such-and-such a doctor's prescription without his knowledge.

8. PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

Every dispensing establishment must be kept by, or retain on its staff, a dispenser who holds a diploma in pharmacy from one of the

three Portuguese universities, for which residence as well as examination is required.

So far this last has prevented any foreigner from opening a drug store in this city, but it is common to find at the dispensing chemist's an English dispenser on the staff.

The population of Funchal is, according to census of 1892, 35,665.

T. C. JONES, *Consul*.

FUNCHAL, *April 26, 1898.*

MAURITIUS.

1. THE DRUG BUSINESS.

The drug business is conducted independently. No restrictions are formulated as to the number or extent of drug stores in the colony, and the only conditions required for conducting the business are that every dispensing and compounding establishment must have one duly qualified druggist connected with it.

2. DRUGGIST v. PHARMACIST.

If drug establishments mean the wholesale trade, there are only three such houses at Port Louis. These three houses also combine prescription departments. The other eight drug shops are exclusively in the prescription line.

3, 4. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Although the colony has some medical plants which have been described in a book written by M. Daruty de Grandpré, a creole of Mauritius, as articles of commerce, none have been exported.

There are no American druggists' sundries imported to this colony except vaseline, and I believe that comes from some of the Cape ports rather than direct from the United States. France monopolizes the principal drug trade of the colony. Some small shipments are also received from England.

The laws of the colony prohibit the imitation of foreign and local preparations, but such products as patent medicines are considered genuine when under wrapper and bear the name and seal of the proprietor or manufacturer.

5. SALE OF DRUGS IN LAY STORES.

Under certain ordinances, which I inclose, it will be seen that any produce considered as a medicine is forbidden to be sold in any place but a drug store and by a duly qualified druggist, yet by the formulation of other ordinances rights are given to general traders to sell patent medicines. The prices of the medicines at those stores are regulated by the price lists of the regular drug stores.

6, 7. PRESCRIPTIONS.

There are no local laws regulating the preservation of prescriptions. Each prescription is numbered and registered in a book and then handed back to the owner, who generally keeps it for further uses. When this register is completed it is kept for years as a reference.

Copies of prescriptions are never given except by the request of a doctor. Pharmacists are bound to secrecy as to the composition of prescriptions. Prescriptions may be renewed as often as requested by the persons to whom they were given without any further consultation or advice of the physician.

8. PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

Any person may keep a prescription drug store provided one duly qualified druggist be attached to it. Such a person may have under him any number of pupils necessary to carry on the work of the shop. The one who is most advanced in the art of compounding is styled first student (first élève), generally a young man who has had some practice in the business but has no diploma. There are no druggists in Mauritius who hold an American diploma; druggists of every nationality holding diplomas are, however, permitted to practice their profession in the colony.

The following is the ordinance of 1869 regulating the practice of pharmacy and sale of poisons in Mauritius:

ORDINANCE REGULATING PRACTICE OF PHARMACY AND SALE OF POISONS IN MAURITIUS.

From and after the 15th day of February, 1870, it shall be unlawful for any person to sell or keep open shop for retailing, dispensing, and compounding any drug, medicine, compound medicine, or medicinal preparation unless such person be a "pharmacist" within the meaning of this ordinance.

Pharmacists within the meaning of this ordinance shall consist of the following persons:

(1) Such persons as have, before the passing of this ordinance, lawfully carried on the business of pharmacists in this colony.

(2) Persons possessing diplomas or certificates entitling them to practice as pharmaceutical chemists, as chemists and druggists, or as apothecaries in the United Kingdom, and authorized by the governor, after the report of the chief medical officer, to exercise the business of pharmacists in this island.

(3) Persons provided with diplomas as chemists or pharmacists from foreign universities or colleges and authorized by the governor, after the report of the chief medical officer, to act as pharmacist in this colony.

(4) All other persons who shall obtain a certificate of skill, knowledge, and competency, and a colonial diploma, under the provisions of the second part of this ordinance.

Besides pharmacists the following persons shall be entitled to sell medicines:

(1) Duly authorized medical practitioners, provided they do not keep open shop, if there exist no pharmacist's shop within a distance of 3 miles from the place where they attend a patient or where they reside.

(2) All persons duly appointed to act as dispensers of the poor-law commission under ordinance No. 20 of 1868, or as dispensers in government hospitals.

Nothing hereinbefore contained shall affect the right of duly licensed traders to sell the following articles:

(1) Patent or proprietary medicines, if sold in a box, bottle, vessel, or parcel, and under wrapper or cover as imported into this island, and provided that each such packet or vessel be properly secured and bear the seal, name, or trade-mark of the proprietor, inventor, or manufacturer thereof, and directions for its use, and provided also that before selling any such medicines every trader shall furnish the chief medical officer with a list thereof.

(2) Medicines approved by any foreign academy and the use of which is permitted in the country to which that academy belongs.

(3) Mineral or artificial waters and the salts employed in their preparation.

(4) All simple medicinal substances, except poisons, if sold in any quantity not less than 1 pound in weight, or by the imperial pint, but quinine may be imported and sold in bottles containing not less than half an ounce.

Provided, That it shall be lawful for the chief medical officer of this colony, with the authorization of the governor in executive council, after a notice published in the Government Gazette and in three daily newspapers, to prohibit the sale by any person of any patent or proprietary medicine which it may be expedient for the safety of the public not to suffer to be sold.

Nothing hereinbefore contained shall prevent any person from selling in its natural state any herb or vegetable, or any gum or seed, "except poisons," although the same may be employed in medicine.

If any person, not being a duly qualified pharmacist within the meaning of this ordinance, or not being a medical practitioner or dispenser, as mentioned in the foregoing article 3, sell any medicine, medicinal preparation, drug, or medicinal compound, or if any merchant or trader import, or sell, or expose for sale any medicinal substance or patent medicine except in manner as provided for by the fourth article of this ordinance, or if any herbalist sell or expose for sale any herb, vegetable, gum, or seed, except in its natural state, and not being poisonous, every such person, trader, or herbalist shall be deemed to have committed a misdemeanor (*délit*) and shall incur a penalty not exceeding £10 for a first offense, and a further penalty not less than £10 and not exceeding £50 or imprisonment for a term not less than fifteen days and not exceeding six months for any second or subsequent offense.

JOHN P. CAMPBELL, *Consul*.

PORT LOUIS, *June 28, 1898.*

MOROCCO.

There is no law regulating the practice of pharmacy in this country, nor are there any pharmacies, except a few very small ones kept by foreigners in the coast towns. It is quite impossible, therefore, to answer the specific questions asked by the circular. There are some drugs exported from Mogador, which are brought in from the Soudan and other points in the interior. I have obtained from Mr. G. Broome, United States consular agent at Mogador, pro forma invoices showing cost and expense, free on board, of the drugs usually exported, and inclose a copy of the same, together with his letter. The prices stated are in Spanish silver dollars, which, as he explains, are at a varying discount. The ruling rate of exchange for the past quarter has been about \$1.35 Spanish for \$1 American.

FRANK C. PARTRIDGE,
Consul-General.

TANGIER, *April 1, 1898.*

MOGADOR.

I inclose pro forma invoices. These show cost and expenses, free on board Mogador, in silver currency; that is to say, the premium for a draft or bill of exchange on London or Marseilles would cheapen the articles according to rate of exchange ruling at time of shipment. At the present moment exchange on London at thirty days sight is 32 per cent, on Marseilles at eight days, in francs, 31½ per cent.

I do not think any merchant here would care to buy this class of produce except under special arrangement which would require that, with an order to buy, the principal should empower his agent here to draw for the value of his purchases in store before shipment, the reason being that it often takes several months to collect a fair quantity, bought from first hands, thus locking the commission agent's capital up for that period.

I have already had correspondence with firms in the United States on this subject, and have placed the matter before them in the same light, and it would be a mistake for any firm on the other side to suppose that a merchant could be induced to purchase these articles on their own account and consign them to the United States to be sold by commission houses there.

There is one other very important point which American dealers should bear in mind. There are certain seasons for these articles, which only last a short time, and it is during these seasons that one must be prepared to buy from the native collectors, otherwise one must pay a long price for the article secondhand. Hence the necessity of the commission agent being provided with ready money.

G. BROOME.

MOGADOR, *March 14, 1898.*

Pro forma invoices of sundry drugs.—Free-on-board prices, Mogador, January, 1897.

Orris root (100 pounds, Barbary).....	*\$12. 00
Duty per hundredweight, a quintal	.50
Local expenses per quintal	.50
Free on board, less exchange.....	13. 00
Gum euphorbium (100 pounds)	3. 00
Duty	.50
Local expenses.....	.50
Free on board, less exchange.....	4. 00
Gum arabic (brown gum, 100 pounds)	12. 00
Duty per hundredweight (English).....	.40
Expenses	.50
	12. 90

* In Spanish dollars, equal to about 74 cents United States.

Four barrels gum sandarac (1,250 pounds Barbary weight, uncleaned), cost..	\$160.00
(Cleaned and picked, 1,050 pounds; equal to 1,260 pounds English.)	
Local expenses—	
Cost of picking.....	15.00
Cost of 4 barrels.....	2.80
Porterage and lighterage.....	1.00
Customs duty, at 40 cents per hundredweight.....	4.40
Commission, at 4 per cent.....	7.33
	190.53
Gum amrad (spurious Arabic, per 100 pounds).....	8.00
Duty	.40
Expenses	.50
	8.90

NOTE.—A quintal, or 100 pounds Barbary, equals 119½ pounds United States weight.

Values given in silver dollars, which means from 20 to 35 per cent less than United States dollars, according to sale of exchange on London.

ST. HELENA.

The business of the only two drug stores in this town is conducted independently by the respective proprietors. These are simply prescription drug establishments (also vending patent medicines), and do not export drugs to the United States or anywhere, and import very little, if any, from the United States, or indeed any other country than England. No drugs sold elsewhere but at the two stores named, except, perhaps, to out-patients of and at the Colonial Hospital. Physicians' prescriptions are kept on file by druggists, and they do not give copies unless so directed by those who write them. There are none but English pharmacists in this town. Pharmacists who hold diplomas from well-known reputable American colleges of pharmacy would be recognized and allowed to practice their profession.

ROB. P. POOLEY, *Consul*.

ST. HELENA, *April 16, 1898.*

ZANZIBAR.

1. THE DRUG BUSINESS.

There are only three drug stores or public dispensaries in the city of Zanzibar, but there are several other physicians' dispensaries. The latter are for the use of the individual physicians owning them, and the others are general drug stores.

3, 4. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

There are no drugs, perfumes, or proprietary medicines of any kind exported to the United States, and the only drugs, medicines, etc.,

imported directly from the United States are cod-liver oil, cod-liver-oil emulsion, Pyny's pectoral, bay rum, kola wine, and plasters, and these only in small quantities.

There are other American medicines imported from England, notably McKesson & Robbins's tabloids and capsules.

5. SALE OF DRUGS IN LAY STORES.

No drugs or proprietary medicines are sold in stores other than the drug stores.

6, 7, 8. PRESCRIPTIONS AND PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

There is no law regulating the disposition of prescriptions, nor governing their renewal, nor regulating the practice of pharmacy.

JOHN C. BILLHEIMER, *Consul*.

ZANZIBAR, *May 7, 1898.*

AMERICA.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

I am unable to secure statistics relative to the exports and imports of drugs, chemicals, dyes, and medicines from and into the province of Quebec, and therefore send the statistics thereof for the Dominion as taken from the official publication showing the trade for the fiscal year 1897:

Statement showing the imports and exports of drugs, chemicals, dyes, medicines, etc., into the Dominion of Canada during the fiscal year 1897.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Value.
Acids:	
Boracic.....	\$2, 653
Acetic and pyroligneous, n. e. s., not exceeding proof strength.....	56
Acetic and pyroligneous, of any strength, when imported by dyers, calico printers, or manufacturers of acetates or colors, for exclusive use in dyeing or printing, or for the manufacture of such acetates or colors.....	1, 269
Phosphate.....	9, 382
Muriatic and nitric.....	2, 063
Oxalic.....	3, 575
Sulphuric.....	8, 033
Sulphuric and nitric combined, and all mixed acids.....	15, 759
Tannic, blood albumen, antimony, salts, tartar emetic, and gray tartar.....	9, 337
All others, n. e. s.....	7, 190
For medicinal, chemical, or manufacturing purposes, n. o. p.....	36, 749
Aloes, unground.....	319
Alum, in bulk only, ground or unground, and alum cake.....	32, 517
Alumina, sulphate of.....	6, 735
Ammonia:	
Sulphate of.....	4, 960
Nitrate of.....	1, 040
Aniline dyes, n. o. p.:	
In packages less than 1 pound weight.....	54
In packages; coal-tar dyes in bulk or packages of not less than 1 pound, including alizarine and artificial alizarine.....	249, 917
Aniline salts and arseniate of aniline.....	10, 629
Aniline oil, crude.....	2, 583
Annatto, liquid or solid, and annatto seed.....	7, 441
Antiseptic surgical dressing.....	20, 485
Antimony, not ground, pulverized, or otherwise manufactured, and antimony salts.....	8, 031
Antitoxin.....	9, 744
Argols or argal, not refined.....	663
Arsenic.....	8, 378
Beans:	
Nux vomica, crude only.....	116
Tonquin, crude only.....	1, 330
Vanilla, crude only.....	19, 197
Berries for dyeing, or used for composing dyes.....	170
Borax, ground or unground, in bulk of not less than 25 pounds.....	53, 020
Brimstone, crude or in roll or flour, and sulphur in roll or flour.....	87, 719
Bromine.....	509
Burgundy pitch.....	2
Camwood and sumac, and extract thereof.....	16, 059
Cinchona bark.....	198
Chloralum, or chloride of aluminum.....	24
Chloride of lime.....	49, 368
Cochineal.....	1, 158
Cream of tartar in crystals.....	147, 934
Dragon's blood.....	119
Dyes, patent prepared.....	623
Drugs, crude.....	45, 727
Dyeing or tanning articles in a crude state used in dyeing or tanning, n. e. s.....	34, 231
Ergot.....	821
Logwood and fustic, ground.....	22, 709
Extract of logwood, fustic oak, and oak bark.....	128, 713

Statement showing the imports and exports of drugs, chemicals, etc.—Continued.

IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Value.
Flowers, leaves, and roots:	
Belladonna leaves	\$205
Camomile flowers	118
Buchu leaves, conium cicuta or hemlock seed and leaf, foliæ digitalis, hyoscyamus or henbane leaf, senna leaf	1,599
Alkanet, crude, crushed, or ground	55
Roots: Aconite, columba, gentian, ginseng, ipecacuanha, iris, jalap, licorice, orris, rhubarb, sarsaparilla, squills, taraxacum, and valerian	5,342
Gelatin and all similar preparations	34,594
Glycerin	87,305
Glycerin for explosives	869
Gums: Arabic, amber, Australian, chicle or sappato gum (crude), copal, damar, kanrie, mastic, sandaric, senegal, shellac, white shellac in gum or flake for manufacturing purposes, and gum tragacanth, gum gedda, and gum barberry	173,709
Asafetida	14,566
Opium:	
Crude	141,019
Powdered	678
Other, n. e. s	2,062
Indigo	43,794
Indigo, auxiliary, or zinc dust	1,252
Indigo, paste, and extract of	4,637
Iodine, crude	723
Iron liquor, solution of acetate of iron for dyeing and calico printing	1,222
Licorice:	
Paste	78,651
In rolls or sticks	16,588
Litmus and all lichens, prepared and not prepared	1
Madder and munjeet, or Indian madder, ground or prepared, and all extracts of	727
Magnesia	1,682
Malt, extract of (nonalcoholic), for medicinal purposes	7,513
Manganese, oxide of	2,741
Morphine	2,061
Musk in pods or in grains	2,965
Nutgalls	635
Opium, prepared for smoking	6
Ottar or attar of roses, and oil of roses	11,392
Persis, or extract of archill and cudbear	352
Phosphorus	8,575
Proprietary medicines:	
In liquid form	61,408
All other, n. o. p	177,865
Potash:	
Chlorate of, in crystals for manufacturing purposes	1,970
Caustic	1,923
Chlorate of, n. e. s	1,314
German mineral	467
Muriate and bichromate of, crude	23,813
Bicarbonate of, or saleratus	575
Nitrate of, or saltpeter	43,066
Prussiate of, red and yellow	5,645
Potassium, cyanide of	8,130
Quicksilver	32,534
Quinine, salts of	21,414
Red liquor, a crude acetate of aluminium prepared from pyroligneous acid for dyeing and calico printing	411
Saffron and safflower, and extract of, and saffron cake	573
Sal ammoniac	7,258
Soda, bicarbonate of	58,547
Soda, nitrate of soda ash, soda caustic, bichromate of soda, sal soda, and silicate of soda, in crystals or in solution	299,791
Nitrate of soda	5,368
Soda chlorate and bisulphite of	6,692
Soda, sulphate of, crude, known as salt cake	323
Sodium, sulphide of, arseniate, binarseniate chloride, and stannate of soda	5,253
Spirits and strong waters of any kind, mixed with any ingredients, and known or designated as anodynes, elixirs, essences, extracts, lotions, tinctures, or medicines, n. e. s	9,214
Sulphate of iron (copperas)	2,785
Sulphate of copper (blue vitriol)	40,469
Sulphuric ether	3,816
Terra japonica, gambier, or cutch	13,580
Turmeric	1,002
Vaseline and all similar preparations of petroleum for toilet, medicinal, or other purposes	6,003
Verdigris or subacetate of copper, dry	194
Zinc, salts of	2,016
All other drugs, dyes, and chemicals, etc	355,500
Total, drugs, dyes, chemicals, etc	2,917,753

Statement showing the imports and exports of drugs, chemicals, etc.—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Value.
Drugs, chemicals, and medicines.....	\$126,358
Dyestuffs, n. e. s.....	24,075
Extract of hemlock bark.....	97,483
All other.....	74
Total.....	247,980

JOEL LINSLEY, *Consul.*

COATICOOK, *April 8, 1898.*

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

1. THE DRUG BUSINESS.

The drug business is conducted on Vancouvers Island and throughout British Columbia independently, same as in the United States, and the number of stores is not restricted by law.

2. DRUGGIST v. PHARMACIST.

All the drug stores prepare all prescriptions desired by their customers.

3, 4. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

The drugs exported from this island to the United States during 1897 were as follows:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Sulphonol.....ounces..	1,906	\$312.90
Phenacetin.....pounds..	224	263.61
Phenacetin powder.....ounces..	2,311	671.37
Trional.....do.....	710	392.02
Salophen.....do.....	5	2.83
Salapyrin.....do.....	5	3.27
Total.....		1,645.00

The drugs imported from the United States to this island during the last six months of 1897 were as follows:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Acid, acetic.....gallons..	6	\$50.00
mixed.....pounds..	128,810	2,961.00
muriatic.....do.....	25	4.00
sulphuric.....do.....	108	8.00
Gelatin.....do.....	262	94.00
Glue.....do.....	2,410	298.00
Glycerin.....do.....	30,166	2,840.00
Camphor.....do.....	500	175.00
Licorice stick.....do.....	120	20.00
Magnesia.....do.....	40,000	340.00
Milk food.....do.....		682.00
Morphine.....do.....		205.00
Proprietary medicines.....do.....		6,168.00
Potash.....pounds..	600	32.00
Soda bicarbonate.....do.....	50	5.00
Sulphuric ether.....do.....	115	128.00
Vaseline.....do.....	2,247	100.00
Miscellaneous drugs.....do.....		3,256.00
Total.....		17,366.00

Two-thirds of the druggists' articles sold in the island are of American manufacture. The list of proprietary medicines sold embraces the best known American brands, and there appears little difference in the stock in trade of a chemist in Victoria and that of a druggist in the States. Prices are high, the same as is nearly everything else that is sold on the coast. Small toilet articles manufactured in the States are sold here at retail 50 per cent higher than in the Central and Eastern States. Drug stores are quite numerous in proportion to the population and seem to be profitable.

I do not know of any American medical preparation that is imitated in this province. There is no law particularly relating thereto except that providing for special care in all drugs.

5. SALE OF DRUGS IN LAY STORES.

Drugs are not allowed to be sold in department or other stores not devoted to the drug business.

6, 7. PRESCRIPTIONS.

Physician's prescriptions are regarded as the property of the patient for whom they were given, and copies are furnished them only at any time they desire. No one else is allowed to see them. Druggists are not expected to destroy physicians' prescriptions, but to carefully preserve them intact "forever."

Druggists are permitted and expected to give renewals of prescriptions to patients whenever required, unless physicians give special orders to the contrary.

8. PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

A prescription clerk is required to serve four years in drug store before he is allowed to compound prescriptions, must be proved of good character, and must pass a rigid examination before a board of pharmacy inspectors composed of physicians and registered pharmacists of experience. Diplomas from American colleges of pharmacy are not accepted or regarded; the applicant must serve four years in a Canadian drug store, and then pass the examining board.

ABRAHAM E. SMITH, *Consul*.

VICTORIA, *March 1, 1898.*

NEW BRUNSWICK.

1. THE DRUG BUSINESS.

In the city of St. John the drug business is conducted independently, while in some of the smaller towns the business is conducted in connection with other lines. There is no restriction by the Government as to the number and extent of drug stores.

2. DRUGGIST v. PHARMACIST.

All drug stores do a prescription business.

In St. John there are thirty six retail stores and one wholesale house.

3. EXPORTED TO THE UNITED STATES.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Acid, sulphuric.....pounds..	1,994	<i>a</i> \$25
Drugs, chemicals, and medicines		<i>a</i> 30,630
		<i>b</i> 22,514
Total		53,169

a Products of Canada.*b* Not products of Canada.

4. IMPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Acid, acetic and pyroligneous	gallons..	101	\$51
phosphates	do..	145,491	9,145
mixed	do..	660,231	15,759
muratic and nitric	do..	250,710	9,354
sulphuric	do..	976,606	7,797
not elsewhere specified	do..	14,254	4,389
Aniline dyes	pounds..	44	38
Gelatin	do..	47,535	12,094
Glue (sheet or ground)	do..	335,479	34,223
Glue (liquid)			\$12,358
Glycerin	pounds..	556,600	71,306
Glycerin for explosives	do..	8,890	869
Gums, camphor	do..	6,920	2,619
opium, crude	do..	1,969	4,298
not elsewhere specified	do..	9,658	2,058
Licorice, paste	do..	35,924	3,439
rolls and sticks	do..	165,194	15,021
Magnesia	do..	2,452	240
Milk food and other similar preparations			17,634
Morphine	ounces..	291	512
Opium, powdered	do..	219	626
for smoking			6
Proprietary medicines, liquid form			50,098
All others			129,198
Potash, potassa, bicarbonate	pounds..	6,041	334
Soda, bicarbonate	do..	784,301	13,341
Sulphuric ether	do..	5,020	2,880
Vaseline, petroleum, for toilet, etc	do..	123,323	5,845
Yeast cakes	do..	4,180	798
All other drugs, dyes, and chemicals, not otherwise provided			187,847
Pomades	pounds..	2,942	3,503
Lime juice and fruit juice	gallons..	4,197	6,100
Perfumery, nonalcoholic, viz, hair oil, powders, pastes, for the hair, mouth, or skin			18,633

5. SALE OF DRUGS IN LAY STORES.

There are no department stores in this city handling drugs.

6. 7. PRESCRIPTIONS.

Physicians' prescriptions when filled are numbered and placed permanently on file, and the patron can have them refilled at any time.

8. PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

All pharmacists, whether holding diplomas or not, are required to pass an examination before the Provincial Pharmaceutical Society (a copy of the by-laws of which is hereto attached). There is no discrimination against persons holding diplomas from American colleges of pharmacy, but they are required to pass an examination.

IRA B. MYERS, *Consul.*

HALIFAX, *March 4, 1898.*

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

* * * * *

10. From and after the thirty-first day of October, A. D. 1884, it shall be unlawful for any person to sell, or attempt to sell, or have exposed for sale, or keep open shop for retailing, dispensing, or compounding any of the drugs or medicines named in the Schedule A to this act, or which may hereafter be added to such schedule by authority of the governor in council upon recommendation of the pharmaceutical council, or to assume or use the title chemist and druggist, or chemist, or druggist, or pharmacist, or pharmaceutical, or apothecary, or dispensing chemist or druggist in any part of this Province, unless such person shall be registered under this act, and unless such person shall have taken out a certificate under the provisions of the seventh section for the time during which he is selling or keeping open shop for retailing, dispensing, or compounding such drugs or medicines or assuming or using any such titles; provided that this section shall not apply to nor prevent the sale of any such articles by wholesale in marked packages, or of any of the articles commonly known as patent medicines (by wholesale or retail; and also provided that this act shall not prevent any physician or surgeon in this Province, regularly registered under the provisions of the medical act, dispensing or compounding drugs or medicines in his practice; and also provided that nothing in this act contained shall extend to or interfere with the privileges conferred upon legally qualified medical practitioners by act relating to the registration and qualifications of physicians and surgeons in this Province, or any acts in amendment thereof, and they may be registered as pharmaceutical chemists or druggists without undergoing examinations; nor shall anything in this act prevent physicians and surgeons supplying to their patients such medicines as they may require; and nothing in this act shall prevent any registered medical practitioner from engaging in and carrying on the business of an apothecary, chemist, or druggist without examination; but in other respects, as such chemist or druggist, he shall be subject to the provisions of this act). No person shall sell any poison named in the first part of Schedule A, either by wholesale or retail, unless the box, bottle, vessel, wrapper, or cover in which the poison is contained is distinctly labeled with the name of the article and the word "poison," and if sold by retail, then also with the name and address of the proprietor of the establishment in which such poison is sold; and no person shall sell any poison mentioned in the first part of Schedule A to any person unknown to the seller unless introduced by some person known to the seller; and on every sale of such article the person selling the same shall, before delivery, make an entry in a book to be kept for that purpose in the form set forth in Schedule B to this act, stating the date of the sale, the name and address of the purchaser, the name and quantity of the article sold, and the purpose for which it is stated by the purchaser to be required; provided, however, that nothing contained in this section shall apply to the compounding or dispensing of physicians' or veterinary surgeons' prescriptions containing any of the poisons mentioned in the said Schedule A.

11. The pharmaceutical council, with the concurrence of the president of the council of physicians and surgeons of New Brunswick, may from time to time, by resolution, declare that any poisonous or dangerous drugs or medicines mentioned in such resolutions ought to be added to the Schedule A of this act, and may recommend that such articles be added to such schedule accordingly; and such recommendation shall go into force and effect when and so soon as it shall have been approved by the governor in council and published in the Royal Gazette for the space of one month.

12. Any person transgressing any of the provisions of the tenth section of this act shall, for the first offense, incur a penalty of twenty dollars and costs of prosecution, and for every subsequent offense shall incur a penalty of forty dollars and costs of prosecution, to be recovered in a summary manner, at the suit of the pharmaceutical

council or society before any stipendiary or police magistrate, or any parish court commissioner, on the oath of one or more credible witness or witnesses, which penalty and costs, in default of payment, shall be enforced by execution as in the case of debt; and in default of sufficient distress the defendant shall be liable to imprisonment in the common gaol for a period of not more than twenty-five days unless such penalty and costs be sooner paid. Every such penalty, when collected, shall be paid to the treasurer for the general uses of the society.

13. In any prosecution under this act it shall be incumbent upon the defendant to prove that he is entitled to sell or keep open shop for compounding and dispensing drugs and medicines and to assume and use the title chemist and druggist, or other titles mentioned in the tenth section of this act; and the production of a certificate purporting to be under the hand of the registrar of the society, showing that he is so entitled, shall be prima facie evidence that he is so entitled.

14. No person selling articles in violation of this act shall recover any charges in respect thereof in any court of law or equity.

15. No person shall conduct, manage, or keep open shop as specified in section ten of this act, in the capacity of agent for other parties, except such agent be a member of this society. No clerk, servant, or other employee not duly qualified under this act shall be allowed by his employer in any case to dispense or compound drugs or medicines except under the direct personal supervision of a chemist or druggist duly qualified under this act to dispense and compound drugs or medicines. Any employer as aforesaid violating the provisions of this section shall be liable to the penalties as set out in section twelve of this act.

16. Upon the decease of any person legally authorized and actually carrying on the business of chemist and druggist at the time of his death, it shall be lawful for the executor, administrator, or trustee of the estate of such person to continue such business if and so long only as such business is bona fide conducted by a pharmaceutical chemist registered under this act.

17. Nothing in this act contained shall be taken to prevent the sale by persons not registered in pursuance of this act of paris green, London purple, and other insecticides, such as are used for agricultural or horticultural purposes in the destruction of insects.

Schedule A (poisons).

Acids: Carbolic, hydrocyanic, nitric, oxalic.
 Aconite, and preparations thereof.
 Antimony, tartrate of.
 Arsenic, and preparations thereof.
 Belladonna, and preparations thereof.
 Conium, and preparations thereof.
 Chloral hydrate, cyanide of potash, and other cyanides.
 Chloroform.
 Digitalis, and preparations thereof.
 Ergot, and preparations thereof.
 Ether.
 Essential oils of bitter almonds, cedar, savin, rue, and tansy.
 Goulard's extract of lead.
 Henbane, and preparations thereof.
 Indian hemp, and preparations thereof.
 Mercury, all poisonous compounds thereof, including corrosive sublimate, red and white precipitate.
 Morphia and salts and preparations.
 Nux vomica, and preparations thereof.
 Opium, and preparations thereof, except paregoric.
 Strychnia and salts and preparations.
 Veratria, and all poisonous vegetable alkaloids and their salts.

Schedule B.

Date.	Name of purchaser.	Name and quantity of poison sold.	Purpose for which it is required.	Address of purchaser.

ST. STEPHEN.

* * * * *

3, 4. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

There are no drugs, chemicals, proprietary articles, perfumes, or druggists' sundries exported from here to any country.

The value of the importations at this port of drugs, chemicals, etc., from the United States for the seven months ending January 31, 1898, was \$12,097; from Great Britain, \$9,656, and from France, \$390. No American medical preparations are imitated in this consular district. There is no law prohibiting such imitation except the patent law.

5. SALE OF DRUGS IN LAY STORES.

All the dry and fancy goods stores sell perfumes and druggists' sundries. Most of the grocery stores have stocks of patent medicines, but there is no cut from the printed retail price.

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CHARLES A. McCULLOUGH,

*Consul.*ST. STEPHEN, *February 26, 1898.*

WOODSTOCK.

The Government does not regulate the number of stores selling drugs, and all prescription stores sell proprietary articles, while other stores do not. Practically no goods in these lines are exported to the United States, and very few, if any, are brought here from the United States. American products are not imitated to any great extent, although there does not appear to be any law prohibiting such imitation, unless it may be articles patented in Canada. Possibly one great reason may be that some of the larger American firms have branch manufactories in the Provinces. We do not have department stores, and generally full prices are asked. Prescriptions are kept on file for an indefinite time, with no particular governing law, and are seldom renewed unless the original owner asks, which sometimes occurs. No other copies are given. It is necessary for all practicing pharmacists to be examined by the New Brunswick board, even if they hold American certificates.

FRANK C. DENISON, *Consul.*WOODSTOCK, *March 1, 1898.*

NEWFOUNDLAND.

1. THE DRUG BUSINESS.

The drug business is conducted independently of the Government.

2. DRUGGIST v. PHARMACIST.

There are no drug stores but those depending on physicians' prescriptions. The number of drug stores in the colony of Newfoundland is 13, comprising 12 retail and 1 wholesale and retail.

3, 4. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

There are no drugs, chemicals, proprietary articles, etc., exported to other countries, as there are no chemical laboratories for such purpose. Cod-liver oil is exported for medicinal and other use. The amount exported to the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, was 9,349 gallons; value, \$4,207.

Drugs, chemicals, and proprietary articles imported from the United States were \$10,343; druggists' sundries, \$353. There was very little of the above in crude drugs. Most of the drugs and chemicals are imported from Europe.

5. SALE OF DRUGS IN LAY STORES.

Drugs and chemicals are not sold in department store, but proprietary medicines are sold at all grocery stores. In most cases the regular retail prices are obtained. A few stores sell under the retail price, but do not interfere materially with druggists.

6, 7. PRESCRIPTIONS.

There is no law bearing on the final disposition of prescriptions. As a rule the druggist retains the prescription, but will give a copy if asked for. Prescriptions are filed and usually kept for two years.

Physicians' prescriptions are repeated whenever required, at the discretion of the druggist. It is an unwritten law between prescriber and dispenser that prescriptions containing very active or poisonous substances will not be repeated.

8. PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

There is no law here regulating the practice of pharmacy. Any student serving a five-year course with a reputable druggist is allowed to practice. There is nothing to debar persons holding American diplomas from practicing their profession.

Druggist here have been handicapped in the past by the large stocks which they were compelled to carry, owing to their isolated position, but the railway across the island, nearly completed, will bring them into close proximity to Canada and the United States.

MARTIN J. CARTER, *Consul*.

ST. JOHNS, *March 3, 1898*.

NOVA SCOTIA.

1. THE DRUG BUSINESS.

The drug business in Nova Scotia is conducted independently, and is not regulated by the government, except that the retail druggist must have a license as a compounder.

There are no stores which are distinctively prescription stores.

3, 4. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

The customs returns show only \$12 value of drugs and chemicals exported from the port of Halifax to the United States during the past eight months.

Nearly all proprietary articles have trade-marks registered in Canada, and it is not believed that American medical preparations are imitated in Nova Scotia to any extent.

Acids, such as acetic, muriatic, nitric, sulphuric, oxalic, and mixed acids; glue, sheet and liquid; gums; licorice, paste and stick; proprietary medicines, vaseline, antimony, crude vanilla, brimstone, burgundy pitch, chloride of lime, extract of logwood, also logwood and fustic, dyeing articles, manganese, iceland moss, quinine, soda, copperas, sulphate of copper, and turmeric include the chief drugs and chemicals imported at the port of Halifax from the United States.

5. SALE OF DRUGS IN LAY STORES.

There are no regular department stores here. Drugs are sold only in drug stores.

6, 7. PRESCRIPTIONS.

Physicians' prescriptions become the property of the druggist who has filled them.

The practice is to keep the prescriptions on file for an indefinite period.

No restrictions are placed upon druggists as to renewing or giving copies of prescriptions.

8. PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

A license must be obtained from a provincial board, who must be satisfied of the competency of the applicant before anyone is permitted to practice pharmacy in Nova Scotia.

JOHN G. FOSTER,
Consul-General.

HALIFAX, *March 4, 1898.*

YARMOUTH.

* * * * *

Only a small percentage of the goods used come from the United States, although the greater part of the proprietary articles and per-

fumes sold here are known as American goods. This is explained by the fact that a large number of manufacturers of standard articles in this line have branch factories in the Dominion of Canada, and from them supply the Canadian trade. I am not aware of any imitation of American medical preparations.

Nothing in the drug line is sold other than in drug stores, except it be a limited quantity of perfumery in dry goods stores.

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RADCLIFFE H. FORD, *Consul*.

YARMOUTH, *March 7, 1898.*

ONTARIO.

1. THE DRUG BUSINESS.

In Ontario the retail drug business can only be carried on by graduates or licentiates of the Ontario College of Pharmacy. There is no limit to the number of stores. (See Ontario pharmacy act attached herewith.)

2. DRUGGIST v. PHARMACIST.

Only retail druggists are allowed to dispense prescriptions. Wholesale druggists are not permitted to do so. Proprietors or managers of wholesale drug businesses are not required to be graduates of pharmacy. Physicians may dispense their own prescriptions. Druggists are not allowed to prescribe.

The relative numbers in the retail and wholesale drug business are about 50 to 1 in Ontario.

* * * * *

6, 7. PRESCRIPTIONS.

Druggists generally try to keep the physician's autograph prescription, and if customers demand a copy it is given. Should customers demand the autograph prescription returned to them, it is usual to give it, unless the physician particularly gives the dispenser contrary directions. It is frequently a vexing question, with no law to govern at present. Prescriptions are saved on file for an indefinite time.

Prescriptions are always renewed at request of person originally presenting them, unless dispenser is otherwise instructed by prescriber. Druggists may give copies under same conditions.

8. PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

A person practicing pharmacy must be a graduate of Ontario College of Pharmacy or have been in the retail drug business in Ontario as owner or manager prior to the passing of the pharmacy act, or be a regularly qualified medical practitioner of Ontario. No other pharmacy diplomas are recognized. It must be an Ontario College diploma.

Some other standards are acknowledged to be higher than that of the Ontario College, but the holders of these must pass the council examination of this college if they wish to register in Ontario.

M. J. BURKE, *Consul*.

PORT STANLEY AND ST. THOMAS, *February 25, 1898*.

ONTARIO PHARMACY ACT.

[From the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897 (just issued), April, 1898.]*

* * * * *

3. The Ontario College of Pharmacy shall have power to acquire and hold real estate, not exceeding at any time in annual value \$5,000, and may alienate, exchange, mortgage, lease, or otherwise charge or dispose of the said real estate or any part thereof as occasion may require, and may erect buildings for the purpose of accommodating lecturers on chemistry or pharmacy, or for a library, pharmaceutical museum, or specimen room for the use of the members and associates of the college; and all fees payable under this act shall belong to the college for the purposes of this act. R. S. O. 1887, c. 151, s. 3.

PHARMACEUTICAL COUNCIL.

4. (1) There shall be a council of the college, to be called the pharmaceutical council, which shall consist of thirteen members, who shall be elected as hereinafter provided, and shall hold office for two years, and the council shall, subject to the by-laws thereof, have sole control of the real and personal property of the college, and have authority to grant certificates of competency to conduct the business of a chemist or druggist, and to be registered subject to the provisions of this act. R. S. O. 1887, c. 151, s. 4.

(2) The said thirteen members shall be selected from among those members of the college who are actively engaged on their own account, and as proprietors, in the occupation of pharmaceutical chemists, whether carrying on business as retail wholesale, or manufacturing chemists, and who reside in the Province of Ontario. 52 V., c. 25, s. 1, part.

5. (1) The division of the Province into thirteen electoral territorial divisions for the purposes of this act heretofore made a by-law of the council shall continue until altered as hereinafter provided.

(2) All general elections of the members of the council shall be held so that each member shall be a resident of, and shall be elected by, the duly qualified members of the college resident in the territorial division. The manner of holding such an election shall, with respect to the time thereof and the taking of the votes therefor, and the giving of a casting vote in case of equality of votes, be determined by by-laws of the council, and in default of such by-laws the lieutenant-governor in council may prescribe the time and manner of holding such election.

(3) The council shall have power to rearrange the geographical boundaries of the electoral territorial divisions every ten years by a by-law assented to by the lieutenant-governor in council. 52 V., c. 25, s. 1, part. See Ontario Gazette, 27th September, 1890.

6. A member of the council may at any time resign by letter directed to the registrar of the college; and in the event of a vacancy occurring the remaining members of the council shall fill up such vacancy from the members of the college; and such vacancy shall be filled from among members of the college resident in the territorial division represented by the member whose seat has become vacant. R. S. O. 1887, c. 151, s. 5; 52 V., c. 25, s. 2.

* Transmitted by Consul Hunt, of Palmerston.

7. An election of members of the council shall be held on the first Wednesday in July in every second year, and the persons qualified to vote at the election shall be such persons as are members of the said college and are liable to pay the annual fee of \$4 under this act. R. S. O. 1887, c. 151, s. 6; 52 V., c. 25, s. 3.

8. The council shall, at their first meeting, elect from among themselves a president and vice-president, and shall appoint a registrar and such other officers as the council may consider necessary. R. S. O., 1887, c. 151, s. 7.

CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY.

9. The council shall hold at least two sittings in every year, on the first Tuesday in February and the first Tuesday in August, for the purpose of granting certificates of competency, at such places as they may by resolution appoint, of which due notice shall be given for at least one month in the Ontario Gazette and in at least two newspapers published in the city of Toronto. R. S. O. 1887, c. 151, s. 8; 52 V., c. 25, s. 4.

10. (1) The council of the said college shall, subject to the supervision and disallowance thereof by the lieutenant-governor in council, have authority from time to time to prescribe the subjects upon which candidates for certificates of competency shall be examined, and to prescribe a curriculum of studies to be pursued by the students; to establish a scale of fees, not to exceed \$10, to be paid by persons applying for examination, and to make by-laws, rules, and orders for the regulation of its own meetings and proceedings and those of the college and for the remuneration and appointment of examiners and officers of the college, and for defining the duties of such examiners and officers, and for the payment of remuneration or indemnity to the members of the council in attending its sittings, or in attending upon the business of the college, and in respect to any other matters which may be requisite for the carrying out of this act.

(2) No more than five cents per mile for traveling expenses, or more than \$4 per day for such days only as any member is in actual attendance upon the business of the college, including going to and returning from such sitting, shall be allowed to him for such expenses and remuneration. R. S. O. 1887, c. 151, s. 9; 52 V., c. 25, s. 5 and s. 6 (1), part.

11. The examinations of the college may be conducted by the members of the council or by persons appointed by them. R. S. O. 1887, c. 151, s. 10.

WHO MAY APPLY FOR CERTIFICATES.

12. (1) Subject to the rules, regulations, and by-laws of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, the following persons and no others may be admitted as candidates for certificates of competency:

(a) Any person who was registered as an apprentice prior to the 23rd day of March, 1889, and who shall furnish to the council of the college satisfactory evidence of having, in pursuance of a binding contract in writing for that purpose, served as an apprentice to a regularly qualified pharmaceutical chemist for a term of not less than three years;

(b) Any person who was registered as an apprentice on or after the said 23rd day of March, 1889, and who shall furnish to the council of the college satisfactory evidence of having served as an apprentice as aforesaid for a term of not less than four years and who has attended two courses of lectures, the first in any college of pharmacy or school of medicine approved by the council, and the second or senior course at the Ontario College of Pharmacy (such courses to comprise the following subjects, namely, pharmacy, chemistry, materia medica, botany, and reading and dispensing prescriptions), and who shall have attained the age of twenty-one years. R. S. O. 1887, c. 151, s. 11 (a); 52 V. c. 25, s. 6 (1, 2).

(2) The period occupied in attending the first of the said two courses of lectures may be counted as part of the term of apprenticeship. 52 V. c. 25, s. 6 (3).

(3) In case any person who has apprenticed himself as aforesaid shall, by reason of the death, failure in business, or removal of his employer, or from any other cause satisfactory to the council, be unable to complete his term of apprenticeship with such employer, such person shall be at liberty, when and as often as this may happen, to enter into a new contract to complete the remainder of his unfulfilled term with any other regularly qualified pharmaceutical chemist.

(4) Nothing in this section shall apply to any person who had, prior to the 25th day of March, 1884, begun his apprenticeship with a regularly qualified pharmaceutical chemist without such binding contract in writing. R. S. O. 1887, c. 151, s. 11 (b, c).

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS.

13. (1) Every person who may hereafter be desirous of becoming apprenticed as aforesaid shall, before the term of his apprenticeship begins to run for the purpose of this act, furnish to the registrar of the college a certificate or other evidence satisfactory to the council, showing that prior to the commencement of his apprenticeship he had passed an examination in the following subjects:

Arithmetic and mensuration—Reduction; simple and compound proportion; vulgar and decimal fractions; square root; areas of rectilineal figures; volumes of right parallelopipeds.

Algebra—Elementary rules; greatest common measure; least common multiple; fractions; simple equations of one unknown quantity.

Political, physical, and mathematical geography.

English grammar and composition. R. S. O. 1887, c. 151, s. 12; 52 V. c. 25, s. 7, part.

(2) This section shall not apply to matriculants in arts or medicine in any British or colonial university or college, or to holders of second or third class nonprofessional certificates issued by the education department of Ontario, or to persons who produce evidence of having passed an examination at least equal to that of the latter. 52 V. c. 25, s. 7, part.

REGISTRATION.

14. It shall be the duty of the registrar to make and keep a correct register, in accordance with the provisions of this act as shown in Schedule B, of all persons who may be entitled to be registered under this act, and to enter opposite the names of all registered persons who have died, a statement of such fact, and from time to time to make the necessary alterations in the addresses of persons registered under this act, and to cause to be printed and published, on or before the fifteenth day of June of each year, an alphabetical list of the members who were on the first day of June of that year entitled to keep open shop as pharmaceutical chemists. R. S. O. 1887, c. 151, s. 13.

15. Any person having passed such examination as aforesaid to the satisfaction of the council shall be entered upon the roll of registered chemists and druggists, and shall become a member of the college. R. S. O. 1887, c. 151, s. 14.

16. All persons approved of by the council of the college, who hold diplomas from the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, or certificates from any pharmaceutical college in the Dominion of Canada or elsewhere, may be registered as members of the Ontario College of Pharmacy without the examination prescribed by this act. R. S. O. 1887, c. 151, s. 15.

17. No name shall be entered in the register except of persons authorized by this act to be registered, nor unless the registrar is satisfied by proper evidence that the person claiming is entitled to be registered; and any appeal from the decision of the registrar may be decided by the council of the college; and any entry proved to the satisfaction of the council to have been fraudulently or incorrectly made may be erased from or amended in the register by order of the council. R. S. O. 1887, c. 151, s. 16.

18. Upon any person being registered under this act, he shall be entitled to receive a certificate in the form of Schedule D or to the like effect, under the corporate seal of the college, and signed by the registrar. R. S. O. 1887, c. 151, s. 17.

19. There shall be payable to the registrar of the college, for the uses of the college, on the first day of May of each year, by every person registered and carrying on business as a pharmaceutical chemist, the sum of \$4; provided, that in case such person shall carry on business in more than one locality the further sum of \$4 shall be payable by him, as aforesaid, for each additional place of business, and provided also, that all employees or assistants who manage or have charge of such additional places of business shall be legally qualified pharmaceutical chemists. R. S. O. 1887, c. 151, s. 18.

20. Any person registered under this act, and no other person, shall be entitled to be called a pharmaceutical chemist, and no person except a pharmaceutical chemist, as aforesaid, or his employee or employees, shall be authorized to compound prescriptions of legally authorized medical practitioners; but no person shall be entitled to any of the privileges of a pharmaceutical chemist or member of the college who is in default in respect to any fees payable by him by virtue of this act. R. S. O. 1887, c. 151, s. 19.

21. Upon a resolution of the council of the college being passed, declaring that any person in consequence of his conviction for any offence or offences against this act, is, in the opinion of the council, unfit to be on the register under this act, the lieutenant-governor in council may direct that the name of such person shall be erased from the register, and it shall be the duty of the registrar to erase the same accordingly. R. S. O. 1887, c. 151, s. 20.

22. Every pharmaceutical chemist carrying on business on his own account shall display his certificate in a conspicuous position in his place of business. R. S. O. 1887, c. 151, s. 21.

23. Every person having been registered, under this act or any former act, as a pharmaceutical chemist shall, on retiring from business as a chemist, give the registrar notice in writing of the same, and his name shall be erased from the register of pharmaceutical chemists and he shall cease to enjoy any of the privileges of the college, and in default of such notice he shall remain liable for his annual registration fee; provided that it shall be lawful for any such person to resume the business of chemist and druggist at any time after retiring therefrom as aforesaid, upon giving notice in writing to the registrar of the college of his intention so to do and upon payment to him of the then current annual registration fee. R. S. O. 1887, c. 151, s. 22; 52 V. c. 25, s. 8.

24. Upon the decease of any person legally authorized and actually carrying on the business of chemist and druggist at the time of his death, it shall be lawful for the executor, administrator, or trustee of the estate of such person to continue the business if and so long only as such business is bona fide conducted by a pharmaceutical chemist registered under this act, provided such executor, administrator, or trustee continues to pay the annual registration fee of \$4. R. S. O. 1887, c. 151, s. 32.

PREPARATION OF COMPOUNDS.

25. All compounds named in the British Pharmacopœia shall be prepared according to the formula directed in the latest edition published "by authority" unless the College of Physicians and Surgeons of this province select another standard, or unless the label distinctly shows that the compound is prepared according to another formula. R. S. O. 1887, c. 151, s. 23.

SALE OF POISONS.

26. No person shall sell or keep open shop for retailing, dispensing, or compounding poisons, or sell or attempt to sell any of the articles mentioned in Schedule A to this act, or assume or use the title of "chemist and druggist," or "chemist," or "druggist," or "pharmacist," or "apothecary," or "dispensing chemist," or "dispensing druggist," in any part of the Province of Ontario, unless such person is registered under this act, and unless such person has taken out a certificate under

the provisions of section 18 of this act, for the time during which he is selling or keeping open shop for retailing, dispensing, or compounding poisons, or assuming or using such title; provided, that nothing in this act contained shall be taken to prevent the sale, by persons not registered in pursuance of this act, of paris green and London purple, so long as such articles are sold in well-secured packages, distinctly labeled with the name and address of the person preparing or putting up such packages and marked "Poison." R. S. O. 1887, c. 151, s. 24; 56 V. c. 28, s. 1.

27. The several articles named or described in Schedule A shall be deemed to be poisons within the meaning of this act, and the council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, hereinbefore mentioned, may from time to time by resolution declare that any article in the resolution named ought to be deemed a poison within the meaning of this act, and thereupon the said council shall submit the same for the approval of the lieutenant-governor in council, and if approval is given, then such resolution and approval shall be advertised in the Ontario Gazette, and on the expiration of one month from the advertisement the article named in the resolution shall be deemed to be a poison within the meaning of this act, and the same shall be subject to the provisions of this act, or such of them as may be directed by the lieutenant-governor in council. R. S. O. 1887, c. 151, s. 25.

28. No person shall sell any poison named in the first part of Schedule A either by wholesale or retail, unless the box, bottle, vessel, wrapper, or cover in which the poison is contained is distinctly labelled with the name of the article and the word "Poison," and if sold by retail, then also with the name and address of the proprietor of the establishment in which such poison is sold; and no person shall sell any poison mentioned in the first part of Schedule A to any person unknown to the seller unless introduced by some person known to the seller; and on every sale of any such article the person actually selling the same shall, before delivery, make an entry in a book to be kept for that purpose, in the form set forth in Schedule C to this act, stating the date of the sale, the name and address of the purchaser, the name and quantity of the article sold, the purpose for which it is stated by the purchaser to be required, and the name of the person, if any, who introduced him, to which entry the signature of the purchaser shall be affixed. R. S. O. 1887, c. 151, s. 26.

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES.

29. No person shall wilfully or knowingly sell any article under the pretence that it is a particular drug or medicine which it is not in fact, and any person so doing (besides any other penalties to which he may be liable) shall be subject to the penalties prescribed by section 30 of this act. R. S. O. 1887, c. 151, s. 27.

30. Any person transgressing any of the provisions of this act, or selling any poison in violation thereof, shall for the first offence incur a penalty of \$20 and costs of prosecution, and for each offence committed subsequent to such conviction a penalty of \$50 and costs of prosecution, to be recovered in a summary manner before one or more justices of the peace or a police magistrate, under the Ontario summary convictions act, on the oath of one or more credible witnesses, one moiety to belong to the prosecutor and the other to be paid to the registrar for the use of the college. R. S. O. 1887, c. 151, s. 28.

31. In any prosecution under this act it shall be incumbent upon the defendant to prove that he is entitled to sell or keep open shop for compounding medicines or retailing poisons, and to assume the title of chemist and druggist, or other title mentioned in section 26 of this act, and to give evidence sufficient *prima facie* to prove that no unregistered person who personally takes any part whatever in selling or dispensing drugs or medicines is interested with him in his sales as chemist and druggist, and the production of a certificate purporting to be under the hand of the registrar and under the seal of the college, shewing that any person named therein is entitled as aforesaid, shall be *prima facie* evidence that such person is so entitled. R. S. O. 1887, c. 151, s. 29; 52 V., c. 25, s. 9.

32. No person selling articles in violation of the provisions of this act shall recover any charges in respect thereof in any court of justice. R. S. O. 1887, c. 151, s. 30.

ACT NOT TO AFFECT MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

33. Nothing in this act contained shall extend to or interfere with the privileges conferred upon legally qualified medical practitioners by the Ontario medical act, provided that where such medical practitioner desires to carry on the business of a pharmaceutical chemist, as defined by this act, he shall not be required to pass the examination prescribed by the College of Pharmacy, but he shall register as a pharmaceutical chemist and comply with all other requirements of this act, and nothing in this act contained shall prevent any person whatsoever from selling goods of any kind to any person legally authorized to carry on the business of an apothecary, chemist, or druggist, or the profession of a doctor of medicine, physician or surgeon, or veterinary surgeon, or shall prevent the members of such professions supplying to their patients such medicine as they may require, or shall interfere with the business of wholesale dealers in supplying poisons or other articles in the ordinary course of wholesale dealing. (R. S. O. 1887, c. 151, s. 31 (1); 52 V., c. 25, s. 10 (1).)

34. (1) Nothing in this act contained shall extend to or interfere with or affect the making or dealing in any patent or proprietary medicines, except as is in this section provided.

(2) If there is reason to apprehend that any such medicine contains any poison mentioned in the schedules to this act in such quantity as renders the use of the said medicine in the doses prescribed dangerous to health or life, the Provincial board of health may cause an analysis of such medicine to be made by an analyst or other competent person appointed by the lieutenant-governor in council.

(3) If on such analysis it is reported by such analyst or other person that such patent or proprietary medicine does contain any of the said poisons in such a quantity as renders its use in the doses prescribed dangerous to health or life, the said board may give notice to the manufacturer or proprietor of such patent or proprietary medicine, or to his agent or representative in this Province, of the result of such analysis, and in that case shall name a convenient time and place at which the manufacturer or proprietor may be heard before the said board in opposition to the said report.

(4) If the board is of the opinion that the said patent or proprietary medicine is in the doses prescribed dangerous as aforesaid, the board shall afterwards report their opinion to the lieutenant-governor in council, and the report shall be subject to appeal to the lieutenant-governor in council.

(5) The board shall submit to the lieutenant-governor in council the report of the analysis and the objections, if any, made to the same by the manufacturer or proprietor, together with the report of the board thereon, and if the lieutenant-governor in council approves of the report of the board notice thereof may be given in the Ontario Gazette, and after such notice in the Ontario Gazette the provisions of this act with regard to poisons shall apply to such patent or proprietary medicines, whether sold by persons registered in pursuance of this act or by others. 58 V., c. 29, s. 2.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

35. It shall be competent for the council of the college to elect as honorary members such persons as may be eminent for their scientific attainments, but such honorary members shall not as such be entitled to vote at elections or carry on the business of pharmaceutical chemists. R. S. O. 1887, c. 151, s. 33.

DIVISION ASSOCIATIONS.

36. In each of the territorial electoral divisions referred to in section 5 there may be established a territorial division pharmaceutical association, which may be called the "Division Association" of such division, of which every member of the college residing in such division shall be a member, and the representative in the council shall be ex officio chairman of such division association. 52 V., c. 25, s. 12.

SCHEDULE A.—*Poisons.*

(Sections 26, 27, and 28.)

Part I.

Acid, hydrocyanic (prussic).	Corrosive sublimate.
Aconite and compounds thereof.	Digitaline.
Antimony, tartrate of.	Ergot.
Arsenic and all the compounds thereof.	Hemp, Indian.
Atropine.	Morphia and its salts and solutions.
Carbolic acid.	Oil, cedar.
Chloral hydrate.	Strychnine and nux vomica.
Cocaine and its preparations.	Savin and preparations of.
Conia and the compounds thereof.	Veratria.

Part II.

Acid, oxalic.	Iodine.
Antipyrine.	Opium, with its preparations, including laudanum, etc., but not paregoric.
Antifebrine.	Phenacetine.
Antikamnia.	Pink root.
Belladonna and the compounds thereof.	Podophyllin.
Beans, Calabar.	Potassium, iodide of.
Cantharides.	Potassium, bromide of.
Chloroform and ether.	St. Ignatius beans.
Conium and the preparations thereof.	Santonine.
Croton oil and seeds.	Scammony.
Cyanide of potassium.	Stramonium and preparations.
Euphorbium.	Sulfonal.
Elaterium.	Valerian.
Goulard extract.	Verdigris.
Hyosciamus and preparations.	Zinc, sulphate of.
Hellebore.	

R. S. O. 1887, c. 151, Sched. A; 52 V., c. 25, s. 11; order in council, 25th October, 1892.

SCHEDULE B.

(Section 14.)

FORM OF REGISTER.

Name.	Residence.	Qualifications.	Remarks.
A B	Kingston	In business for three years prior to 15 Feb., 1871.	Dead.
C D	Hamilton	Examined and certified, July 12, 1871.	Erased by order of the lieut. gov., dated 14th Oct., 1875.
E F	London	Served apprenticeship and as assistant.	

R. S. O. 1887, c. 151, Sched. B.

SCHEDULE C—*Sale of poisons.*

(Section 28.)

FORM OF ENTRY.

Date.	Name of purchaser.	Name and quantity of poison sold.	Purpose for which it is required.	Signature of purchaser.	Address of purchaser.	Name of person introducing purchaser.

R. S. O. 1887, c. 151, Sched. C.

SCHEDULE D.

(Section 18.)

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION.

I hereby certify that C. D., having complied with the requirements of the pharmacy act, was on the day of , A. D. 18 , duly registered as a pharmaceutical chemist, and is authorized to carry on the business of chemist and druggist in the Province of Ontario from the day of 18 , to the day of , 18 .

R. F.

Registrar of the Ontario College of Pharmacy.

[Corporate seal.]

52 V. c. 25, s. 13.

PRACTICE OF PHARMACY IN ONTARIO.

No person shall sell or keep open shop for retailing, dispensing, or compounding poisons, or sell any of the articles mentioned hereinafter, or assume or use the title of "chemist druggist," or "chemist," or "druggist," or "pharmacist," or "apothecary," or "dispensing chemist," in any part of the province of Ontario, unless such person is registered under this act, for the time during which he is selling or keeping open shop for dispensing or compounding poisons, or assuming or using such titles, provided that nothing in this act contained shall be taken to prevent the sale, by persons not registered in pursuance of this act, of paris green and other arsenical insecticides so long as such are sold in secure packages, distinctly labeled, with the name and address of the seller and marked "Poison," and a record of sales is kept.

Nothing in the act contained shall apply to legally qualified medical practitioners.

Executors may carry on business of deceased chemist.

Persons holding diplomas from American colleges are not allowed to practice their profession until they have passed the examinations prescribed by the council.

No diploma is granted to any candidate who has not attained the age of 21.

*Goods which can only be sold by authorized persons.**Part I.*

Prussic acid.	Corrosive sublimate.
Aconite and its compounds.	Digitaline.
Antimony tart.	Ergot.
Arsenic and its compounds.	Hemp, Indian.
Atropine.	Morphia, its salts and solutions.
Carbolic acid.	Oil cedar.
Chloral hydrate.	Strychnine and nux vomica.
Cocaine and its preparations.	Savin, preparations of.
Conia and its compounds.	Veratria.

Part II.

Acid, oxalic.	Iodine.
Belladonna and compounds.	Opium and preparations.
Beans, Calavar.	Pink root.
Cantharides.	Podophylin.
Chloroform and ether.	Potassium iodide.
Conium and preparations.	Potassium bromide.
Croton oil and seeds.	St. Ignatius bean.
Cyanide of potassium.	Santonine.
Euphorbium.	Scammony.
Elaterium.	Valerian.
Goulard extract.	Verdigris.
Hyoscyamus and preparations.	Zinc sulphate.
Hellebore.	

OSSIAN BEDELL, *Consul.*FORT ERIE, *February 25, 1898.*

FORT ERIE.

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3, 4. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

There are practically no drugs, chemicals, etc., exported from this district, especially to the United States. There are also none imported to this district from the United States. No imitations that I know of.

5. SALE OF DRUGS IN LAY STORES.

Everything kept in a first class drug store is now sold in departmental stores to a large extent, the goods in every case being undersold at prices at which small retailers can not buy from their wholesaler.

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OSSIAN BEDELL, *Consul.*FORT ERIE, *February 21, 1898.*

GUELPH.

The drug business in this district is conducted independently, and is not regulated as to extent or number of stores, but every druggist must

hold a diploma as having qualified as such from the Ontario College of Pharmacy, in Toronto, Canada.

All retail drug stores are conducted as dispensing pharmacies, and are compelled to have a prescription department.

Drugs, chemicals, etc., are not exported from this district to the United States or any other country, but mostly all of the drugs, chemicals, proprietary articles, and druggists' supplies are imported from the United States.

American medical preparations are not known to be imitated in this district.

What are generally known as "patent medicines" are protected by law from imitation, if formula and trade-mark are copyrighted with Canadian Government.

Many of the departmental stores throughout Canada have a drug department, governed by the same law as an ordinary retail druggist.

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CHARLES N. DALY, *Consul*.

GUELPH, *March 10, 1898.*

HAMILTON.

3, 4. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

There is practically no exportation of drugs, chemicals, proprietary articles, perfumes, or druggists' sundries from this port, excepting shipments of coal-tar derivatives of Swiss manufacture to the United States. The declared value of such derivatives exported from Hamilton during the year 1897 was \$12,688.46.

A very large percentage of crude drugs, roots, leaves, herbs, bark, chemical and pharmaceutical preparations, and proprietary articles used and sold here are imported from the United States, while heavy chemicals and druggists' sundries, excepting rubber goods, are brought from Europe. American glycerin is lately displacing European. A few American medical preparations are said to be imitated when unprotected by registration, but stringent laws provide for the protection of such goods when the trade-mark is registered.

5. SALE OF DRUGS IN LAY STORES.

Very few drugs proper are sold outside of drug stores, but some department stores include complete drug stores, employing a qualified pharmacist as attendant, and generally proprietary articles, perfumes, sundries, etc., are sold in such stores, and the usual retail prices are undersold. It has been found impracticable to enforce the provisions of the pharmacy act against corporations, and amendments to that end are being considered.

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JAS. M. SHEPARD, *Consul*.

HAMILTON, *March 10, 1898.*

LONDON.

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3, 4. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

As shown by customs reports for this consular district, embracing a thickly populated country and the city of London with a population of 40,000, and the towns of Woodstock with 12,000, Ingersoll with 5,000, Strathroy with 5,000, and Exeter with 2,500, besides smaller towns and villages, the following is a detailed list of drugs, chemicals, etc., imported from the United States for the quarter ended December 31, 1897:

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
<i>Dutiable list.</i>		<i>Free list.</i>	
Acid phosphate	\$319	Aniline dyes	\$27
Gelatin	10	Annatto	43
Glue, crude	640	Beans, Tonka	8
Opium, crude	67	Vanilla	98
Milk food	60	Chloride of lime	35
Opium, powered	16	Cyanide of potassium	11
Alcoholic liquors (proprietary)	346	Extract of logwood	140
Bicarbonate soda	764	Roots, medicinal	85
Vaseline	86	Gum arabic	145
Proprietary articles	1,009	Gum chicle	1,668
All other drugs and chemicals	3,685	Moss	492
Perfumery:		Salts of quinine	57
Nonalcoholic	144	Saffron	3
Alcoholic	18	Sal ammoniac	19
Do	38	Saltpeter	995
Essences, alcoholic	205		
Total	7,407	Total	3,824

The amount of drugs, chemicals, etc., exported to the United States was so small that I only give the total for the same quarter, which was \$203.

5. SALE OF DRUGS IN LAY STORES.

In other than drug stores, perfumes and druggists' sundries are frequently offered for sale, and in regular department stores it is very common to find a general supply of drugs, proprietary articles, perfumes, etc., which generally are sold at less than the printed or usual retail prices.

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HENRY S. CULVER, *Consul*.LONDON, *February 15, 1898.*

PALMERSTON.

1. THE DRUG BUSINESS.

The consular district of Palmerston is composed of a great number of small towns, a few large ones, but no cities. The largest town in the district has a population not exceeding 3,100, and the thirty-two largest aggregate less than 40,000 people.

The business in this section is usually conducted in conjunction with the sale of stationery, newspapers and periodicals, blank books, school books and supplies, Sunday-school and church books, garden and other seeds, toys, and holiday goods in season, bicycles, etc.; the towns being too small to permit the business being made a specialty of. No distinction exists between prescription and other drug stores.

3, 4. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

This district being essentially a distributing or retail community, there are no transactions whatever of an export nature within the scope of inquiry, either with the United States or elsewhere, and the same may be said of imports. Drugs, chemicals, proprietary articles, perfumes, and druggists' supplies are purchased of Canadian wholesale merchants. Direct importations are few and unimportant. Druggists generally use all of the favorably known American preparations, which they freely admit are the best obtainable. Among others, those manufactured by Messrs. John Wyeth & Co., Parke, Davis & Co., McKesson & Robbins, Frederick Stearns & Co., and H. K. Wampole, and all the usual best-known patent medicines are popular and in constant demand. No imitations of United States medical preparations are known here—druggists maintain that there are none such in the market and indications all point to the correctness of that contention.

Laws prohibiting the imitation of medical preparations and prescribing penalties for so doing have been enacted in this province.

5. SALE OF DRUGS IN LAY STORES.

Country storekeepers usually have in stock limited quantities of such drugs as turpentine, laudanum, spirits of niter, ointments, liniments, a few pills, and a small line of proprietary medicines, but as a general thing there is little or no effort made to go beyond the simplest and cheapest provision for rural demand, and no attempt is made to cut under usual prices. The octopus known as the department store is not to be found in this immediate district at all, though its tentacles are considerably in evidence, to the continual disturbance of local business conditions.

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LOTON S. HUNT, *Consul*.

PALMERSTON, *April 8, 1898.*

PORT HOPE.

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3, 4. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Very few articles of the nature of drugs are exported from Ontario—ginseng, seneca root, and fir balsam being about all.

Every medicinal preparation of any note that is prepared or put up in the United States can be found on sale in Canada, mostly imported, but in a few cases the owners have a branch establishment in this country. Perfumes, fancy soaps, and all kinds of rubber goods and sundries, such as are usually carried by druggists, are extensively imported from the United States. No counterfeit or imitation American medicinal preparations are known to be made. The laws prohibit their manufacture or sale.

5. SALE OF DRUGS IN LAY STORES.

In the larger cities department stores carry full lines of drugs, medicines, and medicinal preparations, on which the prices are heavily cut, and on many leading articles regular pharmacists are forced to meet them.

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HARRY P. DILL,
Commercial Agent.

PORT HOPE, *March 29, 1898.*

PORT STANLEY AND ST. THOMAS.

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3, 4. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

No exportations to any country from this district.

American medical preparations are imported into Ontario. Any intended for legitimate use may be brought in by paying the Canadian customs tariff. There is no imitation of American preparations in this district.

5. SALE OF DRUGS IN LAY STORES

Department stores may and do handle all or any drugs, compounds, or preparations of a proprietary character. They must have a regular druggist in charge of drug-store department. Prices generally cut in department stores.

M. J. BURKE, *Consul.*

PORT STANLEY and ST. THOMAS, *February 25, 1898.*

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

1. THE DRUG BUSINESS.

There are no restrictions by law as regards the number of stores.

2. DRUGGIST v. PHARMACIST.

All drug establishments have dispensary departments. No other establishment sells drugs.

3, 4. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

No exports from this Province, such as drugs, chemicals, proprietary articles, perfumes, and druggists' sundries.

No direct importation of drugs from the United States. The druggists of this Province purchase American prescriptions through Canadian wholesale houses. There are no American prescriptions imitated and offered for sale in the Province.

5. SALE OF DRUGS IN LAY STORES.

Grocers sell a few articles, such as patent foods and meat prescriptions, at same price as druggists.

6, 7. PRESCRIPTIONS.

There is no law regarding the final disposition of physicians' prescriptions when once filled by the druggist. The custom is for the purchaser to leave the prescription, which is kept on file indefinitely, properly numbered. A copy is given if requested.

Regarding the renewal of prescriptions, there is no law in this matter. It is customary to renew prescriptions when requested to do so.

8. PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

There is no pharmaceutical law in this Province. Anyone may conduct a drug store who can satisfy public confidence.

DELMAR J. VAIL, *Consul*.

CHARLOTTETOWN, *February 26, 1898.*

QUEBEC.

In response to inquiries respecting the drug business, contained in Department of State circular dispatch dated January 25, 1898, I submit below answers to the interrogatories which were kindly given to me by Mr. E. Muir, secretary-registrar of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, Montreal, Canada, who is an admitted authority on the laws and regulations governing the practice of pharmacy in the Province of Quebec. I am also indebted to Mr. Muir for a copy of the Quebec pharmacy act which accompanies this report.

1. THE DRUG BUSINESS.

The drug business is conducted independently, not being regulated by law as to the extent or number of stores. The Quebec pharmacy act regulated the retail drug trade, but has no power or control over the wholesale drug trade.

2. DRUGGIST v. PHARMACIST.

There are about 275 drug stores in this Province. There are no purely prescription drug stores, but all deal in druggists' sundries, perfumery, toilet articles, and proprietary medicines.

3. 4. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

So little information is given in the statistical table of imports and exports in reference to proprietary articles, patent medicines, etc., that I have prepared a list showing the variety of such articles sold in this Province, compiled from the list of a leading dealer. The prices are omitted from this list for obvious reasons.

LIST OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PROPRIETARY ARTICLES, PERFUMES, DRUGGISTS' SUN-DRIES, ETC., ON SALE IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

American proprietary articles.

Absorbine, Young's.	Armour's Solid Extract of Beef, 1 oz.
Acorn Salve.	2 oz.
Adams' Root Beer, small.	4 oz.
large.	8 oz.
Adams' Tooth Ache Gum.	16 oz.
Tutti Frutti Gum (jars, 115 pieces).	Fluid Beef Extract, 4 oz.
Pepsine.	8 oz.
African Kola Wine.	16 oz.
Agnew's Catarrh Powder.	Vigoral, 4 oz.
Heart Tonic.	8 oz.
Allan's Bougies (long and short).	16 oz.
Allen's Antifat.	Century Cream.
Hair Restorer.	Chamberlain's Eye Salve.
Lung Balsam, 25.	Channing's Sarsaparilla.
Lung Balsam, 50.	Chapman's Anti-Moth Paper.
Lung Balsam, 100.	Chase's Liquid Glue, small.
Allcock's Porous Plasters.	large.
Union Plasters.	Mucilage.
Corn Plasters.	K. & L. Pills.
Alpha Wafers.	Ointment.
Anchor Weakness Cure.	Catarrh Cure.
Sarsaparilla Pills.	Liver Cure.
Anekesis.	Cherry Tooth Paste, Lyman's.
Angostura Bitters.	Chester's Asthma Cure, small.
Argoline Amber, 1-lb. tins.	large.
5-lb. tins.	Health Pearls.
10-lb. tins.	Chevalier's Spruce Gum Paste.
25-lb. tins.	Chewing Gum:
50-lb. tins.	Adams' Pepsine.
Cream White, 1-lb. tins.	Tutti Frutti.
5-lb. tins.	Summerville's Mexican Fruit.
10-lb. tins.	Pepsine Gum.
Veterinary, 1-lb. tins.	State of Maine Spruce.
10-lb. tins.	White's Yucatan, 20 pieces.
Arlington Chemical Co.'s Preparations:	Child's Pile Ointment.
Beef Peptonoids (Powder).	Chloris Plant Food.
Liquid Peptonoids.	Chlorodyne, Lyman's, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
with Coca.	1 oz.
with Creosote.	Christie's Infants' Food.
Peptonoids, Iron and Wine.	Churchill Eye Salve.
Phospho-Caffein Comp., 8 oz.	Chinigalese Hair Restorer.
4 oz.	Clarke's Female Pills, Fish.
Ambrecht's Cocoa Wine.	Job Moses.
	Pile Ointment.

American proprietary articles—Continued.

Clarke's Catarrh Cure.	Cushman's Inhalers.
Regulative Pills.	Cuticura Ointment, small.
Peruvian Syrup.	large.
Cod Liver Oil, Newfoundland, $\frac{1}{2}$ pt.	Resolvent, Dry.
(6-oz.).	Liquid, small.
Newfoundland, pt. (10 oz.).	large.
C. L. Oil, Norway, No. 124 (6 oz.).	Soap.
No. 102 (12 oz.).	Plasters.
Izdahl, small.	Cutler's Inhalers.
large.	Inhalent.
Emuls., Lyman's, small.	Pulmonary Balsam, 50.
large.	Pulmonary Balsam, 100.
Coderre's Infants' Syrup.	Dalby's Carminative (Imit.).
Tonic Elixir.	Dally's Pain Extractor.
Colby's Pills.	Damchinsky's Hair Dye.
Collin's Voltaic Plasters.	Dana's Catarrh Powder.
Common Sense Roach Exterminator.	Darley's Heave Remedy.
Rat Exterminator.	Davis's Pain Killer.
Comp'd Tablets Chlorate Potash.	Pennyroyal and Steel Pills.
Soda Mint.	D. & L. Emulsion C. L. Oil, small.
Rhubarb and Soda.	large.
Condensed Milk:	Davy's Ext. Soap Bark.
Allworth's.	Dawson's Emulsion.
Borden's Eagle.	Worm Chocolates.
Highland.	Demer's Infant's Syrup.
Jersey.	Dent's T. A. Gum.
Reindeer.	Derma Royal Soap.
Also see Foreign.	Devin's Worm Pastilles.
Constitutional Catarrh Remedy (Littlefield).	Diamond Dyes.
Concentrated Lye:	Dinner Pills.
Babbitt's Lye.	Vera Cura for Dyspepsia.
Gillet's.	Dick's Blister.
Lyman's.	Blood Purifier.
Also see Foreign.	Liniment.
Condition Powders, Cardigan.	Ointment.
Lyman's, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	Dike's Ess. Pepsine, 8 oz.
1 lb.	Pepsine.
Cook's Cotton Root Compound.	Diphtherine.
Cooper's Anti-Bilious Pills.	Doan's Kidney Pills.
Copland's S. C. Oil.	Dodd's Kidney Pills.
Coral Ointment.	Dominica Lime Juice, pints.
Soap.	quarts.
Cottam's Bird Bread.	Dorenwend's Hair Magic.
Covernton's Alpine Cream.	Curline.
Blackberry Carminative.	Douglass's Egyptian Liniment.
Nipple Oil.	Down's Elixir, 25.
Syrup Wild Cherry.	Down's Elixir, 50.
Tooth Wash, 25.	Down's Elixir, 100.
Tooth Wash, 50.	Dukehart's Malt.
Cox's Hive Syrup.	Dunlop's Corn Cure.
Crosby's Vitalized Phosphites.	Dunn's Fruit Saline.
Culexifuge.	Dwight's Cholera Mixture.
	Dyer's Arnica Tooth Paste.
	Infant's Food.

American proprietary articles—Continued.

Dyer's Jelly Cucumber and Roses.	Fluid Magnesia, Lyman's.
Kumyss.	Fly Paper, Lightning.
Malt.	Footofoet.
Quinine and Iron Wine.	Fould's Arsenic Soap.
Quinine Chocolates, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	Fowle's P & H Cure.
$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	Fowler's Wild Strawberry.
1 gr.	Freeman's Worm Powders.
2 gr.	Freligh's Remedy.
Eager's Phospholine, 50.	French Magnetic Oil.
Wine Renuet.	Fulford's Nasal Balm, small.
Electric Oil, Thomas.	large.
Egyptian Liniment, Douglass's.	Furniture Varnish, $\frac{1}{4}$ pt.
Salve.	$\frac{1}{2}$ pt.
Electric Corn Salve, Hannum's.	1 pt.
Electro Silicon.	Garfield Tea, 25.
Elliott's Dentifrice, in boxes.	Garfield Tea, 50.
in bottles.	Garfield Tea, 100.
Ely's Cream Balm.	Gargling Oil, Lyman's, small.
Pincola Balsam.	large.
English Spavin Liniment.	Garret's Snuff.
Epiderma (Hattie & Mylius.)	Gibbon's T A Gum.
Essences, Grocers, 1 oz.	Giles Liniment, 25e. size.
2 oz.	50e. size.
Lyman's, $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Gillet's Conc. Lye Case, 4 doz.
Gold Medal, 2 oz.	Glenn's Sulphur Soap.
4 oz.	Gluten Suppositories, White Wheat.
Spruce, White.	Gluton Suppositories (Lyman's).
Black.	Glycerine, 1 oz.
Smoke.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Extract Coffee, Lyman's, small.	2 oz.
large.	Godfrey's Cordial.
medium.	Gold Paint, Crown.
Fahnestock's Vermifuge.	Japanese.
Fairchild Bros. & Foster's:	Puck.
Pepsine Powder and Scale.	Star.
Pepsine Essence.	Gombault's Caustic Balsam (American).
Glycerine Pepticum, 8 oz.	Gordon's Relief.
Ext. Pancreatis.	Goudron Norvege.
Peptonizing Tubes.	Gourand's Oriental Cream.
Diastasic Ess. Pancreas.	Poudre Subtile.
Peptogenic Milk Powder, small.	Graffenburg's Pills.
large.	Graham's Pain Eradicator.
Panopepton.	Grand's Gypsy Oil.
Trypsalin.	Grave's Worm Syrup.
Pancreatic Tablets, 50's.	Gray's Capsules, Copaiba.
Pepsine Tablets, 80's.	and Cubebs.
Father Mathew's Remedy.	Santal.
Fellow's Syrup.	Castor Fluid.
Fig Syrup (California).	Dental Pearline.
Flint's Condition Powder, small.	Glycerine Tonic.
large.	Syrup Red Spruce Gum, 25
Florida Water, Lyman's, small.	Syrup Red Spruce Gum, 50
large.	Green's August Flower.

American proprietary articles—Continued.

- Green's Nervura.
 Tansy Pills.
 Green Mountain Asthma Cure (Guild's).
 sample.
 Balm, 1 gross.
 Botanic Syrup, 1 gross.
 Worm Bon Bons.
 Powders.
 Salve Plasters.
 Sarsaparilla, 3 doz.
 Bitters.
 May Apple Pills.
 Gregory's Mixture.
 Groats, Lyman's.
 Groder's Syrup.
 Gude's Pepto-Mangan.
 Guild's Green Mountain Asthma Cure.
 Hagan's Magnolia Balm.
 Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam.
 Yellow Oil.
 Hair's Asthma Cure, small.
 large.
 Hair Oil, 1 oz. B. N. Panel.
 2 oz. B. N. Panel.
 3 oz. B. N. Panel.
 4 oz. B. N. Panel.
 Hall's Catarrh Cure.
 Hair Renewer.
 Hamburg Breast Tea.
 Drops.
 Hamlin's Wizard Oil, 50.
 Hamlin's Wizard Oil, 1.00.
 Pills.
 Hammon's Electric Corn Salve.
 Hance Bros. & White's—
 Fruit Juices.
 "Frog in your Throat" and
 Ten Cent Family Medicines:
 Almondol,
 Cachous.
 Camphor Ice.
 Charcoal Tablets.
 Chlorate of Potash.
 Cold Cream.
 Cold-in-the-Head.
 Cough Stop.
 Easy Physic.
 Eyewash.
 Frog in Your Throat?
 Glycerine Suppositories.
 Headache Stop.
 Hydrobromate of Caffeine.
 Italian Mints.
 Jamaica Ginger.
 Hance Bros. and White's—Cont'd.
 Nose-wash.
 Pepsine and Soda-Mint.
 Phenoline.
 Phenol Sodique.
 Pile Suppositories.
 Sherry Pepsin.
 Soda-Mint.
 Sun Cholera Tablets.
 Toothache Stop.
 Tube Toothpaste.
 Witch Hazel and Glycerine Jelly.
 Witch Hazel Soap.
 Worm News.
 Harvard Bronchial Syrup, 25.
 Harvey's Syrup Red Pine.
 Harvell's Condition Powders.
 Hawker's Balsam, small.
 large.
 Catarrh Cure.
 Dyspepsine.
 Liver Pills.
 Pile Cure.
 Tonic.
 Hayden's Viburnum Compound, small.
 large.
 Headache Wafers, Lyman's.
 Health Pearls (Chester).
 Henry's Carbolic Salve.
 Hepburn's Cough Drops.
 Herrick's Plasters, Kid.
 Porous.
 Pills.
 Hill's Balsam of Honey.
 Himalya Kola Comp.
 Himrod's Asthma Cure.
 Hind's Honey and Almond Cream.
 Hire's Root Beer.
 conc'd, for fountain.
 Hive Syrup, Cox's.
 Hoffman's Headache Wafers.
 Holloway's Corn Cure.
 Holmes's Frostilla.
 Homocea.
 Honey, Lyman's, small bottle.
 large.
 Hood's Sarsaparilla.
 Pills.
 Olive Ointment.
 Tooth Powder.
 Hoof Ointment, Royal.
 Hooper's Fem. Pills, Imitation.
 Meloderma.

American proprietary articles—Continued.

- Horsford's Acid Phosphates, small.
large.
- Household Ammonia, Lyman's.
- Howard's Electric Pills.
- Hunt's Empire Hair Gloss.
- Huntingdon's Pills.
- Husband's Magnesia.
- Humphrey's Marvel of Healing, 30.
Marvel of Healing, 60.
Marvel of Healing, 100.
Witch Hazel Oil, 25.
Witch Hazel Oil, 50.
Witch Hazel Oil, 100.
Tinctures.
Pellets.
Specifics, 50.
Specifics, 100.
Specifics, Vet'y.
- Hydroleine.
- Imperial Grannum, small.
large.
- Indian Woman's Balm.
- Indelible Ink, Lyman's.
- Indigenous Bitters, Lyman's.
- Insect Powder, Packages.
Tins.
- Instant Crockery Mender.
- Ireland National Foods Co.
Bavarena Food.
Patent Barley.
Groats.
- Irish (Peter's) Salve.
- Jackson's Nutrient Wine.
- Jacob's Rheumatic Liquid.
- James Nerve Beans.
- Jamieson's Moth Paper.
- Jayne's Expectorant.
Pills.
Vermifuge.
- Johnston's Anodyne Liniment.
Indian Blood Syrup.
Fluid Beef, 2 oz.
4 oz.
8 oz.
16 oz.
Cordial.
Milk Grannies.
and Cereals.
Staminal, 2 oz.
4 oz.
- Johnston's Staminal, 8 oz.
16 oz.
- Johnson & Johnson's
Kolafra.
Vino Kolafra.
Cari-kola Essence.
Tablets.
- Karl's Clover Root Tea, 25.
Clover Root Tea, 50.
Clover Tea, 50.
- K. D. C., small.
large.
Pills.
- Keasby & Mattison's—
Alkalithia.
Bromo-Caffein, 10c.
large.
Lithiated Potash.
Salaperient.
- Kellogg's Asthma Cure, 25.
Asthma Cure, 100.
Cordial.
Eye Water.
Ointment.
Snuff.
- Kemp's Balsam, 25.
Kemp's Balsam, 50.
Kemp's Balsam, 100.
- Kendal's Spavin Cure, human.
horse.
Blisters.
Persian Pills.
- Kennedy's Discovery.
Hair Grower.
Healing Oint.
Prairie Weed.
Rheumatic Dissolvent.
Rheumatic Liniment.
S. R. Ointment.
Scattering Liniment.
Scrofula Oint.
Pinus Canadensis, white and dark.
- Keye's Cough Balsam.
- Kickapoo, Sagawa, small.
large.
Indian Oil.
Worm Killer.
Salve.
Cough Cure.
- Kidder's Pastilles.
- Kidney Wort, Liquid.
Dry.
- King's New Discovery.
- Kitchell's Liniment.

American proprietary articles—Continued.

Kline's Nerve Restorer, 100.	Lucelline Amber, 10-lb. tins.
Nerve Restorer, 200.	25-lb. tins.
Koenig's Nerve Tonic.	Pearl White, 1-lb. tins.
Kola Bitters.	Lye, Concentrated, Lyman's, 1 gro.
Kola-Cardinette (Palisade M'f'g Co.)	Lyman's Baking Powder, 3 oz.
Kootenay Cure Kopvey.	4 oz.
Lablache's Face Powder.	5 oz.
Lachance's Capille.	1 lb.
Indig. Bitters.	Bay Rum, St. D., small.
Persian Lotion.	medium.
Father Mathew.	large.
Lactated Food, 25.	Benzine, 2 oz.
Lactated Food, 50.	4 oz.
Lactated Food, 100.	Black Oil.
Lactopeptine, oz.	Brunswick Black, 4 oz.
$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	8 oz.
Elixir (Winch).	Bromo-Sedlitz, 10c.
with I. Q. & S.	Bromo-Sedlitz, 25c.
Tablets, small.	Carbolic Acid, 1 oz.
large.	2 oz.
Laird's Bloom of Youth.	No. 5, $\frac{1}{2}$ pt.
Lallemand's Cream of Beauty, small.	No. 5, 1 pt.
large.	Powder.
Lambert's Listerine.	Cherry Tooth Paste.
Lithiated Hydrangea.	Chlorodyne, small.
Lane's Family Medicine, 25.	large.
Family Medicine, 50.	Castor Oil, Italian.
Family Medicine, 100.	Aromatic.
Lariviere's Regulator.	Condition Powders (Cardigan's).
Plasters.	original.
Pills.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. pack-
Laudanum, 1 oz. bottle.	ages.
2 oz. bottle.	1 lb. pack-
Lavoilette's Syrup Tar.	ages.
Turpentine, 25.	Essence of Coffee, small.
Anti-Catarrhal Balm.	medium.
Norway Tar Liqueur.	large.
Lepage's Glue, 15c.	of Spruce, black.
Glue, 25c.	white.
Mucilage.	Flavoring Essences.
Le Vido.	Gold medal,
Liebig's Liquid Beef.	2 oz.
Lime Juice, Dominica, small.	Gold medal,
large.	4 oz.
Liquid Sulphates.	Florida Water, small.
Liquid Peptonoids (Arlington).	large.
with Coca.	Fluid Magnesia.
with Creosote.	Furniture Varnish, $\frac{1}{4}$ pt.
Littlefield's C. C. Remedy.	$\frac{1}{2}$ pt.
Low's Pain-Cure Oil.	1 pt.
Worm Syrup.	Gargling Oil (Canadian, Farm-
Luby's Hair Restorer.	er's).
Lucelline Amber, 1-lb. tins.	(Canadian, Farm-
5-lb. tins.	er's, large).

American proprietary articles—Continued.

Lyman's Glycerine, 1 oz.	Maltine, with C. L. Oil and Hypophosphites.
1½ oz.	Pepsine and Pancreatine.
2 oz.	Beef and Iron.
Harness Varnish.	with Coca Wine
Headache Waters.	Malto-Yerbine.
Honey, small.	Viburnin.
large.	Peptonized Porter.
Indelible Ink.	Malvina Cream.
Insect Powder, pkgs.	Lotion.
tins.	Soap.
Liquid Rennet (Windsor).	Manley's Celery Nerve Compound.
Magnesia Citrate.	Manning's German Remedy.
Pain Reliever.	Mansell's Creosine.
Prepared Uroats.	Maple Leaf Syrup.
Quinine Wine, small.	Marchand's Perox, Hydrogen, ¼ lb.
large.	½ lb.
Salts of Lemon.	1 lb.
Seidlitz Powders.	Glycozone, ½ lb.
Sewing Machine Oil, 1¼ oz.	1 lb.
2 oz.	Hydrozone, 8 oz.
3 oz.	Marquand's Beautifier.
4 oz.	Marshall's Catarrh Snuff.
Wine, Beef, and Iron, small, 8 oz.	Cigarettes, small.
large, 16 oz.	large.
of C. L. Oil and Peptonate.	Marshmallow Cream.
of Iron, 16 oz. Creosote.	Martin's Cardinal Food.
of Beechwood, 16 oz.	Meagher's Quinine Wine.
Witch Hazel Extract.	Mecca Salts.
Worm Lozenges.	Mellin's Food, small (American).
Lyon's Katharion.	large (American).
Tooth Powder.	Membray's K. & L. Cure.
McAllister's Bird Gravel.	Menthol Cough Drops (Glass Stop.).
McArthur's Syrup.	Syrup.
McCallum's Rheumatic Repellant.	Menthol Plasters.
McDade's Succus Alterans.	Merchants Gargling Oil.
McDonald's Balsam of Aniseed.	Mercier's Ointment, 10c.
McGale's Butternut Pills.	15c.
Sprucine.	25c.
McGill's Orange Blossoms.	Mexican Mustang Liniment.
McKenzie's Dead Short.	Milk Granules.
McKesson & Robbin's Tartarolithine.	Miller's Emulsion.
McLean's Pills.	Glycerine.
Vermifuge.	Harness Soap.
Magic Pile Lotion.	Minard's Liniment.
Magnesia Citrate, Lyman's.	Honey Balsam.
Major's Cement, small.	Family Pills.
large.	Vermifuge.
Malted Milk, small.	Mite Exterminator (Bird Food Comp'd).
large.	Moffatt's Pills.
Hospital.	Moller's Cod Liver Oil.
Maltine, Plain.	Montserrat Lime Juice, small.
Ferrated.	large.
with C. L. Oil, 16 oz.	Morehead's Magnetic Plasters.
8 oz.	

American proprietary articles—Continued.

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| Pouchot's Perox. of Hydrogen, 1 lb. | Putnam's Corn Extractor. |
| Phenyo-Caffein Comp. | Putner's Emulsion. |
| Philip's Milk of Magnesia. | Putz Pomade, 1. |
| Phosphozone. | Putz Pomade, 4. |
| Phospho-Caffein Comp., 4 oz. (Arlington). | Putz Pomade, lbs. |
| 8 oz. (Arlington). | Poudre de Conte. |
| Pick-me-ups, 10c. | Queen Hair Helper. |
| Pick-me-up Condition Powders (Barton's), small. | Quinine Wine, Lyman's, small. |
| Pick-me-up Condition Powders (Barton's), large. | large. |
| Pierce's Favorite Prescription. | Radam's Microbe Killer. |
| Golden Medical Discovery. | Radway's Ready Relief. |
| Smartweed. | Pills. |
| Pills. | Resolvent. |
| Pine Tar (in tins), pts. | Ransom's Hive Sirup. |
| qts. | Reed & Carnick's Preparations: |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ gal. | Carnick's Soluble Food, 8 oz. |
| gal. | 16 oz. |
| Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. | Lacto-preparata, 8 oz. |
| Blood Purifier. | 16 oz. |
| Pills. | Peptenzyme (Powder), 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. bottles. |
| Sanitary Wash. | $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. bottles. |
| Piny-Pectoral. | Tablets, 5 gr. (110 in bottle). |
| Piso's Consumption Cure. | Tablets, 5 gr. (1,000 in bottle.) |
| Catarrh Cure. | Elixir (8-oz. bottles). |
| Pizzala's Elixir Peptonate of Iron. | Cordial Analeptine. |
| Platen's Capsules Copaiba, 12. | Sulpho-Calcine. |
| Capsules Copaiba, 24. | Zymocide. |
| Capsules Copaiba, 36. | Pancroblin (Pills). |
| Cubebs & Copaiba, 12. | Comp. and Tonic. |
| Cubebs & Copaiba, 24. | Corrigent Pills. |
| Cubebs & Copaiba, 36. | Analgesine Tablets. |
| Santal Oil, 24. | Cardiene Tablets. |
| Plasters, Belladonna, J. & J. | Cholagogue Tablets. |
| Empire. | Diureticine Tablets. |
| Strengthening, J. & J. | Hypnotine Tablets. |
| S. & J. | Innervatine Tablets. |
| Empire. | Kumysgen Tablets and Powder. |
| Polson's Nervaline. | Richardson's Wild Cherry Bitters. |
| Ponca Compound. | Richmond's Samaritan Nervine. |
| Pond's Extract, 50. | Radical Regenerator. |
| Pond's Extract, 100. | Fem. Regulating Pills. |
| Popham's Asthma Cure. | Sexual Pills. |
| Pontier's Creosote Wine. | Injection Brou. |
| Powell's Pimple Pills. | Rheumatic Resolvent. |
| Pozzoni's Dove Powder. | Ridge's Food, No. 1. |
| Pozzin's Medicated Powder. | No. 4. |
| Pray's (Parker) Nail Enamel. | Rio Chemical Company's— |
| Ongaline. | Aletris Cordial. |
| Rosaline. | Celerina. |
| Price's Tobac Cure. | Pinus Canad, White (Kennedy). |
| Prince of Wales' Syrup. | Dark (Kennedy). |
| Prunol. | Acid Mannate. |

American proprietary articles—Continued.

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|------------------------------------|--|
| Ripans Tabules. | Seng. |
| Rising Sun Stove Polish. | Seven Sutherland Sisters' Hair Grower. |
| Paste. | Scalp Cleaner. |
| Robison's Headache Wafers. | Sewing Machine Oil. |
| Robson's Hair Restorer. | Sey's Remedy. |
| Roll's Pills. | Sharp's Balsam. |
| Roman Eye Balsam. | Sheridan's Condition Powders, small. |
| Root's Sarsaparilla Discovery. | tins |
| Rosalia Liquid Dentifrice. | Shiloh's Consumption Cure, 25. |
| Cream Paste. | Consumption Cure, 50. |
| Tooth Powder. | Consumption Cure, 100. |
| Toilet Lotion. | Belladonna Plasters. |
| Rough on Rats, small. | Catarrh Cure. |
| large. | System Vitalizer. |
| Royal Salad Oil. | Shoshonee's Pills. |
| Rudolf's Kola-Cardinette. | Remedy. |
| Russia Salve. | Simon's Rat Poison. |
| Russia Cough Balsam. | Simson's Liniment. |
| Sage's Catarrh Remedy. | Sirop Sincere. |
| Salts of Lemon. | Skin Success. |
| Salad Oil Royal, $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. | Skoda's Discovery. |
| pint. | Ointment. |
| Salvacea. | Soap. |
| Sandham's Balsam of Aniseed. | Pile Cure. |
| Cocoa Wine. | Tablets. |
| Cough Balsam. | Slocum's Psychine, large. |
| Fly Pads. | small. |
| Jamaica Ginger, small. | Emulsion, large. |
| large. | small. |
| Liver Pills. | Catsfoot Expectorant. |
| Sarsaparilla. | Regulative Pills. |
| Worm Syrup. | Magnetic Plasters. |
| Sandford's Jamaica Ginger. | Compound Pennyroyal Tea. |
| Liver Invigorator. | Iron Blood Pills. |
| Radical Cure. | Smith's Worm Remedy. |
| Sanmetto. | Soper's Salve |
| Santonine Powders. | Sotherion. |
| Sapolio. | South American Kidney Cure. |
| Sanveur des Enfants. | Nervine. |
| Savage's Ursina. | Rheumatic Cure. |
| Schenck's Pills. | South Sea Salt. |
| Schiedam Schnapps. | Sozodont. |
| Schiffman's Asthma Cure, small. | Spencer's Chloramine Tablets. |
| large. | Sprucine (McGale's). |
| Scott's Emulsion C. L. Oil, small. | St. Jacob's Oil. |
| large. | Stanton's Pain Relief. |
| Pile Cure. | Stearn's Wine of Cod Liver Oil. |
| Sarsaparilla. | Cascara Aromatic. |
| Skin Soap. | Hæmoferrum 100's. |
| Seidlitz Powders. | Chocolates (48 |
| Seigel's Ointment. | tablets). |
| Pills. | Instant Headache Cure. |
| Syrup. | Kola (Fluid Extract), 6 oz. bot- |
| Semme's Hair Restorer. | tles. |

American proprietary articles—Continued.

Stearn's Kolaeyls.	Vapo-Cresoline, 4 oz.
Kolavin, pints.	Vaporizing, complete.
Kola Cordial.	Vaseline Pure, oz. tins.
Pil. Bland Comp. No. 1.	1-oz. bottles No. 0.
No. 2.	2-oz. bottles No. 1.
Anti-Catarrh, 100.	5-oz. bottles No. 2.
Anti-Catarrh, 500.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. cans.
Stove Pipe Varnish, $\frac{1}{4}$ pt.	1-lb. cans.
$\frac{1}{2}$ pt.	5-lb. cans.
Stong's Arnica Tooth Soap.	Camphorated, 2-oz. bottles.
Sturgeon's Oil Liniment.	Carbolated, 2-oz. bottles.
Swayne's Ointment.	Arnicated, 2-oz. bottles.
Swift's Specific.	Pomade, 2-oz. bottles.
Taft's Asthmalene.	5-oz. bottles.
White Pine Syrup.	1-lb. cans.
Tangle Foot (box 45).	Perfumed White, 2-oz. bottles.
(box 18).	5-oz. bottles.
Tartarlitine McK. & R.	Glass Stoppers.
Tar. Vegetable, pints.	Cold Cream, small.
quarts.	large.
$\frac{1}{2}$ gall.	medium.
Tarrant's Aperient.	Camphor Ice.
Extract Cubebs and Copaiba.	Red, 5-lb. cans.
Teaberry.	Veterinary, 1-lb. cans.
Tebbet's Hair Regenerator.	5-lb. cans.
Thatcher's Butter Color, 15.	50-lb. cans.
Butter Color, 25.	
Butter Color, 50.	
Thomas Electric Oil.	Velrose Shaving Soap, 1-lb. bar.
Thompson's Eye Water.	Sticks.
Tilden's Bromo Chloratum, small.	Cream.
large.	Winter Bloom.
Elix. Iodo-Brom-Calc. Co.	Velvet Skin Soap (Palisade Mfg. Co.).
Tinct. Arnica, 1 oz.	Powder.
2 oz.	Vera Cura, Vegeler.
Chamomile and ginger.	Viatorine, 25.
Iodine, 1 oz.	Viatorine, 50.
Rhubarb, 1 oz.	Viatorine, 100.
Tobias' Horse Liniment.	Vido.
Todd's Magnetic Liniment.	Viel's Vegetable Syrup.
Tongaline.	Vinegar Bitters.
Trask's Ointment.	Wampole's Bromo-Pyrine, sample size.
Tripoli, Mount Eagle.	small.
Tucker's Preparations, see Green Mountains.	medium.
Turnbull's Curine.	large.
Turkish Eyes.	lbs.
Turlington's Balsam.	Tasteless Cascara.
Turpentine, $\frac{1}{4}$ pt. (3 oz.).	Comp. Syrup of Hypophosphites.
$\frac{1}{2}$ pt. (6 oz.).	Comp. Syrup of Hypophosphites, 5 pt.
pint (10 oz.).	Syrup Hydriodic Acid.
quart (20 oz.).	Hypno-Bromic Compound,
Valentine's Meat Juice.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Vapo-Cresoline, 2 oz.	Hypno-Bromic Compound,
	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

American proprietary articles—Continued.

Wampole's Hypno-Bromic Compound, 1 lb.	White's Elixir.
Asparoline Compound, 8 oz.	Wright's Corn Cure.
5 pints.	Williams' Pink Pills.
Al-vi-nine Suppositories, adult.	Barber's Bar Soap.
Al-vi-nine Suppositories, children.	Clipper.
Glycerine.	Favorite.
Syrup White Pine Compound (plain or with tar), 5 pt.	Mug.
Aromatic Laxative Com- pound, 8 oz., per doz.	Shaving Sticks.
Aromatic Laxative Com- pound, 16 oz., per doz.	Yankee Soap.
Aromatic Laxative Com- pound, 5 pts.	Wilson's Cherry Balsam.
Digestive Kola Wine.	Will's English Pills.
Digestive Kola Wine, 5 pts.	Wilson's C. & P. Relief, Pills.
Waterloo Fly Paste.	Soothing Syrup.
Warner's Safe Cure.	Fly Pads.
Diabetes Cure.	Dead Shot.
Rheumatic Cure.	Herbine Bitters.
Asthma.	Winchester's Hypophosphites.
Nervine, large.	Windsor Dressing for shoes.
small.	Wine, Beef, and Iron, Lyman's.
Pills.	Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
Bromo Soda.	Wistar's Balsam, small.
Bromo-Potass.	large.
Caffein and Potass-Bromid.	Witch Hazel Extract, Windsor.
Ingluvin.	Wood's Kola Bitters.
Weber's Alpine Tea.	Norway Tar Syrup.
Capsules.	Phosphodine.
Wei de Meyer's Catarrh Cure.	Samaritan Balsam.
Wells, Richardson & Co.'s:	Woodbury's Facial Soap.
Butter Color, 15.	Woodward's Celery King.
Butter Color, 25.	Woolford's Sanitary Lotion.
Butter Color, 50.	Worm Lozenges, Lyman's.
Butter Color, 1.00.	Wright's Rheum. Remedy, Pills.
West's Liver Pills.	Wyeth's Beef, Iron, and Wine.
Wheeler's Elixir.	Liquid Malt.
	Yale's Hair Tonic.
	Young's Absorbine.
	Yucca for the Hair.
	Yucatan Chewing Gum.
	Zenith's Stain Killer.

French proprietary articles.

Adrian's Bromid of Ethyl.	Blancard's Pills (selon la formule), 250 gm. bottles, each.
Albespeyre Paper.	Bongean's Ergotine, 30 gm. bottles. dragées.
Belloc's Charcoal. Pastilles.	Botot's Eau Dentifrice.
Benedictine Dentifrice Elix., small. medium.	Boudault's Pepsin, oz. bottles. 250 gm. Wine.
Paste.	Boyer's Eau de Melisse des Carmes (3 doz. \$3.50).
Powder.	Bravais Iron, small.
Blancard's Pills, small. large.	
Syrup.	

French proprietary articles—Continued.

- Bravais Iron, large.
Wine.
Elixir.
Brou's Injection.
Brunel's Capsules Amyl Valerian.
Cadet's Injection.
Cande's Lait Antiphelique.
Canet's Onguent Veritable.
Cascarine Leprince.
Catillon's Peptone Powder.
Chanteaud's Sedlitz.
Chapoteaut's Apiolile.
Capsules Phosphoglycerate
de Chaux.
Conserves de Peptone.
Ferrum Sanguinis.
Morrhual.
Creosote.
Poudre de Peptone.
Sirop Phosphoglycerate de
Chaux.
Vin.
Peptone.
Chassaing's Wine.
Chevrier's Wine, Cod Liver Oil, and Creosote.
Clerton's Pearls Ether.
Iodoform.
Santal.
Turpentine.
Clery's Antiasthmatic Powder.
Clin's Capsules Bromide of Camphor.
Solution Salicylate of Soda.
Coquelicot's Tavernier, 1 kilo jars.
3 kilo jars.
5 kilo jars.
10 kilo jars.
5 tins.
Cognet's Cap. Eucalyptol, Iodoform, and
Creosote, per doz., 10.
Cognet's Dragees de Fer.
Comprimés de Vichy, Fédits.
Connor's Gluten Bread.
Cornellis Peptone.
Creme Simon No. 3.
Simon No. 2.
Crosnier's Serup.
Cunaud's Solution.
D'Andurand's Wine.
D'Artois Capsules.
Dehaut's pills, small ($2\frac{1}{2}$ fcs.).
large (5 fcs.).
Denaeyer's Liquid Peptonate of Iron.
Powder Peptonate of Iron.
- Deschene's Dragees Haemoglobin.
Sirup.
Desnois Emp. Thapsia, yds.
Dethan's Pastilles Potass. Chlor.
Ducro's Elixir.
Durel's Syrup of Tar.
Dusart's Syrup Lastophos Lime.
Wine Lastophos Lime.
Espie Cigarettes, Anti-asthmatic.
Phallier's Phosphatine.
Fayard's Paper.
Fedit's Comprimés de Vichy.
Follet's Syrup Chlor. Hydrat.
Forget's Syrup.
Fonruier's Capsules.
Frank's Grains de Santé.
Fremints' Quassine.
Fucoglycine Gressy.
Garnier's Lamoureux Granules.
Protoiodid of Mercury, 500's.
Colineau's Dragees Anti-nerveuse.
Geneau's Liniment, Horse.
Gerandel's Pastilles.
Gombault's Balsam Caustique.
Gouttes Livoniennes.
Grez' Elixir.
Pills.
Griller's Tamar Indien, boxes.
bottles.
Grimaud's Dragees Ergot and Iron.
Grimault's—
Cigarettes Indienne.
Guarana.
Matico Capsules.
Injection.
Pectoral Paste.
Soap Arsenical.
Syrup of Lime.
of Horseradish Iodized.
Dosimetric Granules in boxes of ten
tubes of 20 granules each, $\frac{1}{2}$ milli-
gram.
Aconitine.
Arsenate of Strychnine.
Atropine.
Brucine.
Colchicine.
Daturine.
Hypophosphite of Strychnine.
Picrotoxine.
Sulphate of Atropia.
Strychnine, 1 milligram.
Agaracine.
Apomorphine.

French proprietary articles—Continued.

- Grimault's—Continued.
- Aseniate of Antimony.
 - Iron.
 - Manganese.
 - Potash.
 - Quinine.
 - Biniodide of Mercury.
 - Bromohydrate of Cicutine.
 - Morphine.
 - Caffeine.
 - Citrate of Caffeine.
 - Codeine.
 - Digitaline.
 - Elaterine.
 - Emetine.
 - Dosimetric Granules in boxes of 10 tubes of 20 granules each, 1 milligram.
 - Gelsemine.
 - Hydrastine.
 - Jalapine.
 - Koussine.
 - Leptandrine.
 - Nitrate of Pilocarpine.
 - Quassine.
 - Salicylate of Quinine.
 - Scillitine.
 - Sparteine.
 - Valerianate of Atropine.
 - Caffeine, 1 centigram.
 - Acid Benzoic.
 - Tannic.
 - Bromated Camphor.
 - Bromohydrate of Quinine.
 - Carbonate of Lithia.
 - Kermes Mineral.
 - Salicylate of Lithia.
 - Soda.
 - Sulphate of Quinine.
 - Tannate of Pellerine.
 - Valerian of Quinine.
 - Zinc.
 - Guarana Grimault.
 - Guillie's Elixir, fcs. 3.50.
 - Guillie's Elixir, fcs. 6.
 - Guyot's Tar.
 - Guyot's Tar Capsules.
 - Hamilton's Cataplasms.
 - Hampton's Elixir.
 - Hecquet's Dragees.
 - Houde's Elixir Cocaine.
 - Pastilles.
 - Sirop Dentition.
 - Jaillet's Pepto-fer.
 - Joret's Apiol Capsules.
 - Joy's Asthma Cigarettes.
 - Kirn's Taenifuge Capsules, adults.
 - children.
 - Labarrayue's Quinine Wine, small.
 - large.
 - Labarrayue's Quinine Wine, Ferrug, small.
 - Labarrayue's Quinine Wine, Ferrug, large.
 - Laroyenne's Solution.
 - Laville's Anti Gout Liqueur.
 - Pills.
 - Lechaux Rob (Depuration) Wine.
 - LePerdriel's Eup. Thapsia.
 - Leras Syrup.
 - Mariani's Coco Wine.
 - Maristes Freres Solut. Bi-Phosph. Lime, small.
 - Maristes Freres Solut. Bi-Phosph. Lime, large.
 - Mathey-Caylus Capsules Copaiba.
 - C. C. and Santal.
 - Matico Capsules, Grimault's.
 - Mercier's Capsules, Antiseptic.
 - Balsamic.
 - Meynet's Dragees Ext. Cod Liver.
 - Ferrug.
 - with Creosote (5).
 - Maynet's Dragees Ext. Iron Proto-iodid (3).
 - Maynet's Dragees Ext. Iodid, Iron, and Quinine (2).
 - Maynet's Dragees, with Iodoform (12)
 - Metal Album (4).
 - Potass. Iodid (9).
 - Quinine (7).
 - Grains, Cod Liver Extract.
 - Maynet's Grains, C. L. Extract Iodid, Iron, and Quinine (7).
 - Meynet's Vin de la Charite.
 - Midy's Santal Capsules.
 - Mourie's Osteine.
 - Mousettes Pills.
 - Mures Solution Biphosphat. de Chaux.
 - Syrup.
 - Neufaline.
 - Nourry's Wine Iodo-Tannic.
 - Odet's Solution.
 - Papier d'Arminie.
 - Paraf-Javal's—
 - Salts of Strontium.
 - Bromid, 30 grams.
 - 125 grams.

French proprietary articles—Continued.

Paraf-Javal's—Continued.

Bromid, 250 grams.

500 grams.

Lactate, oz.

Iodid, oz.

Salicylate, oz.

Solution Strontium Bromid.

Lactate.

Iodid.

Pautanberge's Solution.

Pelleteriene (Tanret).

Pesqui's Vin Urane.

Pierre's Eau Dentifrice.

Rabuteau's Dragees Iron.

Rebillion's Pills, small.

large.

Ricord's Injection.

Rigollot's Mustard Leaves, 10's.

Robin's Pepto Fer.

St. Michel's Wine.

St. Raphael's Wine.

Simon's Cream, small (3).

medium (2).

Powder.

Soap.

Swann's Syrup Hypophos. Iron.

Lime.

Soda.

Compound.

Tamar Indien (Grillon), boxes.

bottles.

Tanret's Tannate of Pelletierine.

E. Truett's preparations:

Poudres de Viande.

Sirop Papaine.

Elixir Papaine.

Kola Fer.

Cataplasme Hamilton.

Cachets Naphthol.

E. Truett's preparations—Continued.

Capsules Baume, Tolu, and Tereben.

Creosote de Hetre.

and Iodoform.

Iodof. and Terpi-

nol.

Essence de terebenthine.

Eucalyptol.

and Iodoforme.

Gaiaacol.

and Eucalyptol.

and Eucalyptol, and

Iodoform.

Guiaacol and Iodoforme.

and Iodoforme and

Eucalyptol.

Gaiaacol Baume Tolu and

Tereben.

Huile foie morue Creosotee.

Terrebenthine de Venise.

Terpine.

Terpinol.

Gouttes Livoniennes.

Vallet's Pills, small.

large..

Henri Lacombe, 250 grams.

500 grams.

Proto-Carbonate defer, by

Lesport & Fils, 250 grams.

500 grams.

Vial's Capsules Ether Valerian.

Wine Quina et suc de Viande.

Vichy Pastilles.

Salts, 1-lb. bottles.

Watteau's Injection.

Wlinsi's Paper.

Zed's Paste.

Syrup.

English and other foreign preparations.

Aceticura.

Almoxia Wine.

Armbrecht's Cocoa Wine.

Atkinson's Perfumes, 1 oz.

2 oz.

Preservative.

Bayley's Ess. Bouquet.

Beecham's Pills (3 doz. for \$7).

Cough Pills.

Beetham's Cucumber and Glycerine.

Benger's Infant Food.

Liquor Pepticus, 4 oz.

Pancreaticus, 4 oz.

Bigg's Sheep Dip, 4 lb.

6 lb.

8 lb.

10 lb.

Bishop's Citrate Magnesia, 4 oz.

Blair's Gout Pills.

Bradley's Albatrum.

Bragg's Charcoal Biscuits.

Brands Ess. Beef, small.

large.

Brill's Sea Salt.

Brompton's Specific, 11½.

Brown's Chlorodyne.

English and Foreign Preparations—Continued.

- Bunter's Nervine.
 Calvert's Carbolic Powder, $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. tins.
 Tooth Soap.
 Powder, small.
 large.
 Tooth Paste.
 Soap, (toilet).
 (medicinal).
 Carlsbad Salts, small.
 large.
 medium.
 Clarke's Pills, B. 41.
 Cleaver's Tooth Powder.
 Cockle's Pills.
 Cole's Ossidine.
 Coleman's Wincarnis, 2/9.
 4/6.
 Condensed Milk, Anglo-Swiss.
 First Swiss.
 Nestle's.
 Condyl's Fluid, Red 1/.
 Red 5/.
 Green.
 Congreve's Balsamic Elixir 1/1 1/2.
 Coutt's Acetic Acid (Aceticum).
 Cox's Gelatine, 6's.
 Dalby's Carminative, Genuine.
 Davenport's Specific, 2/9.
 De Grave's Corn Pencils, small.
 De Jongh's C. L. Oil.
 Dinneford's Magnesia.
 Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
 1 lb.
 Edward's Helene, 1/.
 2/6.
 Elliman's Embrocation, Royal, small.
 large.
 Universal.
 Eno's Fruit Salt.
 Pills.
 Floyd's Incense.
 Goddard's Plate Powder.
 Gosnell's Cherry Tooth Paste, extra moist.
 Gilt.
 Greenbank Concentrated Lye, 1 gro. \$9.
 Hannay's Rondeletia.
 Hansen's Rennet Tablets.
 Harlem Oil.
 Holloway's Ointment, 1/1 1/2.
 2/9.
 Pills, 1/1 1/2.
 2/9.
 Hooper's Fem. Pills.
 Cachous, Brass.
- Hooper's Cachous, Ladies.
 James' Blistering Oint.
 Fever Powders.
 Jewsbury & Brown's Tooth Paste.
 Jeye's Fluid, small.
 large.
 Powder.
 Judson's Cement of Pompeii, 3'd.
 6'd.
 Kay's Linseed Essence, 9'd.
 1/1 1/2.
 Coaguline.
 Keating's Cough Lozenges.
 Insect Powder.
 Kepler's Malt Extract.
 Ko-Ko, for the hair, 1/1 1/2.
 2/6.
 Lamplough's Pyretic Saline.
 Leaming's Essence.
 Letchford's Cachous (Prince of Wales).
 Liebig's Meat, Genuine, 2 oz.
 4 oz.
 8 oz.
 Ramornie, 2 oz.
 4 oz.
 8 oz.
 16 oz.
 Little's Soluble Phenyl.
 Sheep Dip, qts.
 Lloyd's Euxesis (Widow).
 Mason's Extract of Herbs.
 Dandelion.
 Sarsaparilla.
 Hops.
 Ginger.
 Mathey's Capsules, Copaiba, 12's, M. & H.
 24's, M. & H.
 36's, M. & H.
 Copaiba and Cubebs,
 12's, M. & H.
 24's, M. & H.
 36's, M. & H.
 Castor Oil, 36's,
 M. & H.
 Cod Liver Oil, 24's,
 M. & H.
 Turpentine, 24's,
 M. & H.
 Plasters, Bellad., 3, long.
 Poor Man's, on cloth.
 Roborans, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, on cloth.
 3, on cloth.
 4, on cloth.
 5, on cloth.

English and Foreign Preparations—Continued.

Mellin's Food, English, small. large.	Savory & Moore Datura Tatula, small. large.
Moeller's C. L. Oil.	Infant's Food.
Montserrat Lime Fruit Juice, pt.	Pans. Emuls., 2/6.
Montserrat Lime Fruit Juice, qt.	Pans. Emuls., 4/6.
Morison's Pills.	Pans. Emuls., 8/.
Murray's Fluid Magnesia.	Pans. Wine, 3/.
Naldire's Dog Tablets.	Pans. Wine, 5/.
Neave's Food.	Pepsine Wine, 3/.
Condensed Milk (case).	Pepsine Wine, 5/.
Norton's Camomile Pills, 1/1 2.	Schiedam's Schnapps.
Norton's Camomile Pills, 2/9.	Simpson's Cattle Spice.
Oriental Tooth Paste (J. & B's).	Singleton's Eye Oint.
O'Kell's Mona Bouquet.	Soden's Mineral Pastilles, large.
Parr's Life Pills.	Stedman's Teething Powders.
Pasta Mack.	Stedman's Soothing Powders (3 doz., \$3.25).
Pepper's Sulpholine Lotion.	Stern's Papsalia.
Tarax & Podoph.	Tidman's Tea Salt, 3 lb. 7 lb.
Pepsalia, Stern's.	Tomlinson & Haywood's Butter Color, 6d.
Pilkington's Pure Lye.	Butter Color, 1/.
Pizzala's Elixir.	Butter Powder, 6d.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.	Butter Powder, 1/.
Price's Glycerine, oz.	Butter Powder, 2/6.
Price's Glycerine, 2 oz.	Butter Powder, 4/6.
Revelenta Arabica, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	Preservative, 6d.
1 lb.	Preservative, 1/.
Robare's Aureoline.	Trufett's Egg Julep, 2/ bottles. 2/6 pots.
Robert's Poor Man's Friend.	Twinberrow's Pills.
Robinson's Barley.	Whelpton's Pills.
Groats.	Widow Welsh's Pills.
Roche's Embrocation.	Wincarnis, 2/9.
Rowland's Kalydor, 2/3.	Wincarnis, 4/6.
Kalydor, 4/6.	Woodward's Gripe Water.
Massacar Oil.	Wright's Coal Tar Soap.
Odonto.	Wright's Liq. Carb. Deterg., 1/1 1/2.
Sanitas Disinfecting Fluid.	Wright's Liq. Carb. Deterg., 2/9.
Powder.	Wright's Liq. Carb. Deterg., 4/6.
Toilet Soap.	
Saunder's Bloom of Ninon, 6d. envelopes. 1/ boxes.	
Depilatory.	

Mineral Waters.

Æsculap (25's).	Congress (Saratoga), 4 doz.
Apohaqui, pints.	Contrexville.
$\frac{1}{2}$ gal.	Franz-Joseph.
Apollinaris, pints.	Freidricshall, pints. quarts.
quarts.	
Bonnes.	Geneva Lithia.
Bourboule.	Hathorn (Saratoga).
Buffalo Lithia, No. 1.	Hunyadi Janos, pints. quarts.
No. 2.	
Carabana.	Matyas.

Mineral Waters—Continued.

Johannis, pints.	Vichy Celestine.
quarts.	Grand Grille.
Loser Janos.	Hauterive.
Ober Seltzer, pints.	Hopital.
quarts.	St. Elizabeth.
Pogues (St. Leger).	Dubois.
Radnor, pints (50's).	Villa Cabras.
Rubinat Condal.	

Patent Medicines (Miscellaneous).

Dr. Thomas's Electric Oil.	Imperial Cough Drops.
N. & L.'s Vegetable Discovery.	Mother Grave's Worm Exterminator.
Dr. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial.	Holloway's Worm Candy.
Healing Ointment.	Lozenges.
Parmelee's Pills.	Barker's Worm Syrup.
Canadian Pain Destroyer.	King's Worm Powders.
Bickles Anticompulsive Syrup.	B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge.
Trask's Magnetic Ointment.	Oriental Tooth Paste.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers.	N. & L.'s Porous Plasters.
Balsam of Aniseed.	Parr's Liver Pads.
N. & L.'s Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and	Belladonna and Isinglass Plasters.
Hypophosphites.	Howard's Quinine.
N. & L.'s Quinine Wine.	Hoodland's Herb Tea.
Dr. Kellogg's Catarrh Snuff.	Dalley's Family Salve.
Eye Water.	Soper's Salve.
Darley's Horse Powders.	Irish's Salve.
Durham's Spice.	Taylor's Sachet Powder.
Gantz Insect Powder.	Kootenay Cure.
Munn's Prepared Glue.	Davis's Fly Felts.
Clarke's Female Pills.	Licorice Pellets.
Job Moses's Female Pills.	Russian Cough Balsam.
Ayer's Cathartic Pills.	N. & L.'s Belladonna Plasters.
Shoshonees Remedy and Pills.	J. & J.'s Adhesive Plasters.
Sir Astley Cooper's Pills.	Menthol Cough Drops.
Hooper's Female Pills.	Tasteless Cod Liver Oil.
Transparent Carbolated Soap.	Extract of Jamaica Ginger.
Indelible Ink.	Worm Powders for Horses.
Writing Ink.	Wade's Condition Powders.
Hannum's Benatine for Piles.	Darley's Arabian Oil for Horses.
Kellogg's Jamaica Ginger.	Black Oil for Horses.
Mrs. Hilton's Hair Invigorator.	English White Oil.
Canadian Liquid Hair Dye.	Johnston's Blood Syrup.
Carboline.	Mother Noble's Syrup.
Frostilla.	Botot's Shaving Soap.
Pettit's American Eye Salve.	Toilet Soaps.
Copland's Sweet Castor Oil.	Dalley's Blacking.
Holloway's Corn Cure.	Churchill's Rejuvenator.
Dr. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy.	Phenyo-Caffeteine.
Turlington's Balsam.	Carbolated Glycerine Jelly.
Syrup of Squills.	Rose Glycerine Jelly.
McLellan's Herb Cure.	Glycerine Cream.
Brown's Bronchial Troches.	Bouquet Pearls for the Breath.
Hill's Balsam.	Cupid's Whispers for the Breath.
Perrin's Pine Tar Cordial.	Handkerchief Perfumes.

Patent Medicines (Miscellaneous)—Continued.

Roger's Paris Perfumes.	Castor Oil (assorted sizes).
Persian Beautifier.	Extracts and essences of all kinds.
Fine and Dressing Combs.	Godfrey's Cordial.
Tooth, Hair, and Shaving Brushes.	Salts of Lemon.
Kennedy's Liniment.	Coderre's Syrup.
Packer's Tar Soap.	Mucilage.
Cubeb Cigarettes.	Glycerine.
Menthol Plasters.	Bay Rum.
Pearl Tooth Powder.	Lime Juice.
Petrolatum.	Benzoline in Bottles.
Dominion Worm Powders.	Spanish Gloss.
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.	Haarlem Oil.
Nurse's Treasures.	British Oil.
Magenta Crystals.	Oil Spike.
Celery King.	Opodeldoo.
Handy Package Ink Powders.	Bird Seed.
Insect Powder Guns.	Bed Bug Poison.
Seidlitz Powders.	Mexican Fruit Gum.
Frog in your Throat.	Rubber Chewing Gum.
Butternut Bitters.	Spruce Chewing Gum.
Tincture of Iron.	Blue Ointment.
<i>Arnica.</i>	Vaseline.
Newfoundland Cod Liver Oil.	Trymes for the Breath.
Nursing Bottles and Fittings.	Wilson's Pads.
Norwegian Cod Liver Oil.	Pride of the Valley.
Ure's Diamond Cement.	Fly Paper.
Kellogg's Toothache Cure.	Concentrated Lye.
Rheumatic Repellant.	Royal Hoof Ointment.
Rat Exterminator.	Spirits of Turpentine (bottled).
Dalley's Harness Soap.	Elixir of Beef, Iron and Wine.
Robertson's Cough Drops.	Sweet Oil.
Crowfoot Bitters.	Sewing Machine Oil.
Alba Denti Tooth Soap.	Spirits of Nitre.
Hair Oil (assorted sizes).	

Miscellaneous.

Armour's Fountain Bouillon, 16 oz.	Armour's Beef Peptone Concentrated.
Pepsin 1-3000 (U. S. P. 1890).	Desiccated Thyroid.
1-4000.	Thymus.
1-5000.	Defibrinated Blood, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
1-6000.	Extract of Red Marrow, pts.
Glycerine of Pepsine.	Armstrong's Scratch's Oint.
Tablets of Pepsine, 3 gr. 75's.	Arnott's Arnica Anodyne.
20's.	Pills.
Essence of Pepsine.	Arsenauro (Barclay's).
Lactated Pepsine.	Ash Forest Friend.
Saccharated Pepsine (U. S. P. 1890).	Athlophorous Pills.
Pancreatine.	Plasters.
Glycerine Pancreatine, 10%.	Atkinson's Tooth Paste.
Peptonizing Tablets, 15's.	Atwood's Bitters.
Nutrient Wine of Beef Peptone.	Andette's Hair Renewer.
Inspissated Ox Gall.	Aunt Marthy's Cure.
Desiccated Ox Gall.	Ayer's Ague Conqueror.
	Sarsaparilla.

Miscellaneous—Continued.

- Ayer's Pectoral.
 Hair Vigor.
 Pills.
 Babbitt's Conc. Lye.
 Baking Powder, Lyman's.
 Barclay's Arsenauero.
 Mercauro.
 Manganauro.
 Calcauro.
 Barry's Tricophorous.
 Barton's Pick me up Conditions.
 Batchelor Hair Dye.
 Battle's Bromidia.
 Iodin.
 Papine.
 Baume Rhumal.
 Jeunesse.
 Baxter's Bitters.
 Bay Rum, ordinary pt.
 St. D small.
 medium.
 large.
 Bazin's Depilatory.
 Erasive Soap.
 Bearine.
 Becker's Eye Balsam.
 Beef Peptonoids (Arlington).
 Belladonna Plasters, Empire.
 J. & J.
 S. & J.
 Bell's Tan and Freckle Lotion.
 Benson's Capsine Plasters.
 Benson's Chamomile Pill.
 Skin Cure.
 Benzine, 2-oz.
 4-oz.
 Bergeron's Remedy.
 Bickles Syrup, 25.
 Bickles Syrup, 100.
 Big G.
 Bird Gravel.
 Manna.
 Bitters.
 Bird Seed, Lyman's.
 Black Essence Spruce.
 Oil.
 Blue Oint., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
 1 oz.
 Borolptol (Palisade M'f'g Co.).
 Boschee's Syrup.
 Botts, Pure Malt.
 Wine of Malt.
 Boulanger's C. L. Oil Emuls.
 Bovinine, small.
- Bovinine, large.
 Boyer's Galvanic Fluid.
 Bradford's Menthol.
 Brandreth's Pills.
 Brigg's Eye Salve.
 Electric Oil.
 Bristol's Pills.
 Sarsaparilla.
 Syrup.
 British Oil.
 Ink Powders.
 Bromo-Seidlitz, Lyman's, 10.
 Bromo-Seidlitz, Lyman's, 25.
 Bromo Seltzer, Emerson's, 10.
 Bromo Seltzer, Emerson's, 25.
 Bromo Seltzer, Emerson's, 50.
 Bromo Seltzer, Emerson's, lbs.
 Brown's Panacea.
 Troches, small.
 large.
 Brunett's Syrup Indian Spruce.
 Amie des Enfants.
 Brunswick Black, 4 oz.
 8 oz.
 Bryant's Wafers.
 Buckingham's Whisker Dye.
 Bucklen's Arnica Salve.
 Bug Poison.
 Burdock Bitters.
 samples.
 Ointment.
 Pill.
 Burnett's Cocaine.
 Cactina Pellets.
 California Fig Syrup.
 Campbell Cathartic Compound.
 Quinine Wine.
 Skrie C. L. Oil, small.
 large.
 Tonic Elixer.
 Campbell Arsenic Wafers, 50.
 100.
 Canadian Hair Dye.
 Pain Destroyer.
 Carboline.
 Carbolic Acid, 1 oz.
 2 oz.
 Crude, $\frac{1}{2}$ pt.
 pint.
 Ointment.
 Powder, perforated top tins.
 Cardinal Food.
 Carleton's Condition Powder.
 N. & B. Liniment.

Miscellaneous—Continued.

Carriere's Eucalyptol Syrup, small.	Cashmere Bouquet Soap.
large.	Castoria Castorol, small.
Elixir Anti-migrain.	large.
Hypophosphite.	Castor Oil.
Carson's Bitters.	Castor Oil, Italian, Lyman's.
Catarrh Cure.	Aromatic.
Carter's L. L. Pills.	Caswell, Massey's & Co. C. L. Oil Emuls.
Nerve Pills.	Quinine Choc-
Iron Pills.	lates.
Smartseed and Bell. Plasters.	Catarrhina.
Cascarets, on cards asstd. :	Centaur Liniment, 25.
10c.	Centaur Liniment, 50.
25c.	Centaur Liniment, 100.
50c.	

5. SALE OF DRUGS IN LAY STORES.

In the Province of Quebec the sale of drugs and proprietary medicines by department stores is as yet very limited—there being so far as can be ascertained only two department stores selling these goods; but the sale of perfumery and toilet articles is quite extensively carried on by departmental and dry goods stores. At present grocers and general country stores keep and sell proprietary medicines and a few of the common drugs, but by recent judgments the sale of these articles is unlawful and may be stopped.

6, 7. PRESCRIPTIONS.

There is no law governing the disposition of physicians' prescriptions. These are usually either copied or pasted into a book and numbered, or, if not kept, are filed away each month, the druggists as a rule keeping the original prescription and furnishing a copy if required.

There is no law governing the renewal of prescriptions. Druggists give copies and repeat prescriptions when requested.

8. PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

The Quebec pharmacy act (herewith inclosed) will suffice for information on the practice of pharmacy. The Province of Quebec has no reciprocal interchange of diplomas. Each application for registration to practice pharmacy is acted upon on its merits.

JOEL LINSLEY, *Consul.*

COATICOOK, *April 8, 1898.*

THE QUEBEC PHARMACY ACT, AS AMENDED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, APRIL 2, 1890.

SECTION IV.

SECTION 1.—*Declaratory and interpretative provisions.*

4019. This section may be cited as the "Quebec Pharmacy Act," and the following words and expressions therein shall, unless such interpretation be repugnant to the subject, or inconsistent with the context, be construed as follows:

(1) The word "council" means the Council of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec.

(2) The word "members" means persons registered as licentiates of pharmacy in this Province.

(3) The words "certified clerks" mean persons who have passed the primary examination specified in this section, and have been duly registered as such.

(4) The words "certified apprentices" mean persons who have passed the preliminary examination specified by this section, and have been duly registered as such.

(5) The words "board of examiners" mean a committee appointed by the council to conduct the examinations specified by this section.

(6) The word "registrar" means an officer appointed by the council to carry on the work of the association, under the provisions of this section.

(7) The word "register" or "registers" means a list or lists, as the case may be, of persons registered under this section.

(8) The word "drugs" means articles used medicinally, whether compounded or simple.

(9) The word "poisons" means drugs or chemicals which are dangerous to human life.

(10) The word "drug store" means a place where drugs and poisons are sold by retail, or compounded.

(11) The words "druggist," "chemist," "apothecary," "pharmacist," "pharmacist," "pharmaceutical chemist," or "dispensing chemist," mean a person having a right to sell and compound drugs and poisons in this Province.

(12) The word "person" or "persons" means corporate bodies, as well as individuals and private associations. (48 V., C. 36, S.S. 1 and 2.)

SECTION 2.—*Corporate powers of the association.*

4020. The corporation known as the "Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec," is continued, with all rights and privileges with which it is vested by the acts constituting it.

The association continues to have perpetual succession, and a common seal, with power to alter, vary, break, or renew the same at discretion.

By the same name it may sue and be sued, implead or be impleaded, answer and be answered unto in all courts in this Province, and may purchase, take, or hold real and personal property, provided the real property so held by the said corporation does not, at any time, exceed the value of twenty thousand dollars.

It may hypothecate or alienate such property and acquire other property instead thereof. (48 V., C. 36, S. 3.)

SECTION 3.—*Council of the association.*

4021. The affairs of the association are conducted by a council, composed of twelve licentiates of pharmacy, resident in this Province, six of whom retire annually, according to seniority.

The retiring members are, however, eligible for reelection. (48 V., C. 36, S. 4.)

4022. The council of the association has power:

(1) To frame such by-laws for the said association as they shall deem proper and necessary for the purposes contemplated by this law, to alter and amend such by-laws from time to time, and to repeal the same in whole or in part, and substitute others therefor.

(2) To elect at their first meeting, subsequent to the annual elections, from among their members, a president, two vice-presidents, a treasurer, and two auditors.

(3) To elect persons to replace members of the council who die, resign, or are removed, and also persons to replace the auditors, when vacancies occur for the same reasons.

Such persons must be chosen from among the members of the corporation.

(4) To elect as honorary and corresponding members of the association such persons as may be eminent for scientific attainments.

Such honorary members shall not, as such, be entitled to vote at elections or to rank as licentiates of pharmacy.

(5) To appoint a secretary-registrar, who shall hold office until removed for reasons considered valid by the majority of the council.

4022a. The council of the association shall appoint a permanent board of trustees, not less than six and not exceeding ten in number, who shall control and manage the real and personal property of the corporation, subject to the by-laws thereof. Such trustees shall give to the council an annual statement.

They shall not buy, sell, or mortgage any property of the corporation without the concurrence of the council, who shall call a general meeting of the members of the corporation.

A two-thirds vote of the members present shall be required before any property can be purchased, mortgaged, exchanged, or sold.

4023. The annual general meeting of the association shall be held alternately in the cities of Montreal and Quebec, on the second Tuesday in the month of June in each year, or on such other day near thereto as shall be determined upon by the council.

SECTION 4.—*Licensed chemists.*

4024. In pharmacy there are three classes of persons:

- I. Certified apprentices;
- II. Certified clerks; and
- III. Licentiates of pharmacy.

1. To be admitted as a "certified apprentice" the candidate must produce satisfactory evidence of a good moral character, pass a preliminary examination in the English, French, and Latin languages, in arithmetic, geography, and history, and pay the fees prescribed by article 4029 of this act. Every student of medicine duly registered as such is considered as a "certified apprentice."

2. To be admitted as a "certified clerk" the candidate must produce evidence of three years' registration as a "certified apprentice," prove that he has served at least three years with a physician or a licentiate of pharmacy duly enregistered, pass an examination in the translation and dispensing of prescriptions, in pharmacy, chemistry, toxicology, posology, and materia medica, and pay the fees prescribed in article 4029.

3. To be admitted as "licentiate of pharmacy" the candidate must be a "certified clerk," prove that he has followed two courses in chemistry, two courses in materia medica, and a course in botany; that he has served during four years under a licentiate of pharmacy duly enregistered, and pay the fees prescribed in article 4029.

The "major examination," which the candidate who presents himself to be a licentiate of pharmacy must pass, includes the same subjects as the "minor examination," but a more extended knowledge of toxicology, materia medica, and pharmaceutical chemistry, as well as a knowledge of botany, are required.

4025. All the examinations referred to in the previous articles—viz, the preliminary examination, primary examination, and final examination—take place before the board of examiners and are regulated by such rules and by-laws as may be in force at the time such examinations are held; and all candidates for any of the said examinations shall pay the fees imposed by the said rules or by-laws. 48 V., c. 36, s. 10.

SECTION 5.—*Board of examiners.*

4026. The board of examiners shall be appointed by the council at its first meeting after the annual meeting, and shall be composed of persons it deems competent.

These persons shall examine the candidates and grant such certificates or diplomas as they may think proper to those whom they deem qualified to be "licentiates of pharmacy," "certified clerks," or "certified apprentices."

The major and minor examinations of candidates shall be held in Montreal in the spring and in Quebec in the fall of each year.

4027. The board of examiners may dispense with the examinations provided for in articles 4024 and 4025, and may accept in lieu thereof authenticated certificates of examination by duly appointed medical or pharmaceutical boards whose curriculum of technical and practical education is equivalent to that required by the said articles 4024 and 4025, subject to the decision and approbation of the council.

Such certificates must be accompanied by certificates of good moral character, and shall be subject to such other regulations as may be imposed by by-law. 48 V., c. 36, s. 12.

SECTION 6.—*Secretary and registrar.*

4028. The duties of the secretary and registrar are:

(1) To act as secretary at all meetings of the association and council.

(2) From time to time make out and maintain "registers" of—

First. Licentiates of pharmacy;

Second. Certified clerks; and

Third. Certified apprentices.

He shall grant, on application, certificates of such registration, on payment of such fee as may be fixed by by-law.

(3) To make new "registers" for each year and omit therefrom the names of persons deceased or transferred from one "register" to another, or of persons not having paid their fees, provided their names are submitted to the council, and provided the secretary-registrar has received instructions from the council to erase said names.

(4) In the absence of the secretary-registrar from any meeting it shall be competent for the presiding officer to appoint some person to act as secretary for the time being.

SECTION 7.—*Duties of licentiates.*

4029. Persons registered under this act shall pay the following fees to the registrar, namely:

Every licentiate of pharmacy, an annual fee not exceeding ten dollars;

(2) Every certified clerk, an annual fee not exceeding five dollars; and

(3) Every certified apprentice, an annual fee not exceeding two dollars.

Such fees shall be due on the first day of May in every year. Any licentiate, certified clerk, or certified apprentice not paying such fee before the first day of June in each and every year may be removed from the registrar; and when so removed from the register shall lose all the privileges hereby conferred upon him. He may, however, be restored to all his former privileges on payment of a fine of five dollars for a licentiate, two dollars for a certified clerk, and one dollar for a certified apprentice, providing such fine, together with the annual fee, be paid on or before the first day of October following.

4030. Persons registered under this act shall, on retiring from business, give the registrar notice in writing of the same, and in default thereof they shall remain liable for their annual fee; but it shall be lawful for any such person to be reentered on the register at any time after retiring therefrom as aforesaid, upon giving notice in writing to the said registrar of his intention so to register, and upon payment to him of all arrears, together with the fee for the current year. 48 V., c. 36, s. 15.

4030a. Any person registered under this law who, on retiring from business, shall have given notice to the registrar in writing of the same, may at any time thereafter be reentered on the register as aforesaid upon giving notice in writing to the said registrar of his intention so to reregister and upon the payment to the said registrar of the then current annual fee.

4031. All persons openly keeping drug stores in this Province having licentiates of pharmacy, clerks, or apprentices in their employ shall furnish the registrar with a list of such employees prior to the first day of May in each year. 48 V., c. 36, s. 16.

4032. Upon the decease of any person legally authorized and actually carrying on the business of chemist and druggist at the time of his death, it shall be lawful for the executor, administrator, or trustee of the estate of such person to continue such

business, if and so long only as such business is conducted under the personal superintendence of a licentiate of pharmacy, registered under this section, provided such executor, administrator, or trustee continue to pay the annual registration fee heretofore paid by the said deceased licentiate.

(2) These provisions shall also apply to the estate of any licentiate of pharmacy who may have become mentally or physically incapacitated from carrying on the business of a chemist and druggist. 48 V., c. 36, s. 17.

(3) In case of an insolvent, the party to whom an assignment is made, should the business be kept open, must place in charge a registered physician or licentiate of pharmacy until such estate is closed.

SECTION 8.—*Sale of drugs and poisons.*

4033. The several articles named or described in Schedule A of this law shall be poisons within the meaning thereof.

The council may from time to time by by-law declare that any article named in such by-law shall be deemed a poison within the meaning of this law, and it shall then be added to and become part of Schedule A.

Such addition shall be advertised in the Quebec Official Gazette, after which it shall become law, and a notice of such declaration shall be sent by registered letter to every licentiate of pharmacy and duly registered physician.

4034. It shall be unlawful to keep or sell any of the poisons named in Schedule A unless the box, bottle, vessel, wrapper, or cover in which such poison is contained be distinctly labeled with the name of the article and the word "POISON," and with the name and address of the seller of the poison.

It shall be unlawful to sell any such poison to any person unknown to the seller, unless introduced by some person known to seller.

On every sale of such poison the seller shall, before delivery, make or cause to be made an entry in a book to be kept for that purpose, stating, in the form set forth in Schedule B, the date of the sale, the name and address of the purchaser, the name and quantity of the poison sold, and the purpose for which it is stated by the purchaser to be required.

The signature of the purchaser and of the person (if any) who introduced the purchaser, shall be affixed to such entry.

The book specified in the present article for the purposes aforesaid shall be called the "Poison Sales' Register," and shall be open to inspection by the registrar at any time.

Nothing contained in the present article shall apply to the compounding or dispensing of physicians' or veterinary surgeons' prescriptions, containing any of the poisons mentioned in the said Schedule A.

4035. No person shall keep open a shop for the retailing, dispensing or compounding of drugs or of the poisons enumerated in Schedule A annexed to this section; or sell or attempt to sell any drug, or any of the poisons enumerated in the said schedule, or any medicinal preparation containing any of the said poisons; or engage in the dispensing of prescriptions, or use or assume the title of chemist and druggist, or chemist, or druggist, or apothecary, or pharmacist, or pharmacentist, or dispensing or pharmaceutical chemist, or any other title bearing a similar interpretation within this Province, unless he be a physician inscribed as a member of the college of physicians and surgeons of this province or be registered in accordance with the provisions of this section as a "licentiate of pharmacy." 48 V., c. 36, s. 20.

4035a. Physicians duly enregistered as members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Quebec, shall have the right to open a drug store, provided they pay the fee required by article 4029 without any prejudice to their privileges as physicians.

4035b. Notwithstanding the provisions of the previous article, no physician in the cities of Montreal and Quebec can become a druggist unless he ceases to practice as a physician and surgeon; but the present clause shall not apply to those physicians who are at present keeping druggist shops.

4035c. Every drug store shall be carried on under the name of the bona fide proprietor thereof, who must be a licentiate of pharmacy or a duly registered physician and surgeon.

A physician or licentiate of pharmacy, not being the bona fide proprietor of a drug store, allowing his name to be used as being such proprietor, shall incur, for each offence, the penalty hereinafter provided; and any person being the proprietor of a drug store, using or holding out to the public, contrary to the provisions of this law, the name of a licentiate of pharmacy or of a duly registered physician and surgeon, as being the proprietor thereof, shall incur for each offence, the penalty hereinafter provided, except in cases provided for by article 4032.

4036. Notwithstanding any provisions to the contrary in this section, it shall be lawful for any licentiate of pharmacy to employ such certified clerks, or certified apprentices as he may deem necessary to assist him in the duties of pharmacist; but it shall be unlawful for any person to employ any clerk or apprentice for any such purpose, unless such clerk or apprentice be registered in accordance with the provisions of this section. 48 V., c. 36, s. 21.

4037. It shall be unlawful for any apprentice, or for any licentiate of pharmacy to permit any apprentice to engage in the dispensing of prescriptions, or in the sale of the poisons enumerated in Schedule A, unless such certified apprentice be under the immediate supervision of a physician or a licentiate of pharmacy, or certified clerk, during the time he is engaged in the dispensing of prescriptions, or in the sale of the aforesaid poisons.

4038. It shall be unlawful for any person to keep open more than one drug store in this Province, unless each additional or branch store be under the direct control and management of a registered physician or a licentiate of pharmacy. 48 V., c. 36, s. 23.

4039. Nothing herein shall prevent the sale by persons not registered in pursuance of this law, of paris green or London purple, so long as said articles are sold in well-secured packages, distinctly labelled with the name of the article, the name and address of the seller, and marked "poison."

4039a. For the purpose of this law, the proprietor on whose behalf any sale is made by any clerk, apprentice or any other employee, shall be deemed the seller, without prejudice, however, to the liability of the three classes of persons in pharmacy under article 4046.

SECTION 9.—*Prosecutions and penalties.*

4040. Prosecutions instituted for the recovery of any fine imposed under this section may be instituted by the association or by any other person, before the judge of the sessions, the police magistrate or recorder, in the cities of Montreal and Quebec, or before a district magistrate or justice of the peace of the place where the offence was committed, in the other parts of the Province, or may be instituted, before any competent court of the place where the offence was committed, by simple civil action in the ordinary manner. 48 V., c. 36, s. 25.

4041. In default of immediate payment of the fine and costs, they are levied by the seizure and sale of the movables of the defendant; and in default of sufficient property, the defendant shall be liable to be imprisoned in the common gaol of the district for a period not exceeding ninety days, unless such penalty and costs be sooner paid. 48 V., c. 36, s. 26.

4042. In any prosecutions under articles 4035 and 4038, it shall be incumbent upon the defendant to prove that he is entitled to exercise the calling of a licentiate of pharmacy, or to assume any of the titles specified in the said articles.

The production of a certificate, showing that he is so entitled, shall be considered prima facie evidence that he is so entitled. 48 V., c. 36, s. 27.

4043. No person, otherwise competent to be a witness in any suit or prosecution in which the corporation may be engaged, shall be deemed incompetent by reason of his being a member or officer of the said corporation. 48 V., c. 36, s. 28.

4044. In any prosecution instituted under this section to recover any of the penalties thereby imposed, the offence may be proved by the oath of one witness. 48 V., c. 36, s. 29.

4045. If any person shall falsely represent, by any name, title, or description, that he is registered under this section, or falsely represent the class or grade of his registration, or engage himself as a certified clerk, or as a certified apprentice, not being registered as such, he shall be liable to a fine for every such offence, of twenty dollars, together with costs. 48 V., c. 36, s. 30.

4046. Any person offending against the provisions of articles 4032, 4035, 4035a, 4035b, 4035c, 4036, 4037, 4038, and 4039 shall incur a penalty of twenty-five dollars for the first offence, and of fifty dollars for the second and each subsequent offence, together with costs.

4047. Every person who shall wilfully or knowingly sell any article under the pretence that it is particular drug or medicine which it is not in fact, shall be subject to a fine of twenty-five dollars and costs. 48 V., c. 36, s. 32.

4048. Every person who neglects to furnish the information to the registrar required by article 4031 shall incur a penalty of five dollars, with costs. 48 V., c. 36, s. 33.

4049. Every person selling the poisons mentioned in articles 4033 and 4034 otherwise than as therein provided shall be liable to a penalty of twenty-five dollars and costs. 48 V., c. 36, s. 34.

4050. Every person refusing to submit the register kept in compliance with article 4034 for inspection by the registrar shall for each refusal incur a penalty of ten dollars and costs.

4051. All fees, penalties, and fines payable under this section, shall belong to the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec for the purposes of this section. 48 V., c. 36, s. 36.

SECTION 10.—*Miscellaneous provisions.*

4052. Nothing in this act shall interfere with the privileges conferred upon physicians and surgeons by the various acts relating to the practice of medicine and surgery in this Province, or with the business of wholesale dealers in drugs, or with dealers in photographic supplies in the ordinary course of wholesale dealing, or with chemical manufacturers, or with duly licensed veterinary surgeons, in their practice or business as such.

Schedules A and B, after article 4052 of the said revised statutes, are replaced by the following Schedule A, and Schedule C shall be known as Schedule B.

SCHEDULE A.

Acid Hydrocyanic (Prussic).	Digitalis and its preparations.
Aconite and its preparations.	Ergot and its preparations.
Antimony, Tartrate of.	Elaterium.
Arsenic and all compounds thereof.	Essential Oil of Almonds.
Belladonna and its preparations.	Euphorbium.
Calabar Beans.	Hemp, Indian, and its preparations.
Cantharides, and the Tinctures and Acetum thereof.	Hyosciamus and its preparations.
Carbolic Acid (pure and crude).	Mercurial salts and their compounds.
Chloral Hydrate.	Morphia and its salts and solutions.
Chloroform and Ether.	Nux Vomica.
Chlorodyne.	Opium and its preparations, including laudanum, but not paregoric.
Cocaine and its preparations.	Savin and its oil.
Conium and its preparations.	St. Ignatius Bean.
Corrosive sublimate, and compounds thereof.	Strychnine and all poisonous alkaloids and their salts.
Croton Chloral Hydrate.	Veratria.
Croton Oil.	Verdigris.
Cyanide of Potassium and all metallic cyanides.	

SCHEDULE B—*Poison sales register.*

Date.	Name of purchaser.	Address of purchaser.	Name and quantity of poison sold.	Purposes for which poison is required.	Signature of purchaser.	Signature of person introducing purchaser.

GASPÉ BASIN.

There are no wholesale or retail druggists in this consular district. Drugs are only used here by the doctors in their practice and they purchase them from the wholesale druggists of Montreal and Quebec. The stores here only handle the common patent medicines.

ALMAR F. DICKSON, *Consul.*

GASPÉ BASIN, *February 21, 1898.*

 QUEBEC.

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So far as I can learn, "phenaticine," "sulphonal," "fir balsam," "syrup of red spruce gum," and "ursina" are the only articles exported to the United States. I can not give the value.

Nearly all drugs and proprietary medicines in common use are imported more or less from the United States.

I know of no American articles that are imitated or counterfeited in this city. Have heard that "Carter's Little Liver Pills" were counterfeited in Canada, but find none in this market. The laws prohibit counterfeiting proprietary articles.

Most of the leading proprietary medicines of the United States are sold in department stores, also the leading perfumes and druggists' sundries; they do not ask the printed retail price.

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WM. W. HENRY, *Consul.*

QUEBEC, *February 26, 1898.*

 SHERBROOKE.

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There are no drugs, chemicals, proprietary articles, perfumes, and druggists' sundries exported from this province to the United States of any considerable extent.

No American medicine preparations are imitated in this province. There are no laws here prohibiting such imitation.

The trade in drugs, chemicals, proprietary articles, perfumes, and druggists' sundries, etc., is confined mainly to drug stores, and these

articles are not sold in other stores, except that in the rural districts patent medicines are allowed to be sold in country stores, and when so sold usual retail prices are required.

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PAUL LANG, *Consul*.

SHERBROOKE, *February 17, 1898.*

THREE RIVERS.

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Castoreum and fir balsam have been exported in quite large quantities from this district to the United States. The export prices demanded for castoreum was from \$9 to \$12 per pound, and fir balsam \$2.50 per gallon.

The following patented medicines have been imported directly from the United States: Loring's Fat-Ten-U-Food, Mamma Dura, Petrojel, Stuart's Dyspeptic Tablets, Ma-Le-Na-Pills, California Catarrh Cure, Dr. H. James's Extract Canabis Indica, Himalaya Kola, Walker's Vinegar Bitters. There is also a very large consumption of American drugs, chemicals, proprietary articles, perfumes, and druggists' sundries, which are bought from the large wholesale houses of either Montreal or Toronto. The only American medical preparation which I believe has been imitated to any extent is the Syrup of Figs. I know of no laws prohibiting such imitation.

Patented medicines are sold in most every grocery store in this consular district, and the printed retail prices are generally undersold. Perfumes are also sold in most every dry goods store. There is a law to prevent any but licentiated druggists and physicians from selling patented or any other medicines, but in the case of patented medicines it has only been put in force against department stores.

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URBAIN J. LEDOUX, *Consul*.

THREE RIVERS, *March 9, 1898.*

MEXICO.

1. THE DRUG BUSINESS.

Drug stores are not restricted as to number and extent, but must, of course, comply with the laws governing the establishment of drug business.

2. DRUGGIST v. PHARMACIST.

There is this difference between prescription drug stores (boticas), properly so called, and wholesale drug stores (droguerias)—that the latter are allowed to sell drugs at wholesale and retail, but can not fill

prescriptions, whereas the former can fill prescriptions, being established principally for that purpose. There are about 12 wholesale and retail drug stores and about 125 prescription drug stores or pharmacies in the City of Mexico.

3, 4. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

The amount of drugs, chemicals, proprietary articles, perfumes, etc., exported from this Republic is very small. During the fiscal year 1896-97 there were exported from this Republic, principally to the United States, the following:

Medicinal herbs.....	\$4, 000
Jalap root	54, 359
Sarsaparilla	31, 102
Gums and resins	2, 075
Antimony	50, 916
Wild marjoram	257
Archil	3, 016

Patent medicines of all kinds are imported principally from the United States, and crude drugs are imported principally from Europe. There are several American patent medicines which are imitated in this Republic, but I am unable to give a list of them. There is a patent and trade-mark law in Mexico, a synopsis of each of which I send you herewith, being along the same lines as in the United States, which prohibit such imitations, provided the patent or trade-mark has been duly registered in the Republic.

Several of the large patent medicine manufacturers of the United States have established branch factories in this Republic, among whom are the manufacturers of Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, Ayer's Sarsaparilla, etc.

5. SALE OF DRUGS IN LAY STORES.

There are no department stores in Mexico, and only a few of the stores sell perfumery and toilet soaps at the usual retail prices.

6, 7. PRESCRIPTIONS.

The law requires druggists to retain and keep on file all prescriptions which contain any poisonous substance. Other prescriptions are, by custom of the country, returned to the party presenting the same after having made a record of the prescription.

There is no special law in regard to renewal of prescriptions, and the rule in regard to same is similar to the practice in the United States. Druggists are permitted to give copies, and usually return the original to the person presenting same, unless the prescription contains poisonous substances.

8. PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

Pharmacists holding diplomas from reputable American colleges are permitted to practice pharmacy, but all druggists are required to have

in their employ in the capacity of an overseer a regular graduate of the National School of Pharmacy in this city, such person being called the "professor responsable."

MEXICO CITY, *May 10, 1898.*

ANDREW D. BARLOW,
Consul-General.

ACAPULCO.

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3, 4. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

No drugs, chemicals, or druggists' sundries are exported from here.

All pharmaceutical preparations are imported from the United States, and about 75 per cent of the chemical preparations, patent medicines, and perfumes come from France.

It is difficult to learn just what American preparations are imitated in this country, but I am sure it is indulged in whenever it suits their convenience, for it is not prohibited.

I think it pertinent to state the fact that a sailing vessel arrives here from Hamburg every year about this time with mixed stock of general merchandise for different ports on this coast, and a good part of the cargo is patent medicines, perfumes, and fancy toilet articles for the drug houses. These shipments are principally from Paris, which are sent to Hamburg to be sent out on this ship. In this way they get a very cheap freight rate, which is an important item.

5. SALE OF DRUGS IN LAY STORES.

Drugs can be sold in all stores that care to handle them, but the business is confined to drug houses, with the exception of a limited stock of patent medicines. They are not governed by the printed or usual retail prices, but they are never undersold.

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8. PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

The law requires that they appear before a board of examiners before entering upon the practice of pharmacy, but under certain circumstances the permit can be granted by local officials.

Those holding diplomas from American colleges of pharmacy are recognized as pharmacists and allowed to practice their profession.

EDGAR BATTLE, *Consul.*

ACAPULCO, *March 3, 1898.*

TAMPICO.

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In the local drug stores can be found a general list of the drugs and chemicals, patent medicines, and perfumes usually found on the shelves of drug stores in the United States, with the addition, however, of many patent medicines of European make which have obtained a foothold here.

In addition there is manufactured here, in December and January of each year, certain perfumes and powders for the local trade.

For this purpose men from the United States, familiar with the formula necessary, come here for the time specified, manufacture and put up the article, thereby avoiding the duty charged on those articles when imported.

There is a market in this country for well advertised patent medicines, and such as can be made from ingredients obtainable here might be profitably bottled by making the medicine in this country, in order to avoid the tariff on such goods exported here from the United States already prepared, as is now done in the case of Florida water in Tampico.

So far as I have been able to learn, there is little counterfeiting of American goods here, nor are there any appreciable exports of local drug articles exported from this port either to the United States or other foreign countries.

There are no department stores in this city.

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SAML. E. MAGILL, *Consul*.

TAMPICO, *March 4, 1898.*

TUXPAN.

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There are no drugs or chemicals exported from Tuxpan to the United States.

There are many perfumes and proprietary articles imported from the United States, but not as many as should be. England and France do a large trade with Mexico. I can not give a list of the articles imported in this line from the United States. France and England sell hereto much perfumery and druggists' supplies. Surgical instruments mostly all come from France.

No American preparations imitated in this country. The laws prohibit.

Department stores sell patent medicines, but do not cut printed prices.

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A. B. JONES, *Consul*.

TUXPAN, *March 9, 1898.*

VERA CRUZ.

1. THE DRUG BUSINESS.

In this consular district the drug business is conducted free of any law regulating either the number of establishments or the proportion between those doing a prescription business and others. They are known as "droguerias" and "boticas," and only the latter have authority to fill prescriptions, and they are under the supervision of a recognized physician. Here in Vera Cruz there exist about twelve of them and only two of the former.

3, 4. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

It was not possible to obtain from the custom-house here a detailed and specified list of drugs, chemicals, proprietary articles, and druggists' sundries, either exported or imported, but from this district nothing but raw material is exported, such as aloe essence, chicle, guayacan bark, jalap, purga, quinine bark, saffron, sarsaparilla, vanilla, etc.

The total importation of drugs through this port during the fiscal year 1896-97 amounted to 5,767,099 pounds, valued at \$213,120 United States currency. Of these 1,310,986 pounds, valued at \$38,406, were from the United States. Among the importation are many of the medical preparations of Drs. Ayer, Bristol, Williams, Scott & Bowne, Frederick Stearns & Co., Wintersmith, Hall & Ruckel, Warner's Safe Cure Company, Memphis Chemical Company, Madame Seigel, and many others, and perfumery of Lanman & Kemp, generally known as "Agua de Florida" (Florida Water).

Although the imitation, or the sale of imitations, of foreign medical preparations is not prohibited in this State by a special law, anyone who would engage in such business would be liable for damage if the articles were patented in any foreign country. Consequently no imitations of such goods are sold in this district.

5. SALE OF DRUGS IN LAY STORES.

There is no law prohibiting the sale of drugs, perfumery, or druggists' sundries in other than drug stores, yet it is customary only for perfumes to be thus sold, and the regular prices are maintained. This rule, however, applies only to business in the cities, general stores in the small towns and in the country retailing these articles.

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WM. W. CANADA, *Consul*.

VERA CRUZ, *April 6, 1898*.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

COSTA RICA.

1. THE DRUG BUSINESS.

No person may open or put in public service any drug store, pharmacy office, or botiquin without being previously authorized to do so by the Government commission.

2. DRUGGIST v. PHARMACIST.

As long as there are not in the different towns of the country a sufficient number of pharmacists in the proportion of one for each 4,000 inhabitants, the doctors are authorized to open drug stores (botiquines). As soon as the towns have pharmacists in the proportion named the Government commission will order the closing of the pharmacies and public botiquines which are not managed by graduated pharmacists, granting to their owners a proper time for closing their establishments, which will vary according to their importance and local conditions. Wholesale drug houses are not necessarily in charge of physicians or pharmacists, but if they sell drugs by retail also, although they may not do a prescription business, they must have physicians or pharmacists in charge.

The Government commission may grant to persons deserving their confidence permission in small towns to sell drugs that are most commonly used. This permission will be confined to those places where there is no drug store managed by a doctor or pharmacist. The establishments which may be opened under the permission named in the preceding article shall be called country botiquines, and there shall be sold in them only those drugs authorized by the Government commission. Prescriptions can be filled only in those drug stores or botiquines administered by a doctor or pharmacist.

In all drug stores or botiquines the name of the doctor or pharmacist in charge must be placed in the most conspicuous place in the establishment.

The pharmacists must personally direct the operations of the laboratory, dispatch personally, or under their immediate direction, medicines and prescriptions, and keep in their possession the key of the case or locality in which poisonous substances are kept.

No doctor or pharmacist shall manage more than one drug store.

All those establishments where prescriptions are filled and drugs or medicines are sold by wholesale or retail shall be called drug stores or pharmacy offices. Those which doctors may have in their offices for the preparation of their own prescriptions shall be called private botiquines, and in these it is absolutely prohibited to sell drugs or medicines.

For the commerce of drugs or medicines by retail the maximum quantity is fixed at 460 grams of drugs or natural products and 57 grams of pharmaceutical or medicinal products.

The manager of every drug store, pharmacy office, or botiquin is obliged to give a copy of the prescription which he fills if the interested party demands it and there is no prohibition by the doctor.

When the prescription is for a larger dose than the official pharmacopœia marks, the doctor shall put under his prescription the following words: "Fill as ordered."

Pharmacists, proprietors of drug stores and public or private botiquines, all merchants in drugs, and employees of pharmacies are forbidden to sell without an authorized prescription of a doctor any of the following substances:

Oil of bitter almonds, hydrocyanic acid, aconite and its preparations, cherry laurel water, arsenic and its preparations, all the alkaloids except that of quinine and its salts, cantharides and its preparations, chloride of zinc, chlorodine, ergot of rye, curara, curarine, chloroform, chloral, conicina, colchicum, digitalis and its preparations, phosphorus, calabar bean, nux vomica and its preparations, nitrate of amyl, opium and its alkaloids and preparations, pilocarpine and salts, tartar emetic, veratrine, leaves, flowers, and roots of the poisonous papaveraceas and solanaceas, and all toxical or dangerous substances, drugs, and preparations.

The Government commission retains the right at all times to determine what medicines of those called patent may be freely sold, and those of which the sale is absolutely prohibited as being injurious to health, whether their composition is known or not.

The Government commission, by itself or by commission, shall visit twice a year all the drug stores, pharmacy offices, town botiquines, private botiquines, drug stores of the hospitals, of the army, and of corporations, and of others which may be authorized. They may also make extraordinary visits when the commission deems it proper, and in all cases these visits shall be made without giving previous notice to the interested party.

When the visit is made by commission, this commission shall be composed of two doctors and one pharmacist; but this number may be reduced in the judgment of the Government commission for visits to the establishments situated in country places.

The Government commission, or the smaller commission in its stead, shall be subject in its visits to the following rules:

1. They shall exact from the proprietor his diploma or legal certificate and proof of payment of license.

2. They shall examine the apparatus and other necessities and all the office medicines.

3. They shall examine and test the weights and measures used in the office, which must be in accordance with the law.

4. They shall examine the drugs and medicines, confiscate those which they shall find in bad condition, and order their immediate destruction.

5. When necessary, the commission may send to the National Institute of Higiene the medicines for analysis.

When the visit is ended, they shall make a report, giving therein a detailed relation of the result, specifying the faults they have noticed. When the visit is made by commission, said report shall be signed by all the members thereof and sent within eight days at the latest to the Government commission, which shall thereupon resolve what is proper. They may, if they see fit, order the publication of the report of the visit that the public may know what occurred in the establishment visited.

All the cost of the reagents and of providing the other elements necessary for the examination of the medicines shall be borne by the proprietor of the establishment visited.

The Government commission may admonish the proprietors of drug stores, pharmacists, or botiquines for the slight faults which they may notice in their establishments. In case of repetition, or of grave faults, the commission may apply a fine up to \$50. If the fault constitutes an offense punishable by law, the commission, by means of the prosecuting officer, shall give notice to the proper authorities that they may prosecute the offender. This shall not prevent the commission ordering the closing of the establishment if they think proper. In that case the proprietor shall lose the amount already paid on his license.

The Government commission mentioned in the foregoing law is the "Junta de Gobierno" of the Faculty of Medicine, Surgery and Pharmacy of the Republic. It consists of nine members annually elected by the regular physicians of the country.

3. 4. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Nothing in the nature of drugs is exported from this country except sarsaparilla. Of this there were exported to the United States in 1894 1,499 kilograms, valued at \$1,039.29. About half this amount was exported to the other Central American States.

There were imported from the United States in 1894 (the latest obtainable statistics) of unclassified drugs and medicines 78,686 kilograms, valued at \$26,187.99.

There were also imported the same year the following specified articles:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Acid:	<i>Kilos.</i>	
Sulphuric.....	2, 159	\$114. 45
Tartaric.....	931	279. 82
Borax.....	366	38. 72
Capsules, empty.....	429	106. 00
Cod-liver oil.....	2, 249	975. 84
Florida water.....	9, 409	3, 741. 17
Nursing bottles.....	24	10. 61
Opium.....	122	553. 00
Perfumery.....	1, 756	1, 196. 32
Pharmacy materials.....	2, 303	1, 421. 86
Soda:		
Caustic.....	54, 378	4, 741. 49
Bicarbonate.....	203	22. 18
Syringes, rubber.....	64	84. 00
Wines, medicinal.....	143	59. 00

6, 7. PRESCRIPTIONS.

In every drug store or private botiquin there shall be kept a book to copy prescriptions in numerical order without leaving any blank spaces, which copy shall be made at the time of filling the prescription. This book shall be preserved five years, counting from the day on which the last prescription is copied, and shall be presented whenever competent authority demands it. Before being used this book shall be taken to the office of the faculty, and the president shall put and sign on the first page a statement which shall show to what drug store the book belongs, how many folios it contains, and in what condition he finds it. Afterwards the secretary shall put at the top of each folio the seal of the secretary's office.

Every medicine dispatched should bear a ticket or label which indicates the number of the establishment and its situation, the mode of administering the medicine (in conformity with the prescription), the price, and number of the order, which must agree with that of the original prescription.

If the medicine is destined to be used externally it should have, in addition to the ordinary label, another of colored paper, whereon is printed in black ink the words "To be used externally."

When the medicine prepared is poisonous, whether for internal or external use, the pharmacist shall put on the receptacle a label of red paper, with the inscription "Take care—poison!" and a skull and cross-bones in the margin.

Phosphoric or arsenical pastes and other preparations destined for the destruction of harmful animals, mineral acids, cyanide of potassium, and other poisonous substances which are used in industry, shall not be sold except to householders known to the pharmacist, who shall in every case exact from the purchaser a statement of the purchase and the use he intends to make of the poisonous substance.

The statement referred to in the preceding article must be signed by the purchaser and put in a book prepared for this purpose, which every pharmacist must keep, with the name "Register of poisons."

8. PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

Persons holding diplomas from American colleges of pharmacy, on presenting their diplomas, and after passing an examination, are allowed to practice their profession.

JOHN C. CALDWELL, *Consul*.

SAN JOSE, *April 18, 1898.*

GUATEMALA.

1. THE DRUG BUSINESS.

The drug business is conducted independently of Government regulations as to extent and number of stores.

2. DRUGGISTS v. PHARMACISTS.

A drug store, or *drogueria*, is in fact a wholesale establishment, selling drugs and chemicals to pharmacists and for the use of the arts and sciences. The *farmacias*, or *boticas*, do the retail and prescription business and sell all kinds of druggists' sundries, perfumes, and proprietary articles. There are but three *droguerias* and a large number of *boticas* in this city (Guatemala).

3, 4. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

There is practically no exportation of drugs, chemicals, proprietary articles, perfumes, and druggists' sundries from this Republic. Nothing in the declared exports can be considered in this department except small quantities of *sarsaparilla*, *vanilla*, and *cocoa*.

I have no data from which to give a list of the drugs, chemicals, etc., imported from the United States, but it includes the general line of druggists' supplies. American proprietary medicines are generally used here, very few coming from France; but still the sale of our medicines ought to be greatly increased, for many of those most commonly used in the United States can not be found here.

No American medical preparations, proprietary or otherwise, are imitated in this country. The only laws prohibiting such imitations are those protecting trade-marks and patents, but unfortunately these laws are practically of no avail to citizens of the United States. The trade-mark law provides:

The manufactures of countries with which the Republic has in force conventions upon the subject may register their mark. * * * In order that foreign marks may enjoy the guarantee that this law accords, they must be registered in conformity with the respective treaties.

And as to patents:

All Guatemalans, and foreigners that have a year of domicile in the country, may obtain their patents * * * and in all cases when there are treaties or conventions that permit this.

There is at present no treaty or convention existing between the United States and Guatemala concerning these matters, and therefore our citizens can not register their trade-marks or obtain patents for their inventions. In view of the possibilities of increasing trade, some steps should be taken to better this condition.

5. SALE OF DRUGS IN LAY STORES.

The law prohibits the sale of drugs, chemicals, proprietary articles, etc., outside of drug stores and pharmacies, but the law does not seem to be enforced, for proprietary articles, perfumes, and druggists' sundries are sold in department and dry goods stores, and at prices below the usual retail price.

6, 7. PRESCRIPTIONS.

Physicians' prescriptions are returned to the purchaser of medicine after being filled. A copy is kept by the pharmacist in a book made

for that purpose, and must be preserved for ten years. Every prescription must be presented within eight days from its date, or it can not be filled. Ordinary prescriptions may be renewed indefinitely, but those containing poisons or delicate substances must be countersigned or prorogued by the physician after one month. Druggists are not permitted to give copies of prescriptions.

8. PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

The laws of Guatemala are undoubtedly intended to exclude unqualified persons from all branches of the medical profession. A high-grade examination is required of pharmacists, as well as of physicians and dentists. The faculty of the Academy of Medicine and Pharmacy are, by appointment, a commission governing the practice of pharmacy. From this faculty a diploma or license must be obtained before embarking in the business. Foreigners holding diplomas obtained in foreign schools are not permitted to practice; they must first pass a stiff examination before the faculty before a license will be given to them. Native or naturalized Guatemalans who hold diplomas obtained in foreign schools will be licensed to practice without examination.

Physicians are especially prohibited from being in any way interested in a drug store or pharmacy, or from making any agreement to send their prescriptions to any certain pharmacy. A pharmacist can not operate or own a drug store or pharmacy in a town where there is only one physician if that physician is related to him by ties of blood or marriage. The same prohibition extends to the physician if the pharmacist is first established.

A pharmacist can not sell secret remedies or specifics, the composition of which is unknown. If he desires to sell such preparations, he must first submit them to the faculty of the academy, who, after examining them, and recognizing their utility, will authorize the sale, reserving the secret of the preparation.

Personal observation leads me to believe that these laws are not strictly enforced. Although the law prohibits the renewal of prescriptions without orders from the physician, yet it is the custom and they are renewed *ad libitum*.

A. M. BEAUPRÉ,
Consul-General.

GUATEMALA, *March 17, 1898.*

HONDURAS.

1. THE DRUG BUSINESS.

The drug business is conducted independently, and there is no law of the country restricting the extent or number of stores.

2. DRUGGIST v. PHARMACIST.

Practically all of the establishments in the country are prescription drug stores. Certain drugs are sold by a good many of the dealers in

general merchandise, but they are not permitted to sell dangerous drugs.

3, 4. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

There are no drugs, chemicals, proprietary articles, or perfumes exported to the United States or other countries excepting sarsaparilla. This drug plant is exported only to the United States, the amount exported during the last economic year being 55,604 pounds, valued at \$14,322.15 (money of Honduras) about \$6,000 in currency of the United States.

The ordinary drug supplies and chemicals are imported principally from the United States, Germany, and England, the greatest amount coming from the United States. The following are the patent medicines most generally imported into this country from the United States: Bristol's Sarsaparilla, Bristol's Pills, Bristol's Ointment of Witch Hazel, Lanman & Kemp's Odorless Alcohol, Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, Kemp's Vegetable Tablets, Lanman & Kemp's Cough Mixture, Lanman & Kemp's Capsules of Castor Oil, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Ayer's Pills, Jayne's Pills, Barry's Pain Killer, Siegel's Pills, De Grath's Electric Oil, Van Buskirk's Sozodont, Lanman & Kemp's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, etc., Scott & Bowne's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, etc., Stearn's Fruit Salt, Stearn's Instantaneous Cure for Headache, Wright's Fig Laxative, Wright's Asthma Remedy, Wright's Iron Tonic Bitters, Wyeth's Beef, Iron, and Wine Tonic, Wyeth's Soda-Mint Tablets, Essence of Jamaica Ginger, prepared by different concerns, various remedies prepared by McKesson & Robbins. Other well-known patented medicines are sold, but those I have named are, I believe, in most common use.

5. SALE OF DRUGS IN LAY STORES.

The number of establishments in the country that do an exclusively drug business is small. Therefore, the dealers in general merchandise sell many of the patented medicines in common use. In some cases they also sell the ordinary drugs.

6, 7. PRESCRIPTIONS.

The law and practice in regard to disposition of physicians' prescriptions is for the druggists to copy them in books kept for that purpose. The original is returned to owner and the copy preserved indefinitely.

In regard to renewal of prescriptions, the law requires that the physician shall write "repeat" on the prescription. In practice, where dangerous drugs do not enter into the prescription, druggists often renew prescriptions without this formality.

8. PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

The law requires that persons desiring to practice pharmacy must pass an examination before the medical faculty of the country. Persons

having diplomas from colleges of pharmacy of other countries must also pass this examination.

WM. M. LITTLE, *Consul*.

TEGUCIGALPA, *March 30, 1898.*

BRITISH HONDURAS.

1. THE DRUG BUSINESS.

The drug business is not regulated by the Government excepting for the sale of poisons, when a receipt must be signed by the purchaser in a book that is kept for that purpose.

2. DRUGGIST v. PHARMACIST.

Belize contains four drug stores and several private dispensaries, the latter being for the exclusive use of the physicians who own them.

3, 4. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

There are no drugs or medicines exported from this colony to the United States.

Almost everything in the drug line that is made in the United States finds a market in the colony. There are practically no imitations of American drugs made here. There are no laws on the subject.

5. SALE OF DRUGS IN LAY STORES.

The drug business of the colony is changing greatly and becoming more and more on the American plan. Some drugs being cheaper in England and Germany are bought there, but the bulk in value comes from the United States, as druggists find it a saving of time and money to buy a little and often from the United States, even if the price is a trifle higher. Most patent preparations are cheaper in the United States than in England.

A number of drugs and most of the popular patent medicines of the United States and England are sold in the general stores of the colony, usually at an advance on the list prices, as they have to pay freight, duties, and commission.

6, 7. PRESCRIPTIONS.

There is no law regulating the disposition of physicians prescriptions, but they are usually kept on file. Copies can be had if desired.

8. PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

There is no law regulating the practice of pharmacy. Anyone who has the capital can open a drug store. Physicians are examined and have to have a diploma showing a four-year course in some college of repute. Most of the physicians keep their own medicines, as people

here are not accustomed to paying for prescriptions, and are only willing to pay for medicines and attendance.

ALBERT E. MORLAN, *Consul*.

BELIZE, *March 4, 1898.*

NICARAGUA.

1. THE DRUG BUSINESS.

The drug business is conducted independently of any regulation by the Government.

3, 4. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

There are no drugs, chemicals, proprietary articles, perfumes, or druggists' sundries exported to other countries.

Practically 50 per cent of the drugs not manufactured in Germany or elsewhere abroad are purchased in the United States; and druggists' sundries generally are imported from the United States. Colgate's perfumes and toilet water and soaps are to be found, but those of French manufacture are more in demand and generally given the preference, probably because they are cheaper.

A great many articles are imported here from England, France, and Germany in bond.

Nearly all of the proprietary articles are of American manufacture. No American preparations are imitated in this section of Nicaragua. I do not think there are any laws upon the subject, however.

One of the chief obstacles to trade between these countries and the United States is the privilege possessed by the merchants here to purchase articles of English, German, and French manufacture in bond in New York and elsewhere in the United States. So far as I have been able to judge of the practical operation of this law, I am convinced that its abrogation would work to the material advantage of the merchants and manufacturers of the United States who desire to control a part of the small amount of the reliable trade of Central America.

5. SALE OF DRUGS IN LAY STORES.

Only staple drugs are sold in stores not exclusively drug stores. The usual retail prices printed on the bottles are collected.

6, 7. PRESCRIPTIONS.

At this place every physician is his own druggist, and there are, technically, no prescriptions to be kept on file.

Persons holding diplomas from the American colleges of pharmacy are recognized as pharmacists and are allowed to practice their profession.

WILLIAM B. SORSBY, *Consul*.

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, *March 5, 1898.*

SALVADOR.

1. THE DRUG BUSINESS.

The drug business in Salvador is regulated by law. The druggist shall be a graduate from some university. No diploma given in a foreign country shall allow its holder to compound or sell medicines, unless by treaty such country will admit druggists who have passed and received their graduation in Salvador to enjoy the same benefits; all others must pass another course of studies and graduate in Salvador before they can engage in the drug business, which admits of none other than the prescription trade.

3, 4. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Most of the proprietary articles sold as drugs come from the United States; none are sold or presented for sale in any but drug stores. There is quite a marked difference in the neatness, not only of the packages, but of the articles, compared with other competitors, in favor of the United States.

There is no law preventing imitation in labels or otherwise; very little is, however, practiced. The foreign competitors are Germany (on account of the cheapness of its goods and almost unlimited credit given) and France and England, which offer goods of a reliable character and at competitive prices, and give long credits.

I am informed that ninety days' credit from the United States is met by one hundred and eighty days' from Europe. Goods reach here almost as rapidly from Europe as from the United States.

Bills sent for collection from New York are generally made payable in sterling exchange. Whether they are sold or discounted by English houses, or there is something to be gained by an exchange on London, which is generally 4 points lower than New York, can best be ascertained by the large exporting drug houses of New York.

The gelatin capsules could be pushed here to some advantage, and the ether capsules manufactured to compete with the other manufacturers.

6, 7. PRESCRIPTIONS.

When a prescription is presented, a copy of it is taken, and when the medicine is delivered, the prescription is returned and stamped by the druggist. No druggist will fill a prescription a second time unless demanded by the physician who prescribed it.

JOHN JENKINS, *Consul*.

SAN SALVADOR, *March 22, 1898.*

THE WEST INDIES.

BAHAMAS.

1. THE DRUG BUSINESS.

The drug trade is conducted in this colony independently, and no limit is placed upon the number of stores. The drug trade is, in my opinion, fully developed, if not overdone, in this city, with no opening for new stores.

2. DRUGGIST v. PHARMACIST.

The prescription and drug business is combined. There are six drug stores in Nassau, all small ones, doing a retail trade only.

3, 4. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

There are no drugs, etc., exported from or prepared in this colony.

Such drugs, chemicals, proprietary articles, perfumes, and druggists' sundries are imported from the United States as are usually to be found in drug stores in small American towns with a population of say 2,000 or 3,000. No American medical preparations are imitated here.

Nearly all the goods used are purchased in the United States, except perhaps British patent medicines.

American merchants, manufacturers, and exporters control fully three-fourths of the trade of these islands in all lines and commodities, and will unquestionably continue to do so.

5. SALE OF DRUGS IN LAY STORES.

No druggists' goods are sold here in department stores.

6, 7. PRESCRIPTIONS.

Physicians' prescriptions are required, when once filled, to be kept on file always—never destroyed.

A prescription can be renewed at any time at the pleasure of the druggist; and he can give a copy at any time he so desires.

8. PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

Any person desiring to practice pharmacy can obtain a license to do so on the payment of £10 (\$48.66) per annum, and presenting to the registrar a certificate, signed by a practicing physician, declaring that the applicant is, in his opinion, competent for the business, and that he has served an apprenticeship of three years in a chemist's shop. A diploma from an American or English college of pharmacy would not be accepted as sufficient to procure a license to practice pharmacy under the laws of the Bahamas.

THOS. J. McLAIN, *Consul*.

NASSAU, N. P., *February 24, 1898.*

CUBA.

1. THE DRUG BUSINESS.

Any registered druggist may open a drug store or pharmacy, or, if the owner is not a registered druggist, he must employ one so licensed to stand sponsor for the store. For this service they pay from \$40 to \$80 per month for the use of a pharmacist's name.

The *sine qua non* of the drug store is a registered pharmacist, who in many cases is not the owner and, in fact, seldom goes near the store except to draw his salary. This, with rent, clerk hire, light, and other incidentals, makes the expenses heavy for a small business, and the owner tries hard to get this amount back as quickly as possible and consequently does not vie with his neighbor in cutting prices.

In the United States druggists, as a rule, in compounding prescriptions regulate the price by a certain rate for tinctures, fluid extracts, etc., adding an extra 5 or 10 cents for bottle, label, cork, etc. No such rule prevails here, and I never saw a cost or selling mark on any goods whatever. Neither does a merchant feel himself bound to sell an article to-morrow at the same price he did to-day, and a renewed prescription nearly always costs more than the original.

The practice of substitution is very general, and physicians seldom take exceptions, as they are usually silent partners in the profits.

A prescription which cost me 90 cents I asked to have tripled, hoping it would come cheaper, and the bill was \$5. I remonstrated, and the reply was that the price of the material had advanced. I requested the druggist to produce the prescription and let us figure on the cost, and he was greatly surprised to find that I not only read the prescription with ease, but also knew the wholesale prices of the drugs, which for the tripled size footed up 30 cents; he then reduced the price to \$2.50.

2. DRUGGIST v. PHARMACIST.

A store where prescriptions are compounded is called in Spanish *farmacia*, while a wholesale house is a *drogueria*. The latter need not be owned or managed by a registered pharmacist. There are only three wholesale druggists on the island, all in Havana. They are owned by Lobe & Co., Sarra Bros., and Johnston & Co.

3, 4. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

No drugs, chemicals, etc., are exported to the United States or elsewhere.

Full lines of drugs, druggists' sundries, chemicals, proprietary articles such as Ayer's, Jaynes's, Scott's, Wyeth's, Parke Davis's, Cuticura, McKesson & Robbins's, and Mellin's and Nestle's foods, etc., are freely used. I can not learn that any attempts are made at imitations. The law requires that anyone putting a preparation on the market must label it in proprietor's name. Proprietary medicines are sold at a fair advance over cost.

5. SALE OF DRUGS IN LAY STORES.

Coarse drugs or chemicals used for commercial and manufacturing purposes, such as borax, sulphate of iron, etc., are sometimes sold by hardware stores; all other drugs are confined to the legitimate drug trade. Perfumery, toilet and fancy articles are sold by the haberdasher. There are no attempts to undersell a neighboring merchant; each man usually tries to sell higher than his neighbors.

6, 7. PRESCRIPTIONS.

Physicians' prescriptions are filed, and some pharmacists also copy them into books. The files are kept for many years.

The druggist, by law, may retain the prescription paper when filled; he will, however, give a copy if the customer is going out of reach of the pharmacy.

8. PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

To be a licensed pharmacist one must hold a certificate granted by a Spanish or Cuban university. These licenses are of two kinds, temporary and permanent. The first is obtained by the payment of \$400 (gold), and is good for six years; the latter, by undergoing an examination and the payment of a somewhat larger sum.

PULASKI F. HYATT, *Consul*.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *March 2, 1898.*

CURACAO.

1, 2. THE DRUG BUSINESS.

The drug business, as conducted here, is strictly under the regulation of the law. All drug stores are retail and prescription places for the local demand principally.

3, 4. EXPORT AND IMPORT OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Most of the drugs used here are from Europe, principally from Germany, as it is claimed they cost much less there than in the United States; but when a demand is urgent orders are sent to the United States to save time.

5. SALE OF DRUGS IN LAY STORES.

Nothing in the line of drugs is permitted to be sold in department stores outside of the regular drug stores, but perfumery and patent medicines; and these last are mostly imported from the United States and sold at most variety stores at current prices.

6, 7. PRESCRIPTIONS.

Physicians' prescriptions are put up by all druggists, and must be kept on file for twenty years. A copy of any prescription must be

given at any time when required by the doctor, patient, or an interested party.

8. PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

Anyone to practice pharmacy in this colony must pass an examination of a commission appointed by the Governor, and get from them a certificate of competency, without regard to any diploma he might hold, before he would be permitted to practice.

L. B. SMITH, *Consul*.

CURACAO, *March 21, 1898.*

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

1. THE DRUG BUSINESS.

The drug business is conducted here independently, and not regulated by the Government.

2. DRUGGIST v. PHARMACIST.

There is no difference between the prescription drug business and other drug establishments. In fact, every drug store combines the prescription drug business with a general drug business.

3, 4. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

This country does not export any drugs, chemicals, proprietary articles, perfumes, or druggists' sundries to any other country, as it has nothing of the kind to export.

I am informed that the drugs and chemicals imported from the United States number upward of 2,000. I beg, therefore, to refer for a list of the same to the catalogues of Scott & Bowne, Lanman & Kemp, Schieffling & Co., and Sydney, Ross & Co., New York; of Weeks & Potter, Boston; of Henry K. Wampole, Philadelphia, and of McKesson & Robbins, New York.

The perfumes imported from the United States are of the manufacture of Colgate & Co. and F. Stearns. The proprietary articles are the following, viz:

Grath's Electric Oil; Gargling Oil; Harlem Oil; Cod Liver Oil, with Phosphate of Lime; St. Jacob's Oil; Allen's brain and Nestle's milk foods; Jayne's Alterative; Hagan's Magnolia Balsam; Reed's Pulmonary Balsam; Angostura, Hostetter, and Hoofland bitters; Turkish Cherries; capsules of Tar Oil, Cod Oil, and Palma Christi Oil; Ellis's Vegetable Coal; Cassebeer's Beef, Iron, and Wine; Brown's Chlorodine; Green's August Flower; Laird's Flower of Youth; Horsford's Acid Phosphates; Constantine's and Packer's tar soaps; Buchan's Carbolic Soap; Johnson's and Jaynes's Anodyne Liniment; Kennedy's Rheumatic Liniment; Phillips's Milk of Magnesia and Murray's Fluid of Magnesia; Perry Davis's Painkiller; Swaim's

Panacea; Allcock's Porous Plaster; Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; Ayer's, Blancard's, Bolet's, Brandreth's, Carter's, Cockle's, Haydock's, Radway's, and Jayne's pills; Eno's Fruit Salt; Rough on Corns and on Rats; Burnett's Cocaine; Citrate of Magnesia; Osgood's Indian Cholagogue; Allen's Anti-Fat; Barry's Cream of Pearls; Himrod's Asthma, Talcott's Magic, Peek's Asthma cures; Carman's Dentalaide; Brown's Dentifrice; Kennedy's Medical Discovery; McMunn's Opium and Tarrant's Rhubarb elixirs; Dyer's Embrocation; Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil; Brown's Essence of Jamaica Ginger; Henry's Specific; Jayne's and Stabler's expectorants; Helmbold's Extract of Buchu; Liebig's Beef Extract; Barry's Tricopherons; Jayne's Hair Tonic; Vaseline; Cold Cream; Camphor Ice; Dalley's Ointment; Page's "Climax" Ointment; Ayer's Hair Vigor; Sanford's Liver Vigorator; Ayer's and Butts's sarsaparillas; Bristol's Pills and Pectoral of Anacahnita.

No American medical preparations are imitated in the Dominican Republic, although no law prohibits such imitation.

5. SALE OF DRUGS IN LAY STORES.

The sale of drugs, chemicals, etc., with the exception of perfumery, is confined entirely to drug stores. Perfumery is sold at a few other stores in the city, but at the usual retail prices, I believe.

6, 7. PRESCRIPTIONS.

There is no law in regard to the final disposition of physicians' prescriptions when once filed by the druggists, but the general practice in respect of the same is to keep them on file as a permanent part of the records of the stores filling the same.

There is no law governing the renewal of prescriptions, but the general practice in respect of the same is that they may be renewed as often as desired. Copies may be furnished at the option of the druggist filling the same.

8. PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

The local law requires that all persons who practice pharmacy should have a diploma from some reputable institution, and persons holding diplomas from American colleges of pharmacy would be recognized as pharmacists and allowed to practice their profession, subject to examination, as others are, by a local board of physicians, who forward the result of such examination to the minister of the interior, who in turn issues a formal license to practice to the successful candidate.

ARCHIBALD H. GRIMKÉ,

Consul.

SANTO DOMINGO, *March 29, 1898.*

HAITI.

1, 2. THE DRUG BUSINESS.

The drug business is conducted independently of any Government law. There is no restriction on the number of drug stores. All of those established conduct a general prescription and retail business. Some of the larger stores import sufficient drugs to supply the smaller ones in this city and at other places on this island. There has been established during the past three months, by a German druggist, a wholesale drug department, under the title of "Droguerie Centrale d'Haiti," which will, no doubt, soon obtain the most of the trade of supplying the smaller stores. The originator of this wholesale department has been conducting very successfully a first-class prescription and general drug business for the past four years. They employ very competent foreign clerks, and will, no doubt, succeed well in their new departure. There are in Port au Prince about twenty-five drug stores. Some ten of them conduct a very fair prescription and retail business.

3, 4. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

There is no export of any kind of drugs or chemicals, nor druggists engaged in exporting from the island. A small amount of the general line of drugs are imported from the United States, the principal supply coming from Germany and France, including all druggists' sundries as well as surgical instruments. It is claimed that they can obtain them cheaper and on a longer credit there than in the United States. If our wholesale houses are desirous of the trade of Haiti, and would send representatives here and offer the same inducements that are obtained in other countries, they could very soon procure the most of the trade here, as it would give importers great advantage to buy in the United States and receive their goods in a few weeks, while from other countries it takes three months.

There is a considerable amount of French proprietary preparations sold here, such as pectoral sirups, iron and quinine tonics, digestive preparations, mineral waters, pills, and many others, while the American preparations sold are very few. Some of Ayer's preparations, cod-liver oil with hypophosphites—of the latter a considerable amount is used, the American preparation of Scott's emulsion being preferred to the French. I do not see any reason why the American proprietary preparations could not be successfully introduced to take the place of others, providing they have their circulars and directions printed in French and English. I also think that our fluid extracts could be successfully introduced to take the place of the old mode of preparing by maceration and percolation. In conclusion, I might mention that a considerable amount of antiseptic preparation is made use of, such as medicated cotton, gauze, bandages, and all antiseptics used in surgical dressing.

There is no imitation of any American preparation, neither is there any regulation in regard to the same. Some of the stores, not drug stores, sell perfumery and toilet soaps, but there is no regulation as to prices.

6, 7. PRESCRIPTIONS.

The same as the French medical law, prescriptions must be numbered and registered. Druggists are permitted to give copies of prescriptions unless otherwise forbidden by the physician.

8. PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

Every apothecary with a diploma from any school must pass an examination before the jury medical, composed of four physicians and one druggist appointed by the Government, before he is permitted to exercise his profession.

JOHN B. TERRES,
Vice-Consul-General.

PORT AU PRINCE, *March 8, 1898.*

ST. CHRISTOPHER AND VEVIS.

1. THE DRUG BUSINESS.

The drug business is free to anyone wishing to engage in it. The number of stores is not restricted by law. A chemist or druggist having a diploma in England can practice in any English colony; others have to pass an examination before four physicians, who give a certificate to practice on that island. Every subsequent place one should go to to engage in the drug business a new examination would have to be made to practice locally.

2. DRUGGIST v. PHARMACIST.

No differences between prescription business and other drug business. There are three drug establishments for 32,000 people.

4. IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Almost all drugs, perfumery, toilet soaps, and druggists' sundries are imported from the United States.

5. SALE OF DRUGS IN LAY STORES.

A few patent medicines and druggists' sundries, such as paints, oils, varnishes, etc., are sold in lay stores.

6, 7. PRESCRIPTIONS.

There is no law in practice in regard to prescriptions. They are filed and kept indefinitely.

Druggists are allowed to renew prescriptions in the following way: If one should get a prescription filled, and would subsequently ask to have the same prescription duplicated, it would be done; but to no other person. The only way copies of prescriptions would be given would be a person having a prescription on file and wishing to leave the place a copy would be given.

8. PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

A certificate to practice as a pharmacist and chemist from England entitles one to practice in any British colony. All others must pass an examination before four physicians of the place. This local certificate only gives the right to practice at that particular colony.

HAMILTON W. KERR, *Consul*.

ST. CHRISTOPHER, *March 1, 1898.*

SOUTH AMERICA.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

1. THE DRUG BUSINESS.

The drug stores are conducted independently from Government, and their sales and transactions are only affected by the pharmacy regulations of the "national department of hygiene."

2. DRUGGIST v. PHARMACIST.

Prescriptions can only be dispensed in pharmacies, which number 220 in the Federal District (comprising the city of Buenos Ayres, with suburbs), against 34 drug stores. Many of them keep a pharmacy as part of their business.

3, 4. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

No drugs are exported from the Argentine Republic. The imports from the States are chiefly white and tinted glassware (excepting ordinary glass bottles and vials), hard and soft rubber ware of every description, proprietary medicines of many different descriptions. Imports of chemicals (excepting fluid extracts) are not of much value. Colegate's, Cheesborough's and Lazell's perfumes, extracts, and soap are also imported in small quantities.

I have never heard of American medicine being imitated, the price of labor and material being superior to the profits to be earned by such manipulations. The practice of some houses is to induce buyers to acquire inferior articles of American makers for cheaper prices, it leaving better profits to sell an imitated article cheap than to sell the genuine one for its full price.

There is a complete chaos in the prices charged for the different articles sold in drug stores, there being one drug store which sells proprietary medicines at retail with 6 per cent profit on the wholesale price charged, taking a gross from the general agent; but on the average 40 to 50 per cent are the profits in drug stores.

6, 7. PRESCRIPTIONS.

Prescriptions not containing poisons are generally delivered to the customer after having been copied in a book kept for the purpose. Those containing poisons have always to be kept by the pharmacist for his own safeguard.

Druggists have nothing to do with prescriptions. The pharmacist gives copies of them if required to do so.

8. PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

For opening a pharmacy it is required that the owner or manager is a duly qualified pharmacist. The store is first inspected by an official inspector before it is declared open to the public. Foreigners have generally to pass an examination before they can act as pharmacists, but exemptions are known.

D. MAYER, *Consul.*

BUENOS AYRES, *April 19, 1898.*

BRAZIL.

1. THE DRUG BUSINESS.

There are no restrictions in Brazil as to the number of drug stores of any kind.

2. DRUGGIST v. PHARMACIST.

The following differences exist in Brazil between a "pharmacia" (apothecaria) or prescription drug store, and a "drogaria," a place where drugs are sold wholesale and in original packages. The drogarias are restricted only inasmuch as they are obliged to sell poisons in the original bottles and packages, and must properly label every article sold. The responsible manager of a pharmacia must be a licensed pharmacist, the proprietor not necessarily so. Druggists' sundries, perfumes, proprietary articles, etc., as a rule, are not sold in the pharmacias here, but in the drogarias.

There are about 200 pharmacias in Rio de Janeiro and 20 drogarias.

3, 4. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

While the extract made from the ipecacuanha root, which forms so important a part in the materia medica, is furnished to the world almost exclusively by Brazil, Rio de Janeiro exports but little of it. This

plant is mostly found nearer to the Equator, principally in the States of Amazonas and Matto Grosso, and is shipped from the northern ports. Rio occasionally exports small quantities of "Magnesia fluida de Murray" (used in cases of gastric disturbances), and of Goa powder, of which the chrysarobin is made, a remedy applied in skin diseases.

The only drugs imported from the United States into Brazil are some of the well-known brands of patent medicines, and this importation is subject to the following restrictions:

Application must be made to the national "laboratorio dos analyses" at Rio de Janeiro. Such application must be accompanied by the formula, giving all the ingredients and their proportions contained in the article for which an import license is asked. The article itself must be sent in for analysis. For each article a special license must be procured by every one desiring to sell it here. The average price of such a license is \$25.

Since the procedure of securing the entry of a patent medicine into Brazil is an undertaking burdened with various difficulties the employment of an agent for that purpose (similar to our patent or pension agents) is almost unavoidable; there are such persons here, who make this business their specialty and generally charge a fee of \$25.

There is no import of American perfumery worth mentioning. Almost all rubber articles for pharmaceutical use are imported from the United States.

No American articles belonging to the category of drugs or druggists' sundries are imitated or counterfeited here. The Brazilian laws prohibiting such imitations are rigidly enforced.

I desire to add a translation of the law governing the importation of chemical and pharmaceutical products into any State of the Brazilian Republic:

No druggist, pharmacist, or chemist shall advertise or sell chemical or pharmaceutical products which have not been approved by the Instituto Sanitario Federal.

Chemical or pharmaceutical products imported from foreign countries can not be sold without license from the Instituto Sanitario Federal, and it is the duty of the interested parties to solicit such a license, furnishing samples of such products of sufficient amount for analyses, as well as the respective formula, duly authenticated by the manufacturer.

Chemical and pharmaceutical products not duly licensed can not pass through the custom-house. It is therefore necessary that parties interested should apply for a license on reexportation of the respective articles within three months, at the close of which period such articles will, in case of noncompliance, be confiscated and summarily dealt with.

In case of contravention, a minimum fine of \$100 is imposed for the first offense. The agent applying for a license on behalf of a foreign dealer must file with the proper national authorities—

1. A power of attorney, legalized by a Brazilian consulate.
2. The formula of the chemical or pharmaceutical product, duly authenticated by the manufacturer or patentee and legalized by a Brazilian consulate.
3. The samples must be deposited in triplicate.

5. SALE OF DRUGS IN LAY STORES.

Department stores are not in existence here. Drugs are sold exclusively in the "farmacias" or "drogarias."

6, 7. PRESCRIPTIONS.

Physicians' prescriptions are copied in a book kept for that purpose in the "farmacia," but it is not obligatory to keep them on file after having been filled.

The renewal of prescriptions is in no way restricted in Brazil, except when they contain poison. In such cases the request of a physician is necessary. A repetition of the prescription in detail and the name of the physician who gave it must be plainly written on the label of the bottle or box containing the article prescribed.

8. PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

The practice of pharmacy is essentially the same in Brazil as the one laid down in the codex of the French Pharmacopœia. Native aspirants for a pharmaceutical license are obliged to graduate from one of the three national pharmaceutical colleges (Bahia, Ouro Preto, and Rio de Janeiro), where a course of three years is required. At the end of this term the candidates have to undergo an examination, oral and in writing, before a board of examiners, on the success of which depends their license to practice. All foreign-born applicants for such a license who have not completed a three years' course in one of the Brazilian colleges must furnish proof that they have graduated from a college of good standing at home, and only after furnishing such proof are they admitted to the above-mentioned obligatory examination before the national board of examiners. This examination invariably takes place in the Portuguese language, and is, especially in regard to the foreign applicants, far from being an empty formality.

The pharmaceutical profession in Brazil, as a rule, is a highly honored as well as lucrative one.

EUGENE SEEGER,
Consul-General.

RIO DE JANEIRO, *March 22, 1898.*

BAHIA.

1. THE DRUG BUSINESS.

The law of the State of Bahia respecting the sale of chemicals, medicines, poisons, and proprietary articles is very strict, and if enforced can not help but be of great benefit to the public and a protection to the doctor, pharmacist, and druggist.

2. DRUGGIST v. PHARMACIST.

It is impossible to ascertain the number of stores devoted to the trade in drugs, medicines, etc., in this State. Each of the small towns and

cities has one or more stores, and in the city of Bahia, with an estimated population of 250,000, there are twenty-five stores devoted to the business, of which five are exclusively wholesale stores, no prescriptions at all being compounded in them, and by law styled "drug stores;" four are wholesale and retail combined, compounding prescriptions, and by law styled "drug stores and apothecaries;" and the remainder do an almost exclusively prescription business and are by law styled "apothecaries."

The law governing the sale of medicines, etc., prohibits "drug stores" from filling prescriptions, while it places no restriction against a "pharmacy" selling at wholesale if the proprietor so desires.

All the drugs, chemicals, apparatus, and sundries, with the exceptions to be noted, are imported from Europe, the greater part of them coming from France.

There are no chemicals made here, nor can I find that the manufacture of pure drugs from the crude is carried on to any extent, other than the preparation from the crude product tinctures, waters, and such other pharmaceutical products and preparations as are made by the pharmacists the world over.

There are a few stores that devote some time to the manufacture of tinctures, etc., for the trade, but as a rule each pharmacist does more or less of this for himself.

The following lists, translated from the proceedings of the session of the Bahia council of public health, held on October 13, 1895, will be of interest in connection with the subject of pharmacy in this State. The council consists of the following well-known physicians and professors: Dr. José Francisco da Silva Lima, president; Pharmacist Enditos Emilio Pires Cardas; Dr. Joaquin Matheus Santos, Dr. Inocencio Cavalcante, Dr. Antonio Pacifico Pereira, Jaime Martins Baggi, Dr. Eduardo Cordilho Costa.

Approved: Dr. Antonio Augusto de Figueredo Pitta.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES WHICH, IN ACCORDANCE WITH LAW, MUST BE KEPT IN ALL
THE PHARMACIES.

Absinthe, extract.	Acidum citricum.
leaves.	cyanhydricum medicinal.
tinctura.	gallicum.
Grape, wild, root.	lacticum.
Crocus, stigmas.	phenicum.
tinctura.	phosphoricum.
Acidum aceticum.	picricum.
arsenicum.	salicylicum.
nitricum.	sulphuricum.
alcoholic.	tartaricum.
benzoicum.	Aconitine.
boricum.	Aconite, tincture.
hydrochloricum.	extract.
chromicum.	flowers.
chrysophanicum.	Aqua calcis.

- Aqua English.
 Labarraque.
 Rabel.
 sedative, Raspail.
 Artichoke, extract.
 powder.
 root.
 Tar, pure.
 water.
 syrup.
 Alcohol, diverse grades.
 Rosemary, tincture.
 Lettuce, extract.
 hydrolate.
 Lavender, fl. extract.
 essence.
 tincture.
 Cotton, antiseptic.
 Musk, tincture.
 Aloes, dried.
 tincture.
 Aloin.
 Althea, extract.
 powder.
 root.
 ointment.
 Alum, calcined.
 Sweet almond oil.
 Starch.
 Ammonia, liquor acetatis.
 arseniate.
 benzoate.
 bromide.
 carbonate.
 chlohydrate.
 iodide.
 nitrate.
 aqua.
 valerianate.
 Angelico, powder.
 Anise, fl. extract.
 Anise, essence.
 seed.
 Antifebrin.
 Antipyrine (lavadum).
 Antimony, diaphoreticum.
 chlorate.
 syrup.
 white oxide.
 sulphureted.
 and potas. tart.
 wine.
 Arraroba, powdered.
 vinegar.
 Aristol.
 Arnica, fl. ext.
- Arnica, extract.
 flowers.
 tincture.
 Rue, extract.
 essence.
 loeate.
 Arsenic, iodide.
 Fowler's sol.
 Asafetida, powdered.
 tincture.
 Antiseptic ligatures.
 Atropine, salicylate.
 neutral sulphate.
 valerianate.
 Badiana.
 tincture.
 Balsam, Arceen.
 catholicum.
 Fioravanti.
 Genoveva.
 nerval.
 opodeldoc.
 Pern.
 tulu, extract.
 pastilles.
 tincture.
 syrup.
 tranquillo.
 Prepared lard.
 Purgative potato.
 powdered.
 resin.
 Baunilha.
 tincture.
 Belladonna, fl. extract.
 extract.
 leaves.
 oleate.
 powdered.
 tincture.
 Benzoin, tincture.
 Borage, flowers.
 Bromidia.
 Cocoa butter.
 suppositories.
 Caffein.
 citrate.
 valerianate.
 Cainca, extract.
 root.
 Cajuput, essence.
 Calamine.
 Calcium, bromide.
 carbonate.
 chlorate.
 hypophosphate.

Calcium, iodide.	Plumbi acetatis crystals.
lactophosphate.	liquid.
wine.	carbonate.
syrup.	iodide.
oxide.	Conium emplastrum mere.
phosphate.	simples.
Calumba, extract.	extract.
powdered.	leaves.
root.	tincture.
tincture.	Cinchonine.
Chamomile, essence.	Cupri sulfatis.
extract.	Cocoa, extract.
flowers.	leaves.
oil.	tincture.
tincture.	Cocain hydrochlorat.
Camphor.	Cochlearia, fl. extract.
aqua.	Colchicum, bulbs.
monobromide.	extract.
oil.	tincture.
tincture.	vinegar.
Cinnamon, fl. extract.	wine.
bark.	Coccus.
essence.	tincture.
hydrolate.	Codein.
powdered.	Collodium, contractile.
tincture.	flexible.
Cannabis Indicæ, extract.	Colycinthis, extract.
Cannabin.	powdered.
tincture.	tincture.
Cantharades, flies.	Cognac brandy, superior.
liquid vesicant.	Convallaria, extract.
tincture.	tincture.
Capillaria, extract.	Copaiba, balsam.
leaves.	Copaiba, hydrolate.
Cardamom, seed.	resin.
tincture.	Ergot, extract.
leaves.	Caryophylli, fl. extract.
powdered.	essence.
Charcoal, animal.	Potassium bitartras, powdered.
Belloe's.	solution.
vegetable.	Creolin.
Cascara segrada, extract.	Creosotum.
powdered.	Cubeba.
tincture.	Cynoglossa, seed, root.
Castoreum, powdered.	Digitalis, fl. extract.
tincture.	extract.
Cato.	leaves.
powdered.	powdered.
tincture.	tincture.
Caustic, lunar.	Dermatol.
Barley.	Digatalin.
Chicory, extract.	Duboisin, neutral sulphate.
syrup.	Elaterin.
Chloral hydrate.	Elaterini, extract.
syrup.	Elixir acido de Haller.
Chloroform.	paragorie.

Emplastrum diachylon.	Gum, ammoniacal.
spread.	tincture.
meliloto.	Gum acacia, powdered.
simplex.	tragacanth.
de Vigo merc.	ammoniacal.
Sulphur, iodide.	tincture.
precipitated.	percha.
sublimed.	Guarana, powdered.
Scammonium, powdered.	Guiaci, extract.
tincture.	resin.
Spermaceti.	tincture.
Sponges.	Hamamelis, extract.
Succini, liquido.	tincture.
Stramonium, cigarettes.	Homatropine, hydrobrom.
extract.	Mentha piperata, fl. extract.
leaves.	essence.
powder.	emulsion.
tincture.	pastilles.
Ether, acetico.	Agua distil.
sulfuric.	Hyoeyamin.
spiritus.	Hydrasitis Canadensis, extract.
Eucaliptol, fl. extract.	tincture.
leaves.	Hysop.
tincture.	Ichthyol.
Exalgina.	Iodine, sublimed.
Eserin, salycilate.	tincture.
sulphate, neutral.	Iodoform.
Pysostigma, extract.	Iodol.
Ferrum, arsenate.	Ipecacuanha, extract.
bromide.	pastilles.
carbonate.	powdered.
ammonii citras.	root.
iodide.	tincture.
et quiniæ.	vini.
perchloride, liquor.	sirup.
lactate.	Jaborandi, leaves.
phosphate.	tincture.
reductum.	Jalap, powdered.
salicylate.	resin.
sulphate.	tincture.
et potassi tartras.	Kola, extract.
valerianate.	tincture.
vini.	Kermes, mineral.
chloride, tincture.	Lactina.
Linen ligatures.	Lactucaria, extract.
Fumeria.	sirup.
Guyacol.	Lanolin.
Gentian, extract.	Auranti amari cortex, fl. extract.
powdered.	extract.
root.	sirup.
tincture.	Auranti, leaves.
vini.	florum agna.
Zingiberis, sirup.	florum sirup.
powdered.	Laudanum, Rousseau.
tincture.	Sydenham.
Glycerin.	Limonis, fl. extract.

- Limonis, essence
 tincture
 Limes, essence.
 Linum.
 oleum.
 powdered.
 Linament, anodyne.
 saponis.
 Lirium, Florentino.
 Lithium, benzoite.
 bromate.
 carbonate.
 salicylate.
 Lobelia, infus. leaves.
 tincture.
 Agnæ amigdal, amare.
 Lupulina.
 Lupulinum, extract.
 leaves.
 Lycopodium.
 Lysol.
 Magnesium, carbonate.
 citrate.
 sulfate.
 calcined.
 Althæa, leaves.
 Mangani, oxidum.
 sulphas.
 Potassii permanganas.
 Manna, gum.
 flakes.
 Manuite
 essence.
 extract.
 oleum.
 Hyoseyamus, fl. extract.
 extract.
 leaves.
 oleum.
 powdered.
 tincture.
 Honey
 fl. extract.
 leaves.
 emulsion.
 Menthol.
 Hydrargarum
 bichloride.
 monochloride.
 bi-iodide.
 monoiodide.
 liquor Van Swieten.
 metalico.
 oxididum rubrum.
 ointments.
 tannate.
 Monesia, bark.
 extract.
 Morphina, acetate.
 hydrochlorate.
 sulphate.
 Sinapis, essence.
 powdered.
 Cetraria
 extract.
 Mulungu, extract.
 Myrrha, powdered.
 tincture.
 Narceina, hydrochlorate.
 Myristica
 oleum.
 tincture.
 Nux vomica, extract.
 powdered.
 tincture.
 Naphthol.
 Walnut, extract.
 leaves.
 tincture.
 vini.
 Oleum de Cade.
 tiglii.
 morrhuae.
 olivæ.
 ricini.
 Opium, Smyrna.
 extract.
 powdered.
 tincture.
 Pancreatin.
 Papaina.
 Papava.
 Parietara leaves.
 Pedra divina.
 Cucumber, fl. extract.
 pomade.
 Pepsin, elixir.
 liquida.
 powdered.
 vini.
 Phenacetin.
 Phosphorus
 oleum.
 tincture.
 Pilocarpin, hydrochlorate.
 nitrate.
 salicylate.
 Podophylin.
 Senega, extract.
 root.
 tincture.
 syrup.

- Calcined stag's horn.
 Stag-horn scrapings.
 Pulv. opii et ipecac.
 Pulv. efferves. compositus.
 Potassium, acetate.
 arsenate.
 nitrate.
 bromide.
 bicarbonate.
 monocarbonate.
 chlorate.
 lozenges.
 citrate.
 cyanide.
 iodide.
 permanganate.
 oxalate acido.
 sulphate.
 sulphureted.
 Argentum nitrate crystals.
 caustic, in sticks.
 Cinchona, extract.
 powdered.
 tincture.
 vini.
 syrup.
 bark.
 Quassina.
 Quebracho, extract.
 tincture.
 Quassia, extract.
 powdered.
 chips.
 tincture.
 Quininæ, arsenate.
 hydrobromate.
 hydrochlorate.
 salicylate.
 sulphate, acid.
 neutral.
 tannate.
 valerianate.
 Quinium.
 vini.
 Krameria, extract.
 powdered.
 root.
 tincture.
 syrup.
 Resorcin.
 Rheum, extract.
 powdered.
 tincture.
 vini.
 syrup.
 Granatum, bark.
 Rosæ gallica buds.
 confection.
 essence.
 emulsion.
 mel.
 powdered.
 Sopo molis.
 amygdali.
 animal.
 antiseptic.
 Sabina, essence.
 extract.
 powdered.
 Sambucus, flowers.
 Salicin.
 Salol.
 Sarsaparilla, extract.
 root.
 syrup.
 Santali oleum.
 Dragon's blood.
 Sassafras, roots.
 tincture.
 Scillæ, bulbs.
 extract.
 honey.
 powder.
 tincture.
 Senna.
 extract.
 leaves.
 powder.
 tincture.
 Serpentaria, root.
 Simarouba, bark of root.
 Sodium, arsenate.
 benzoate.
 borate.
 bromide.
 bicarbonate.
 subcarbonate.
 chloride.
 hyposulphite.
 hypophosphate.
 iodide.
 phosphate.
 salicylate.
 sulphate.
 et potassium tartrate.
 Sparteina, sulphate.
 Stroncium, bromate.
 iodate.
 Strophanthus, tincture.
 Sulphonal.
 Court-plaster.
 Strychnina.

Strychnina arsenite.	Valerian, emulsion.
sulphate.	powder.
Talc.	root.
Tamarindus.	tincture.
Tannin.	Petrolatum, yellow.
Taraxicum, extract.	white.
Terabinthina.	liquid.
essence.	Veratrine.
Venice.	Aceta aromaticum.
Terpin.	alba.
Terpinol.	Vinum aromaticum.
Thapsia.	alba.
Thymol.	rubra.
Tilia, flowers.	Violet flowers.
emulsion.	Sirupus simplex.
Turpeth mineral (hyg. subsul. flav.).	Zinci chloratis.
Turpeth vegetable.	liquid.
Unguentum simplex.	oxide.
white (zinc. oxid.).	phosphide.
red (hydr. oxid. rub.).	sulfate.
green (zinc. sulphate).	sulfo carbolate.
Uva ursi, leaves.	valerianate.
Valerian, fl. extract.	Juniperi berries.
extract.	extract.

LIST OF SUBSTANCES WHICH CAN NOT BE SOLD WITHOUT A PRESCRIPTION.

Plants and vegetable products which are venomous.

Animal products and preparations from them which are venomous.

Chemical and pharmaceutical products which are venomous.

Venomous minerals.

LIST OF BOOKS WHICH SHALL BE IN ALL PHARMACIES.

Codex medicamentarius, French Pharmacopœia, latest edition, there not being a national one of the Union or the State.

A book in which to copy all prescriptions.

LIST OF UTENSILS WHICH SHALL BE IN ALL PHARMACIES.

Glass agitators.	Spatulas of steel, ivory, and glass.
Copper still (enameled).	Beaters (egg).
Apparatus for dislocation.	Oakum or tow for filters.
A number of labels.	Glass funnels.
Areometer.	Mortars of bronze, marble, porcelain, and glass.
A precise pair of balances.	Alcohol lamps.
Evaporating dishes of porcelain.	Filter paper.
Evaporating dishes, with stirrers for same.	Marble slab for mixing ointments.
Pans.	Sieves.
Strainers.	Pill tiles.
Drop counters.	Funnel rack.
A number of graduated.	Silverer for pills.
Root cutters.	Tincture press

LIST OF THE LABELS TO BE USED BY PHARMACISTS.

External use.—The labels for external use shall have in the center, printed diagonally, the words "For external use," the letters being in plain sight and being printed, together with the border, in a good red color on white paper.

Internal use.—The label "For internal use" shall have printed just below the top border in a transverse line the words "For internal use," said words to stand out clear and to be printed, together with the border, in blue on paper that is white.

Dangerous.—The labels on toxical substances and venomous medicines sold by pharmacists shall be of yellow color and shall have printed across them, in black in letters plain to see, the word "Dangerous."

LIST OF THE MAXIMUM STRENGTH OF ANTISEPTIC SUBSTANCES WHICH MIDWIVES CAN PRESCRIBE.

Solutions of—

Acidi boraci to 4 per cent.
carbolic to 2 per cent.
salicylic to 2 per cent.
thymic to 1 per cent.

Solutions of—

Creolin to 2 per cent.
Lysol to 2 per cent.
Potassium permanganas to 1 per cent.
Hydrarg. chlorid. corrosi. to 1 per cent.

And in urgent cases they can prescribe ergot and its preparations.

ARTICLES WHICH DRUGGISTS CAN NOT SELL TO THE PUBLIC, NOT EVEN IN THE MINIMUM DOSES, UNLESS UNDER THE PERSONAL DIRECTION OF THE PHARMACIST IN CHIEF, TO WHOM IS EXPRESSLY GIVEN THIS WORK.

Aqua distillata.
Alcohol.
Alcoholates.
Balsams (pharmaceutical preparations).
Medicinal capsules.
Caustics.
Cerates.
Medicinal cigarettes.
Electuaries.
Elixirs.
Plasters.
Essences.
Extracts.
Granules.
Injections.
Liquors (pharmaceutical preparations).

Liniments.
Honeyes.
Medicinal oils.
Pastilles.
Pearls.
Pomades.
Simple and compound medicinal powders.
Alcoholic and etherial tinctures.
Ointments.
Medicinal vinegars.
Sirups and all the pharmaceutical specialties.
Venomous substances and all the pharmaceutical preparations, whether official or magistral.

3, 4. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

The drugs exported are in the raw or unimproved state and consist of oil of copaiba, resin of cajuput, and resin of angico. The greater part of these is sent to Europe, although for the year ending June 30, 1898, there were sent to the United States four barrels of copaiba valued at \$468. On all things exported the State collects a duty, varying from week to week with the market price of the goods and with the rate of exchange. On all drugs, chemicals, apparatus, and patent medicines the National Government collects a duty varying in amount upon each article and fixed on an arbitrary basis.

There are a number of patent medicines made in this district but all are of local fame, perhaps exported to a neighboring State, but seldom if ever, exported from the country. In addition to those manufactured in this State, a number of remedies manufactured in other States of the

Republic, more particularly at Rio, are sold here. Their sale is restricted by law, as shown in the translation of the laws appended hereto.

The authorized patent medicines of local and national manufacture include such preparations as these: Compound sirups of tolu, anticonstipation pills, various brands of sirup of phosphate and chloride of lime, lactophosphate of lime with creosote, pectoral sirups, antisyphilitic, antiberiberi, and antierysipelas mixtures, divers liniments, gonorrheal injections, emmenagogues, alteratives, vermifuges, tonics of native and foreign bitters, and native medicinal wines.

I can not find that any United States patent medicine is imitated or forged. There is, however, a cod-liver oil emulsion manufactured and packed by a firm here and labeled so similar to a well-known United States brand, having a large sale here, that it might be taken at first sight as one and the same thing. I can not find that there is any attempt made to sell it as a United States product; in fact, it says on the label "Not to be confounded with the North American brand," and in equally small letters, though standing out clearly from the rest, "Not to be confounded with —— emulsion." Yet, with all that, I can not but believe that on account of the similarity of the labels the ignorant could be easily made to believe and the educated, without stopping to read, would be led to believe that it was our product.

In accordance with law, any patent medicine, domestic or foreign, licensed to be sold is protected from infringement.

So far as can be ascertained, the following is a list of our patent medicines and sundries sold here: Colgate's soaps and perfumes, Ayer's, Humphrey's, and Cuticura preparations, Bristol and Pink pills, Mother Siegle's Curative Syrup, Radway's remedies, Kemp's Oil, Electric Oil, various brands of witch-hazel oil, and Scott's Emulsion, together with large quantities of fountain and bulb syringes, breast pumps, nursing bottles, atomizers, and like articles.

5. SALE OF DRUGS IN LAY STORES.

According to law, chemicals, medicines, and the like can only be sold by licensed drug stores and pharmacies, but druggists' sundries, such as sponges, tooth brushes and powder, face powder, perfumes, soaps, and the like, in addition to being sold by the drug stores and pharmacies, are sold by the barber shops, notion and dry goods stores, in fact, by anyone who cares to handle them. Prices are maintained all over the city. There are no cut-rate stores.

6, 7. PRESCRIPTIONS.

Prescriptions once filled are returned to the owner with the medicine, the prescription having been copied by the pharmacist in a book furnished for that purpose by the bureau of hygiene, and the full prescription also appearing on the label of the bottle, together with the name of

the pharmacist and his place of business and date of filling, the name of the doctor, and the directions for taking or use of the medicine. The prescription can be renewed any number of times unless the doctor writes on the original copy, "not to be refilled," and then it can only be compounded the once.

8. PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

In the State of Bahia the following license fees are exacted, which fees are payable annually in two installments due in the months of May and October: To open a pharmacy or drug store in the city of Bahia, 100 milreis; elsewhere in the State, 50 milreis; to open a chemical laboratory to make chemical or pharmaceutical products for disease or maternity, 150 milreis; for license of responsibility to managers of pharmacies and drug stores, 50 milreis; to sell pharmaceutical products, the formulas of which have been accepted by the State and Government boards of hygiene, 100 milreis; the sale of artificial foods, 50 milreis. For the registration of any of these licenses 5 milreis is exacted.

Pharmaceutical education is entirely under the control of the Government, which maintains two colleges of medicine and allied subjects, one being situated at Rio and the other here.

The professors in these schools are nominated by the President and are confirmed by the Senate, and hold office for life, unless removed for cause after having been tried and found guilty.

For professors preference is given to those already instructors, provided they show by examination held by the faculties of the respective colleges of medicine their ability to occupy the chair and receive the faculty's indorsement.

The instructors are appointed by the faculty either after competitive examination or for special proficiency in the desired work.

In order to matriculate in pharmacy the following requirements must be fulfilled:

Each candidate for matriculation must present himself between March 16 and 31. He must submit himself to an examination in Portuguese, French, arithmetic, algebra to quadratic equations of the second degree, elementary geometry, rectilinear trigonometry, history and geography of Brazil, elementary physics, chemistry, botany, zoology, and geology.

Candidates graduating from State or other schools in Brazil of recognized standing and presenting certificates of proficiency in the above studies are exempt from entrance examination.

The course in pharmacy extends from March to November, inclusive, and includes instruction for three years, as follows:

First year, physics, inorganic chemistry, and botany.

Second year, organic and biological chemistry, and the first part of pharmacology.

Third year, pharmacology (second part), analytical and toxicological chemistry, and therapeutics.

There is laboratory, theoretical, and practical work throughout the course, and in addition thereto candidates for graduation must present certificates showing four years' experience in a pharmacy under a graduate and licensed pharmacist.

Graduates from foreign schools and universities wishing to exercise their profession in Brazil must take an examination before one of the faculties of Brazil.

Before being admitted to the examination they must present the following documents:

1. Original diploma, or, in lieu of this, equivalent authentic documents.
2. Prove their identity, either by documents from the Government minister, or consul of the country from which they come.
3. Proof of morality.

The documents or diplomas presented should be indorsed by the representative of Brazil in the country where the diploma or documents originated. In lieu of this the representative of the country accredited to Brazil may certify as to the legality and value of the documents exhibited.

Anyone not having the above requirements is compelled to take all the examinations required of undergraduates.

LAW REGULATING THE PRACTICE OF PHARMACY IN BAHIA.

[Resolution No. 112. Passed August 14, 1895.]

Be it known to all, that the General Legislature resolved and sanctioned the following resolution:

ARTICLE 1. Only those are permitted to exercise the art of cure in any of its branches or any of its forms.

I. Those persons who show ability through title conferred by the faculty of medicine of the United States of Brazil.

II. Those having graduated from foreign schools or universities, officially recognized, if they are found fit before the respective faculties, in accordance with the respective statutes.

III. Those having been or being professors in foreign schools or universities, officially recognized, require a license from the bureau of hygiene of this State to enable them to exercise their profession. This license can be given to them if they produce documents setting forth their attainments and of having held clinics, which documents shall be certified by the diplomatic agent of the Republic, or in default of this by a Brazilian consul.

IV. Those being graduates of foreign schools or universities, officially recognized and proving that they are authors of important works on medicine, surgery, or pharmacy, may obtain the necessary license from the bureau of hygiene, it being empowered to give it, the case having been previously passed upon by the faculty of medicine of this State.

The rules contained in the above article shall be applied to persons who wish to exercise the profession of pharmacy.

ART. 2. (Refers to practice of medicine.)

Section 1. Authority may be given for the exercise of the profession of pharmacy during an epidemic, to those lacking the legal requirement, provided they have passed the examination of the second series in pharmacy.

Section 2. This authority will be given by the bureau of hygiene with the consent of the faculty of medicine of this State, and shall be limited to the duration of the epidemic.

ART. 3. * * * Pharmacists shall present their diplomas or license to the bureau of hygiene of this State, that they may be registered. The registration shall be kept in a special book, and shall consist in the transcribing of the diploma or license, with the following notes:

The secretary having completed the registration, shall write on the diploma or license the page of registration, when and where made, sign it and submit it to the inspector of hygiene.

The bureau shall arrange and publish each year a register of the professions, with the alterations that may have occurred during said period.

ART. 4. The doctors shall write all prescriptions in Portuguese, giving the full name of all the medicines and all the component substances, except as to official formulæ, without any abbreviations, signs, or numbers whatever, and all prescriptions shall be in the metric system.

The dose and method of administration of all medicines, whether intended for internal or external use, shall be indicated, the name of the person for whom the medicine is intended, the date prescribed, and the signature of the doctor shall be on the prescription.

ART. 5. Midwives in the exercise of their office shall be limited to dispensing to the lying-in woman and to the care and succor of the new-born, within the limits of the sphere of their professional ability.

ART. 6. Midwives shall be permitted to employ antiseptic substances for external use to prevent puerperal infection.

The general council of public health shall designate these substances, and the conditions under which the pharmacist shall be authorized to sell them shall be given by the bureau of hygiene.

ART. 7. (Refers to dentistry.)

ART. 8. The exercise simultaneously of the professions of medicine and pharmacy is expressly prohibited, although the doctor of medicine possesses the degree in pharmacy. But a doctor of medicine established in a place where there is not already a pharmacy can give the medicines necessary in the treatment of disease, provided that he is residing at least three kilometers distance from the nearest pharmacy, or if there is urgent necessity for the administration of medicine, in either case to have his pharmacy open to the public.

ART. 9. The commercial association of a doctor or surgeon with a pharmacist for the exploration of the industry of pharmacy is prohibited.

Silent partnerships are not included in the above prohibition.

ART. 10. No one shall open a pharmacy or laboratory and exercise the profession of pharmacy without having previously proven before the bureau of hygiene that he possesses a diploma in pharmacy and he registers in accordance with articles 1 and 3 of this law.

ART. 11. A company composed of a pharmacist and capitalists shall be permitted to open a pharmacy. In this case the pharmacist shall be responsible, and his name shall appear first in the firm name.

Actual pharmacies which have not pharmacists as proprietors or have not pharmacists in charge have to satisfy this requirement of law within six months, under penalty of closure for noncompliance.

ART. 12. No pharmacy shall be open to the public without a license from the bureau of hygiene.

Relative to the license to which this article refers, to obtain one it is necessary for a pharmacist about to open to be sufficiently provided with drugs, ointments, utensils, and books, in accordance with the tables made by the general council of public health and approved by the Government.

ART. 13. A license being asked for, it shall be necessary for the sanitary authorities to make a scrutinizing examination of the pharmacy to see if it contains all the required things and fulfills the requirements of the law as stated in the preceding section. If it shall not be found all right, the opening shall be delayed until another examination, petitioned for by owner, shall demonstrate that faults found in the first examination have been corrected.

In either case the sanitary authority who examines the pharmacy shall make two copies of the result of the examination, specifying in each of them the faults found or declaring that he has found none. These shall be signed by the inspector and owner, respectively, and one copy shall be given to the owner and the other sent to the bureau of hygiene.

The license referred to in the above section is only for the person for whom the first examination was made, and always has to be renewed when the pharmacy changes owner, responsible pharmacist, or partner.

ART. 14. When the owner of a pharmacy can not obtain a license from the sanitary authorities, and he thinks that he has been unjustly treated by the authorities he may appeal to the governor of the State, who shall judge as is just.

ART. 15. All pharmacies open to the public must have the remedies designated in the official pharmacopœia and have over the entrance the name of the pharmacist, proprietor, or the responsible pharmacist in charge.

To prepare these remedies the French pharmacopœia shall be used until there shall be made a pharmacopœia or pharmaceutical code of the nation or State.

ART. 16. The pharmacists shall have a book in which to register the prescriptions filled and shall transcribe the same in a clear hand upon the label accompanying the medicine, and must each year give the number of prescriptions filled and registered.

The bottles or packages which contain the medicine must be sealed and marked with the place of residence of the pharmacist, and the label must indicate with clearness the name of the doctor, method of administration of the remedy, and whether for internal or external use.

Remedies for external use shall have a special label with a red border (the words "For external use" being printed in red across the same), and for internal use a blue border (the words "For internal use" being printed across the same in blue), in conformity with the printed samples adopted by the general council of public health and approved by the Government.

ART. 17. There may be freely sold by persons not possessing diplomas in pharmacy medicinal plants, fresh or dry, in accordance with the list to be made by the council general of public health and approved by the Government and published by the department.

ART. 18. Except the use of the ordinary and inoffensive remedies set forth in the lists made by the general council of public health and approved by the governor of this State, no other medicines or preparations can be sold by a pharmacist or handed to the public without a prescription of a doctor of recognized standing, in accordance with article 1.

ART. 19. All simple toxicants and venomous medicines in weak doses shall be sold by the pharmacist under a special label of yellow color, on which shall be printed in bold plain-faced type the word "Dangerous."

ART. 20. A prescription once filled can be filled by a pharmacist one or more times, in accordance with the wishes of the patient, being each time marked by the name of the pharmacy and the date.

When a doctor intends that a prescription shall not be refilled by a pharmacist, he shall indicate on the prescription in writing the words "Not to be repeated."

ART. 21. Pharmacists shall be prohibited to alter the prescriptions or substitute medicines, but they shall have the right to refuse to fill a prescription if it appears to them that the medicine prescribed might be dangerous to the sick, or when on the recipe is not indicated the dose and method of use of the medicine, as required by the law already cited.

In these cases the pharmacist shall write in his register already mentioned the formula of the prescription he has refused to fill, with the following notations:

(1) Not filled, on account of being dangerous;

(2) Not filled, not being in accordance with law;

and marking on the prescription the same notations, which shall be dated and signed by him.

When a doctor gives a toxicant in a large dose, he shall write on the prescription, "Fill without fear," giving to the pharmacist the right to keep the prescription if the pharmacist desires it.

ART. 22. To the doctor whose prescription was not filled by the pharmacist is given the right to submit the prescription to the examination of the bureau of hygiene, and the result of this inspection shall be declared and given to whoever requires it.

ART. 23. The sale of secret remedies is absolutely prohibited, and those preparations the formula of which is not found in the pharmacopœias and pharmaceutical preparations or specialties not in accord with articles 24 and 25 of this law.

ART. 24. All pharmacists who wish to sell official preparations of their own or foreign invention under any special names have to indicate on the respective labels the pharmacopœias in which the formulas of the preparation are inscribed, all these being considered secret remedies, and pharmacists shall submit to the punishment of article 48 if they sell them without observing the necessary forms of law.

ART. 25. The inventor of any remedy who wants to expose it for sale shall make application for a license to the bureau of hygiene, submit a declaration of the component parts of the medicine, and the exact dose of each, and the diseases for which it is intended to be used. Together with the declaration, which shall be opened and judged by the inspector of hygiene and then resealed and deposited in the archives of his office, the inventor shall send a sample of the remedy, which sample shall be forwarded to the laboratory of the State, where an analysis shall be made and its contents verified.

Should the inventor obtain a license, he can expose for sale the remedy, stating that it has been approved by the bureau of hygiene, he being absolutely prohibited from announcing through the papers, signs, or circulars the therapeutic qualities of medicines which have not been approved or admitted by order of the inspector.

Section 1. The pharmaceutical specialties already approved and which have been selling before the promulgation of this law do not need a new license.

Section 2. The sale of pharmaceutical preparations of any other State independent of analysis in this State is permitted if the inventor complies with the conditions imposed in this law, proving by the documents required by the bureau of hygiene not only the analysis in the laboratory of the other State, but also the efficiency of his preparation, and paying the fee required for registration as provided by law.

ART. 26. The inventors of remedies approved by the bureau of hygiene and registered in that office shall have all the rights and privileges guaranteed by the laws relating to patents of inventions and trade-marks.

ART. 27. These are considered new remedies:

(1) Those pharmaceutical preparations in the composition of which enters some substance the employment of which is unknown in medicine.

(2) Those in which is made a new association, notwithstanding that the component parts are already known.

ART. 28. The introduction of improvements into formulas already recognized can not be exposed for sale without the approval of the bureau of hygiene, to which belongs the right to make a verification of the alleged improvement, it being understood by improvement any modification which makes the formula more useful or easier or cheaper to make.

ART. 29. No pharmacist can direct more than one pharmacy or make in a pharmacy anything other than drugs or medicines or things having a medico-surgical or

hygienic use. Nor shall he have other profession or employment which makes his absence from his establishment necessary for more than fifteen consecutive days. The residence of the pharmacist shall be in the locality in which is established his pharmacy. Should the pharmacist be temporarily unable to work, he can substitute for himself a "practical" in whom he has trust, provided that the practical has passed part of his examinations, but has not a diploma. He shall be responsible to the sanitary authorities for the conduct of said practical.

It is understood to be meant by temporary inability that in which absence from the pharmacy is for not more fifteen days, but if it exceeds that time he shall employ a pharmacist of legal qualifications, giving notice of this to the Bureau of Hygiene.

All pharmacies shall open to fill urgent prescriptions which may be wished at night, on Sundays, or saint days, taking turns in this service in the church or municipal district in accordance with the special regulations, which in this case shall be directed by the Bureau of Hygiene, after having been approved by the governor of the State.

ART. 30. In localities in which there is not a pharmacy directed by a professional pharmacist the Bureau of Hygiene can, under the following conditions, give a license to a practical in conformity with article 34:

Section 1. It being considered necessary by its municipal council in united session to open a pharmacy.

Section 2. The practical petitioning, with documents certifying as to his professional ability, with a certificate from a professional pharmacist, the director of the pharmacy where he learned, and proof that he has had practical work for at least four years.

Section 3. The local board of health, or the delegate to the national board of health if the first named does not exist, judging it to be necessary to open a new pharmacy on account of the increase of population in the district, or on account of the difficulty of prompt communication with a pharmacy already established.

There being no local board or delegate, then there shall be substituted a petition of persons resident in the locality.

ART. 31. A license being asked for as detailed in the preceding article, the inspector of hygiene shall publish for eight successive days the petition in the official journal of the State, and in the municipal journal, if there is one, where the practical intends to establish himself, declaring that, after a lapse of thirty days after the last appearance of the announcement, if no legally qualified pharmacist communicates with the inspector by petition of his intentions to establish a pharmacy in that locality, the practical will be given the license prayed for, provided he has passed the examination prescribed in article 13. If a pharmacist communicates that he intends to establish in the locality referred to, the inspector shall have him petition and sign a declaration in which he shall promise to open his pharmacy in the time announced.

ART. 32. As soon as the pharmacy is established, as outlined in the preceding article, the Bureau of Hygiene shall announce the fact in the official journal, and in a contrary case he will concede a license to the practical who asked for it in the first place, but without taking away the rights of others qualified, they being judged so by the Bureau of Hygiene.

ART. 33. Conceding to the practical a license to open and maintain a pharmacy for ten years, even if others having diplomas should come in that locality, but it shall be understood that the licensed practical shall have no other business connected with his pharmacy, nor shall he be absent from the locality for a greater time than that conceded in article 29, except that during his absence he shall have the pharmacy administered by a professional, legally qualified, who shall assume the responsibility.

Section 1. A license being given to the practical, it shall have effect only in the locality for which it was granted.

Section 2. Concession being given, or a license refused, anyone shall have recourse to the governor of the State.

ART. 34. All the pharmaceutical practicals shall be registered in the Bureau of Hygiene, at the same time registering the documents which are referred to in article 30, section 2, and certificates of registration shall be given to all who ask for them, provided they pay for them.

The head of a pharmacy shall communicate to the Bureau of Hygiene within eight days after his entrance the name, age, and birthplace of the practical whom he admits to his establishment, and also shall communicate to the Bureau of Hygiene within an equal time when he leaves his establishment.

ART. 35. Only competent pharmacists shall have the right to petition for license, prepare or expose for sale pharmaceutical specialties of their own invention or that of others, and any other preparations to which are attributed medicinal or curative powers, except as stated in article 17.

ART. 36. Pharmacists with a diploma may be given license to open a dosimetric pharmacy, which can not be installed without a special examination of the same, to the end that it might be established that it is or is not provided with sufficient medicines.

ART. 37. The homeopathic pharmacies shall have for their exclusive object the filling of homeopathic prescriptions, being absolutely prohibited from selling any other than medicines and preparations of the Hahnemannian system, and a pharmacist with diploma shall be in charge. It shall be subject to the vigilance of the sanitary authorities who frequently find out if this article is observed, and applying in contrary case the penalty of article 48.

ART. 38. The public establishments, hospitals, asylums, monasteries, religious corporations, societies of industrial helps, having large numbers, may have a pharmacist for their particular use, but they shall remain under the license and authority of the sanitary authorities and shall be administered by pharmacists of legal ability, and to whom shall belong the superintending of the pharmacy. These pharmacies shall sell only the formal remedies or those written in a prescription of a doctor, and even in this case they shall have noted the word "urgent" written and signed by the doctor on the margin of the prescription.

ART. 39. No drug store shall be established in the State of Bahia without previously having a license from the inspector of hygiene. A license shall be required for the owner of the drug store, who shall present the documents necessary to prove his personal fitness, and this license can not be transferred with a change of proprietorship of the establishment.

ART. 40. Drug stores shall have for an end, trade in drugs, pharmaceutical utensils, chemical apparatus, and the official preparations authorized, being absolutely prohibited to do anything which takes away the privileges of the profession of pharmacy, that is:

I. Filling prescriptions, either those original with the doctor or those for official preparations and pharmaceutical specialties.

II. Selling to the public any toxic substances, even if in the lawful weight.

III. In particular, selling in any dose medicinal drugs except under the conditions stated in article 42.

ART. 41. Drug stores are permitted to sell wholesale drugs, colors, and other chemical products used in the arts, industries, etc. Chemicals can only be sold to the pharmaceutical trade and to the industries, but those of ordinary and inoffensive use, in accordance with the lists given, may be sold to the public.

ART. 42. The sale of medicinal drugs which have or have not undergone pharmaceutical operation, and of simple and compound medicines and authorized pharmaceutical specialties, must be made in drug stores which are directed by pharmacists, and in fault of one by a practical according to the terms of articles 30 and 31.

1. A pharmacist, who in any drug store directs the sale of preparations and drugs referred to in the above article, shall not be able to fill prescriptions or be in control at the same time of any pharmacy, even though he may be a member of the firm.

2. The wholesaling of medicinal drugs may be continued in an importing house which obtains a license, but if the firm changes it shall be necessary to obtain a new license.

ART. 43. Drug stores and depositories of medicinal drugs shall register in a special book, signed by the special authorities, the venomous substances which they sell to the industries, giving the name, residence, and industry of the purchaser, date of sale, and quantity sold.

Only those books having the data enumerated above shall be of value in law, and the proprietor of a pharmacy or drug store shall be responsible to the authorities for any consequences that may happen on account of the sale of toxic substances contrary to the disposition of the preceding article.

ART. 44. Drug stores shall not announce for sale preparations which have not been approved by the bureau of hygiene, nor shall they be permitted to have a pharmacy or pharmaceutical laboratory or a medical consultant in their respective drug stores.

ART. 45. Patent medicines and pharmaceutical preparations of foreign manufacture belonging to the pharmacist or druggist who wishes to expose them for sale, or belonging to the inventor of the preparations, shall not be sold without the approval of the bureau of hygiene, which bureau shall be able to permit it provided that articles 24 and 25 are complied with and solicits a license, giving a quantity of the preparation for analysis.

The importer or inventor shall satisfy the requirements of this law and shall give to the bureau of hygiene the necessary space of time.

ART. 46. The maker of pharmaceutical products shall be the proprietor of the pharmacy, or he shall have a responsible technical, being obliged to direct the work personally, and shall not at the same time direct another pharmacy, drug store, or other business.

The making of products designated for the arts and industries may be directed by a chemist or industrial, not necessarily a pharmacist, but in possession of a license from the sanitary authorities.

ART. 47. Stores for the sale of surgical instruments are absolutely prohibited from dealing in drugs and medicines.

ART. 48. The abuses committed in the exercise of the professions which have been treated of in this law shall be punished in the following manner:

1. Anyone who exercises the profession of medicine or pharmacy without a legal title and being registered in the bureau of hygiene shall be fined 200\$000,* and for second offense double. If anyone declares to the public that he possesses legal title when he does not, the fine shall be double the amount stated, and he shall in addition be punished in accordance with the criminal code.

2. A doctor who does not observe in his prescriptions the form specified in article 4 of this law shall be fined 25\$000, and for second offense double.

3. This section refers to dentists and midwives.

4. A pharmacist who, without authority from the bureau of hygiene, opens a pharmacy and exercises his profession shall be fined 200\$000, and the pharmacy shall be closed until he obtains a license.

5. A pharmacist who alters a prescription or substitutes other medicines for medicines prescribed shall be fined 100\$000, and for second offense double, and shall be closed by the bureau of hygiene upon further recurrence, in addition to being liable for trial in accordance with the criminal code.

6. Any pharmacist who breaks the provisions of articles 15, 18, 19, 23, 24, 28, 29, 34, 35, and 36 shall be fined 100\$000, and for second offense double.

7. Any pharmacist who promises to open a pharmacy in the time assigned by the bureau of hygiene, said pharmacy to be in a locality where one does not exist, and he does not open it according to promise, shall suffer the same penalty as that given

* The milreis (1\$000) varies in value each day. It is worth to-day, July 6, 147 cents United States gold.

in the above paragraph, unless he can give a good excuse for not doing so and can prove before the bureau that his excuse is just and true.

8. A pharmacist who does not possess in his pharmacy the necessary books, or has not the legalized conveniences for the respective inscriptions, shall be fined 100\$000, and upon second offense double.

The books shall be legalized by the inspector of hygiene, or by one of his assistants, who shall be designated by the inspector.

9. A pharmacist who shall fill a prescription of an individual not having legal requirements, or who sells without the necessary prescription medicines not indicated in the respective tables as allowed to be thus sold, shall be fined 100\$000, and for second offense double.

10. A pharmacist who has in his place a consultant, or who applies apparatus, unless in the case of a disaster or accident in the street or other places, or who permits consultations in his pharmacy, shall be fined 100\$000, and upon second offense double, and in addition shall be subject to punishment in accordance with the criminal code for practicing medicine without a license.

11. The drug store which breaks the provisions of articles 39 and 46 shall be fined 200\$000, and for second offense double.

The druggist or pharmacist in whose store is found substances falsified or altered shall pay the same fine as above given, and the sanitary authorities shall destroy the substances at the expense of the owner.

12. Pharmacists and druggists who resist examination of their respective establishments when the same shall be by a sanitary authority shall be fined 200\$000, and shall have their places of business closed, and shall not again be opened unless a license is procured from the inspector of hygiene after the examination has been made.

ART. 49. In the manufacture of pharmaceutical products the sanitary authorities shall observe the requirements of article 44 and punish all infractions with a fine of 200\$000, and on second offense double.

The pharmacist, technical responsible of the manufactory, who does not personally supervise the making of products, shall be fined 200\$000 and shall be suspended from the exercise of his profession for three months.

ART. 50. Stores dealing in surgical instruments are under the restrictions of article 47, but those breaking that law shall be fined 200\$000, and for second offense double.

ART. 51. No establishments except pharmacies, laboratories, and drug stores shall sell medicines and drugs under any pretext whatever, and doing so they shall be fined 200\$000, and for second offense double.

It is not included in the disposition of this article the sale of medicinal drugs by importing houses, as outlined in 2, article 42.

ART. 52. Any infraction of this law for which a fine is not especially mentioned shall be assessed from 50\$000 to 100\$000, and for second offense double.

ART. 53. All the fines paid in accordance with this law for infraction of the same shall be paid to the fiscal executive of interior of this State.

The penalties established by this law may be remitted by the governor of the State.

ART. 54. While there is not established by the bureau of hygiene a laboratory for the analysis of pharmaceutical products, both of those of which examination is requested and those suspected, analysis shall be made in the laboratory of the faculty of medicine.

1. The fee for analysis shall conform to the table organized by the bureau of hygiene and approved by the governor of the State, and shall be for the municipal laboratory while engaged in this work.

ART. 55. All acts and laws contrary to this are hereby repealed. All the authorities are commanded to know and execute the said resolution, and are commanded to carry it out and have it carried out to the letter.

The secretary of state shall have it printed, published, and corrected.

Palace of the governor of the State of Bahia, August 14, 1895, the seventh year of the republic.

Dr. JOAQUIM MANOEL RODRIGUES LIMA.

The secretary of state of Bahia has promulgated the present resolution of August 14, 1895.

ANTONIO PEDRO DE MELLO, *Secretary*.

PERNAMBUCO.

There are in this city four wholesale drug houses; none of them compound prescriptions, all the retail drug stores do.

The prescriptions are prepared with much care and put up in an exceptionally fine manner. I do not learn that any drugs, chemicals, proprietary articles, perfumes, or druggists' sundries are exported to the United States from this consular district. Imports are, Scott's Emulsion, Lanman & Kemp's preparations, Ayer's specialties, Horsford's Phosphates, Williams's Pink Pills, Perry Davis's Pain Killer, Radway's Ready Relief, Carter's Little Liver Pills, bottles, labels, and rubber goods. Perfumeries all come from Europe, none from America.

Kepler's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Malt is imitated in this country, a decoction of cod liver oil and refined molasses being used to refill the original bottles. Lanman & Kemp's Florida Water is also put up here in large quantities and sold as the original, as is their Oriental Tonic and Bristol Pills. All this is in defiance of the law of Brazil that prohibits the imitation of foreign labels and marks on goods. Drugs and chemicals are sold openly in the boticas or drogarias; proprietary articles, druggists' sundries, and perfumes are sold in the other shops generally, to what extent it is impossible to ascertain. Some undersell a little. Most druggists do not keep a supply of such articles.

Druggists keep a book in which all prescriptions are copied and numbered, the original being returned to the customer. Such copies are kept indefinitely, and duplicate copies may be given to anyone calling for same by number.

Druggists may compound prescriptions again and again, when called for by number or on presentation of the original.

BENJ. F. CLARK, *Consul*.

PERNAMBUCO, *May 2, 1898.*

SAO PAULO.

2. DRUGGIST v. PHARMACIST.

There are pharmacies (farmacias), the owner of which must have passed an examination by the State authorities, and where medical prescriptions may be filled. Simple drug stores (drogarias) are managed by ordinary merchants, must not prepare prescriptions, and are restricted to the sale of raw drugs, patent medicines, perfumeries, etc.

The number of the former is very high. In towns of 20,000 inhabitants count 10 to 12. Drogarias exist only in the larger cities. In Rio de Janeiro there are 10 to 12; in Sao Paulo 6 to 8.

4. IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Imported from the United States: Bristol's, Ayer's, and Carter's pills and sarsaparillas, Florida water, pain killer, Alcock's plaster, Mother Siegel's sirup, Humphrey's homeopathic medicines, etc. Sundries: Trusses, bottles, syringes, rubber goods, electric instruments, etc. Falsifications are rare now and are severely punished by law.

5. SALE OF DRUGS IN LAY STORES.

Barber shops sell American perfumery, Florida water, Ayer's hair vigor, Sozodont, etc., and so do some hardware stores. The prices are practically uniform. Department stores do not exist in the American sense of this designation. The articles yielded formerly a profit of 40 to 50 per cent; reduced now to 25 to 30 per cent, owing to higher duties and the depreciated currency.

6, 7. PRESCRIPTIONS.

The general custom is to return prescriptions to the buyer on payment. There is no law on this point. Unpaid prescriptions are preserved for one or two years. Prescriptions calling for no potent drugs may be renewed without medical permission, otherwise not; however, this law is not strictly observed or enforced. Copies may always be given.

8. PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

Persons holding foreign diplomas must submit to an examination (exame de suficiencia) to be held at Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, or at Ouro Preto, in the Portuguese language, and comprising all studies related to pharmacy. Formerly the use of French was permitted. Only former professors at universities are exempt from this examination. No examination is required of drug clerks who are irresponsible. In small localities that possess no pharmacies, the formality of examination is sometimes waived on application to the medical authorities. It is, however, required that the petitioner be Brazilian, native or naturalized, and that he have the proper professional knowledge to keep a drug store.

JULIAN HAUGWITZ,
Vice-Consul.

SANTOS, *March 22, 1898.*

CHILE.

1. THE DRUG BUSINESS.

The drug business is conducted independently in Chile as to the extent and number of stores.

2. DRUGGIST v. PHARMACIST.

In this consular district all drug stores dispatch prescriptions.

3. 4. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

No drugs, perfumes, or druggists' sundries are exported to any foreign country from this district, except iodine and nitrate of soda, both of which articles are exported in large quantities, as the following statistics will show:

During the year ended on the 31st of December, 1897, there were exported to the United States from this district 357,738 pounds avoirdupois of refined iodine. As all of this iodine exported is shipped to New York on consignment, the declared values in the invoices are only approximate. The value of the shipments referred to as exported to the United States in 1897 is declared to be \$749,192.52, United States gold. During the same year there were exported from this district to Hamburg 17,340 pounds avoirdupois, the value of which would be approximately \$36,314.

Of nitrate of soda there were exported from this consular district to the United States in 1897, 104,826 tons of 2,240 pounds, valued at \$3,010,626, and to all other countries, 957,977 tons. Taking the nitrate exported to the United States as a basis, the value of the nitrate exported to other countries would be \$27,468,378.

Drugs, chemicals, proprietary articles, perfumes, and druggists' sundries are imported from the United States in quite as large a variety as from other countries, but in much less amount. From the United States more patent medicines are imported than from any other country. The importations of drugs and chemicals are principally from England, Germany, and France, and in the order named.

As to imitations of American medical preparations, there have appeared in this market imitations of Florida Water of Lauman & Kemp, of Allcock's Porous Plasters, and of Scott's Emulsion, and of Fellows's Hypophosphites. The amount of these falsified articles in the market, however, is quite limited.

In the case of the two last-named articles the intent to falsify is evident, for the name "Scott" on the label is spelled with a final "e" (Scotte), and Fellows is written "Felloos." There are no laws in Chile specially prohibiting imitations of medical preparations.

The duties in Chile on proprietary articles are so high as to be almost prohibitory.

In Santiago a large company has been formed called the "Union Farmaceutica," where a large number of preparations are manufactured, resembling those imported from Europe and the United States, and which the manufacturers claim are quite as good as the foreign article, and which can be sold much cheaper. The bottle of Fellows's Hypophosphite of Lime is retailed at \$3.60, currency, equal to \$1.20, United States gold, whereas the article manufactured in Santiago and

labeled simply "Hipofosfito de Cal" is sold for \$1.60, or about the equivalent of 50 cents, gold.

This is one instance of many where preparations closely resembling those for which there is a great popular demand are offered at so low a figure as to drive out the foreign article. In these cases there is no room for the charge of fraud, for there is no falsification of an article protected by a patent, but only a similar article is offered at a lower price.

Nearly all of the perfumery used in this district is imported from England and France. A comparatively small quantity comes from the United States. The latter is highly esteemed, but its price being higher than that of equally good perfumery from Europe accounts for its reduced sale.

5. SALE OF DRUGS IN LAY STORES.

The proprietary articles already mentioned, and many others of their class, are sold by wholesale to a considerable extent in stores which are not drug stores, there being no notable difference in the prices at which they are sold. The articles mentioned in the tables marked A, B, and C can not legally be sold at retail except by druggists or apothecaries.*

6, 7. PRESCRIPTIONS AND PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

On the 16th of December, 1886, Ex-President Balmaceda signed a bill for the regulation of drug stores and apothecary shops throughout the Republic. The following are some of the provisions of the decree: Every apothecary shop must be directed by a *rejente* or administrator, who shall have rendered a satisfactory examination before the medical faculty in Santiago, no foreign diploma from colleges of pharmacy being recognized by the faculty.†

No individual is allowed to administer more than one apothecary shop at a time, and it is required that he be present in the store at least eight hours each day.

Pharmacists are forbidden to sell any articles mentioned in Table A, except by the written order or prescription of a legally qualified physician or surgeon.

They are also forbidden to dispatch any recipe containing articles mentioned in Table B when such articles are prescribed in doses greater than the maximum given in said table, except in case the physician, in a footnote, shall declare such to be his wish. Recipes of this class should remain in the possession of the apothecary. All other recipes, when dispatched, shall be returned to the parties presenting them, after having been stamped with the seal of the establishment and duly

* For the sake of convenience I shall use the word apothecary in this report as if it were synonymous with druggist.

† The same condition is requisite for the practice of medicine and dentistry.

numbered and copied into a book, which copy shall bear the same number as the original recipe. This book must be kept for at least twenty years, and must always be exhibited on the requisition of the proper authority.

Apothecaries are forbidden to dispatch any recipe containing ingredients which might cause accidents, unless there be clearly expressed in the recipe the mode of administering the remedy and the name of the person for whom it is intended.

In case it appear that a dangerous remedy is prescribed in a dose greater than that given in Table B, and that the physician has not ratified his wish to administer the remedy in the manner previously indicated, the apothecary is obliged by law to send to the physician a copy of the recipe for his written approbation, without which the recipe must not be dispatched.

All remedies intended for external use must, besides the usual label, bear another printed on orange-colored paper with the following words in black ink, "Usó externo."

Poisons, particularly those intended for the destruction of animals, also mineral acids, nitrate of silver, cyanide of potassium, etc., can only be sold to persons known to the apothecary, and who, in every case, are required to sign a certificate in a book called "Register of poisons," declaring that they have bought said articles and state the use to which they are to be applied.

Articles named in Table C must be kept on separate shelves and under lock and key.

The dean of the faculty is authorized to name commissions as often as he may deem it expedient to inspect apothecary stores. These commissions shall be composed of one physician or surgeon and of one or two pharmacists. Every apothecary shop should be visited and inspected at least once a year.

For violating any of the provisions of the regulations governing apothecary shops, the owner renders himself liable to the penalties established by law, as given in the penal code.

Failure to comply with the instructions of the visiting inspectors, after fifteen days, shall be reason sufficient for closing the establishment by the competent authority.

The names of the articles mentioned in Tables A, B, and C are given in Spanish in the original decree. These I have translated into Latin for the convenience of those to whom the Spanish language is not familiar.

J. W. MERRIAM, *Consul*.

IQUIQUE, *April 16, 1898.*

TABLE A.—Articles to be dispatched by the apothecary only on physician's prescription.

Acid. arsenios.	Liquor. Pearson.
hydrocyanic.	Nux vomica.
Aconitin.	Oleum tiglli.
Amyl nitrit.	Opium (and its alkaloids and prepara- tions).
Antimon. et potass. tart.	Phosphor.
Apomorphina.	Physostig. venen.
Aqua Lauro-cerasi.	Pilocarpina and its salts.
Belladon. alcoholat.	Plumbi acetat.
Cantharid.	Potass. caustic.
Chloral.	cyanuret.
Chloroformum.	Resin. jalap.
Colchicum.	scammon.
Conicina.	Sinapis ol.
Curare.	Sabina.
Digitalin.	Santonin.
Digital. alcoholat.	Secale cornut.
Extract. aconit.	Tinct. aconit.
beleño.	beleño.
belladonnæ.	belladonnæ.
cannabis indic.	cannabis indic.
digital.	cantharid.
nucis vomicæ.	colchic.
opii.	digital.
sabinæ.	iodin.
stramonii.	ipecac.
Hydrarg. chlorid.	stramon.
cyanuret.	nucis vom.
iodat.	
Iodinium.	Veratrina.
Liquor. Donovan.	Vin. colchic.
Fowler.	ipecac.

TABLE B.—Maximum doses which can not be surpassed in dispatching except by express order of the physician at foot of prescription.

Names.	Internal use.	
	Amount in one dose.	Amount in 24 hours.
Acid. arsenios.....	5 milligrams.	2 centigrams.
carb. crist.....	5 centigrams.	20 centigrams.
chlor. hyd.....	60 centigrams.	3 grams.
phosphor.....	60 centigrams.	3 grams.
pruss. medic.....	30 centigrams.	2 grams.
nitric.....	60 centigrams.	3 grams.
sulphuric.....	50 centigrams.	3 grams.
Aconitina.....	1 milligram ..	3 milligrams.
Aqua Lauro-cerasi.....	3 grams.....	15 grams.
Antimon. et potass. tart.....	10 centigrams.	30 centigrams.
Argent. nitras.....	3 centigrams.	15 centigrams.
Alcoholat. aconit.....	50 centigrams.	2 grams.
belladonn.....	50 centigrams.	2 grams.
digital.....	1 gram.....	3 grams.
Apomorphin.....	5 centigrams.	15 centigrams.
Atropin. and its salts.....	1 milligram ..	3 milligrams.
Cantharid.....	5 centigrams.	20 centigrams.
Chloral hydras.....	3 grams.....	10 grams.
Codeina.....	5 centigrams.	20 centigrams.
Colchicin.....	5 milligrams.	2 centigrams.
Creosotum.....	10 centigrams.	50 centigrams.
Cupri sulphas ammon.....	10 centigrams.	40 centigrams.
Digitalin.....	2 milligrams.	6 milligrams.
Elaterium.....	5 centigrams.	10 centigrams.

TABLE B.—*Maximum doses which can not be surpassed in dispatching except by express order of the physician at foot of prescription—Continued.*

Names.	Internal use.	
	Amount in one dose.	Amount in 24 hours.
Extract. aconit.	3 centigrams.	10 centigrams.
beleño	20 centigrams.	1 gram.
belladon	5 centigrams.	20 centigrams.
cicutæ	10 centigrams.	50 centigrams.
colocynt.	10 centigrams.	30 centigrams.
digital	10 centigrams.	50 centigrams.
lactucæ	60 centigrams.	3 grams.
physostig.	2 centigrams.	6 centigrams.
scillæ	20 centigrams.	1 gram.
Foliæ belladon.	20 centigrams.	60 centigrams.
beleño	40 centigrams.	2 grams.
cicutæ	40 centigrams.	2 grams.
digital	20 centigrams.	1 gram.
stramon	25 centigrams.	1 gram.
Gambogia	30 centigrams.	1 gram.
Hydrarg. bichlorid.	3 centigrams.	10 centigrams.
biiodat.	3 centigrams.	10 centigrams.
cyanuret.	3 centigrams.	10 centigrams.
Iodinium	10 centigrams.	40 centigrams.
Iodoform	20 centigrams.	80 centigrams.
Ipecac. et opii pulv.	1 gram.	4 grams.
Lactucarium	30 centigrams.	1 gram.
Laudan. Rousseau.	1 gram.	4 grams.
Sydenham	2 grams.	8 grams.
Liquor. Donovan	1 gram.	5 grams.
Fowler	40 centigrams.	2 grams.
Pearson	1 gram.	5 grams.
Morpiæ sales	3 centigrams.	15 centigrams.
Narceine sales	5 centigrams.	20 centigrams.
Nux vomica	10 centigrams.	40 centigrams.
Opium	20 centigrams.	80 centigrams.
camph. tinct.	10 grams.	30 grams.
Phosphor	1 milligram.	5 milligrams.
Pilocarpina	3 centigrams.	6 centigrams.
Plumbi acetat.	10 centigrams.	50 centigrams.
Potass. cyanuret	1 centigram.	5 centigrams.
Sabina	1 gram.	2 grams.
Santonin	15 centigrams.	50 centigrams.
Secale cornutum	1 gram.	5 grams.
Strychnin	1 centigram.	3 centigrams.
Tinct. aconit.	1 gram.	4 grams.
beleño	1 gram.	5 grams.
belladonnæ	1 gram.	4 grams.
cantharid.	50 centigrams.	1 gram.
colchie	2 grams.	6 grams.
digitalis	1 gram.	3 grams.
nucis vom.	50 centigrams.	2 grams.
opii	2 grams.	6 grams.
camphorat	10 grams.	30 grams.
Stramon.	1 gram.	3 grams.
Veratrin	5 milligrams.	2 centigrams.
Vin. antimon	20 grams.	60 grams.
colchie	2 grams.	6 grams.
Zinc. lact	20 centigrams.	1 gram.
valerianat	20 centigrams.	1 gram.
oxid	1 gram.	5 grams.

TABLE C.—*Dangerous medicines to be kept under lock and key and apart from other medicines.*

Acid. carbolic.	Amygdal. am. ol.
chrom.	Amyl nitris.
hydrochloric.	Antimon. et potass. tart.
hydrocyanic.	Apomorphina.
nitric.	Aqua lauro-cerasi.
oxalic.	Argent. nitras.
phosphoric.	Bromum.
Alcoholat. aconit.	Cantharides.
belladonn.	Chloroformum.
digitalis.	Colchici sem.

TABLE C.—*Dangerous medicines to be kept under lock and key and apart from other medicines*—Continued.

Collodinum cantharid.	Resin. jalap.
Creosotum.	scammonii.
Elaterium.	Sinapis oleum.
Extract. aconit.	Santonin.
beleño.	Secale cornutum.
belladonnæ.	Tinct. aconit.
cannabis indic.	beleño.
digitalis.	belladonnæ.
nucis vomicæ.	cannabis indic.
opii.	cantharid.
physostig.	colehici.
sabinæ.	digital.
stramonii	iodinii.
Gambogia.	ipecae.
Iodoform.	nucis vomicæ.
Lactucarium.	opii
Liquor potass. caustic.	stramon.
Nux vomica.	Veratrina.
Plumbi acetas.	Vinum antimonii.
Potass. bichromas.	colchici.
caustic.	ipecae.
Pulv. Dover.	Zinc and its salts.

ANTOFAGASTA.

Antofagasta, Chile, has a population of about 14,000. It is the capital of the province and the seaport for a considerable portion of Bolivia. The only business is mining, including under this head the nitrate of soda industry. This town may be compared to our interior mining towns, but has, in addition, a large shipping interest.

There is one first-class drug store, owned by Robert Brunswig, who jobs and dispatches prescriptions. He keeps a large and complete stock, equal to that of any of our mining towns. He imports largely, both from Europe and the United States, making short orders to the Valparaiso houses. He supplies the interior towns and mining camps, as also, to a moderate extent, parts of Bolivia connected with this port by the Antofagasta and Bolivia Railway Company.

There are two second-class and two third-class shops. These supply themselves from Valparaiso, and partly from Brunswig.

There are no shops corresponding to the great departmental shops in the United States, but many of the dry-goods and other shops keep certain patent medicines and perfumery, but prices are more or less the same.

To give an idea of prices, I have added a list of sundry articles, and also three prescriptions.*

* Filed in Bureau of Foreign Commerce.

Foreigners have no difficulty, if properly trained, in being accepted as clerks in drug stores, but to become "rejente" (manager) they must be qualified by the University of Chile.

An effort is now being made to reform the "Reglamento de boticas," but it is certain to require a long time to accomplish this.

C. C. GREENE, *Vice-Consul*.

ANTOFAGASTA, *April 30, 1898.*

COLOMBIA.

1. THE DRUG BUSINESS.

Drugs are sold independently of the pharmacies; these are not limited to any number by the Government in any way.

2. DRUGGIST v. PHARMACIST.

There is no difference whatever between the drug stores which sell by prescription and the wholesale stores. There are but two pharmacies in Cartagena which do not sell by prescription, confining themselves to the wholesale trade; the others there are at present only ten.

Though the laws are supposed to restrict the sale of drugs to those possessing full knowledge of their virtues, in villages medicines can be found in the hands of the most ignorant persons.

3, 4. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

According to official statements rendered by the customs authorities from their books, there has been no exportation of drugs from this port to either the United States or other countries.

I am awaiting information in regard to the imports.

With reference to question No. 4, I find through private sources that pharmacists can and do prepare patent medicines in imitation of those of other countries, if they have a knowledge of their ingredients though they are never passed and sold as the genuine article. For instance, "Emulsion," instead of "Emulsion of Scott & Co.," of their own preparation. These imitations are sold at less prices than the genuine article.

5. SALE OF DRUGS IN LAY STORES.

"Patent medicines" are sold in almost all stores; very often drugs are to be obtained too in such stores, although the law says "that no individual shall sell medicines or poisonous drugs or matters without the permit of the prefecto of the province, and of the alcalde [mayor] of the municipio [city]; that said permit will be given only after exhibition of proper documents proving his ability, or by an examination before competent persons showing that the applicant has sufficient knowledge not to commit errors which might endanger the lives of persons."

6, 7. PRESCRIPTIONS.

The druggist is obliged to keep a register, sealed with the alcalde's official seal, wherein he must set down all prescriptions. This book is kept indefinitely.

The druggist may give copies of the prescriptions, but if of a poisonous nature renewals must be authorized by the physician.

8. PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

Any person holding a diploma from the pharmaceutical colleges of the United States or any other countries may practice here without any obstacle.

RAFAEL MADRIGAL, *Consul*.

CARTAGENA, *April 20, 1898.*

BARRANQUILLA.

1. THE DRUG BUSINESS.

In the Republic of Colombia, although the practice of pharmacy is regulated by law, the drug business is not regulated by the Government as to extent and number of stores. A copy of the law upon the subject is hereto attached.

2. DRUGGIST v. PHARMACIST.

There is no difference between prescription and other drug stores. All drug stores compound prescriptions.

3. EXPORTS OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

The drugs and drug materials exported from Barranquilla during the year 1897 were as follows, in United States weights and money:

Exported to—	Tolu.		Copaiba.		Ipecacuanha.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>	
Belgium	1,340	\$101.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$101.33
England	3,317	266.00	.....	\$679.00	.....	\$179.00	.....	1,124.00
France	397	50.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50.00
Germany	44,971	5,528.66	.....	3,919.66	.....	46.66	.....	9,494.98
United States....	683	4,326.66	.....	483.33	.....	.....	.....	4,809.99
Total	50,708	10,272.65	.....	5,081.99	.....	225.66	.....	15,580.30

No proprietary articles, perfumes or druggists' sundries, are exported.

4. IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Almost every ordinary article sold in a first-class drug store in the United States is found in the drug stores of Barranquilla.

A complete list of drugs, chemicals, proprietary articles, perfumes and druggists' sundries imported from the United States will include almost every item required in a first-class drug store.

The well-known houses of Lanman & Kemp, New York; McKesson & Robins and Frederic Stearns & Co., of Detroit, Mich., export large quantities of such goods to this country.

The following are some of the prominent patent medicines imported from the United States: Scott's Emulsion, Frederic Stearns & Co.'s Emulsion, Bristol's Sarsaparilla, Renter's syrups, Humphrey's homeopathic medicines; Jayne's, Bristol's, Brandreth's, Wright's, Radway's, Renter's, and Ross's pills; Cuticura, Packer's Tar, and Glenn's sulphur soaps. About 90 per cent of the quinine consumed comes from the United States. England, France, Germany, Spain, and Italy furnish large quantities of drugs, chemicals, perfumes, and patent medicines.

No American medical preparations are imitated in this consular district.

5. SALE OF DRUGS IN LAY STORES.

There are no department stores. All kinds of drugs, chemicals, proprietary articles, perfumes, and druggists' sundries are sold extensively in general stores.

There is no fixed price in this city for any article.

6, 7. PRESCRIPTIONS.

Section 519 of the aforesaid law provides that all prescriptions compounded shall be numbered and copied in a register to be kept by the druggist for that purpose, the pages of such register to be numbered and to be signed by the alcalde.

Section 520 provides that all compounded prescriptions, as well as all other medicines, in addition to having upon the package or bottle a label explaining the contents, shall be stamped with the seal of the druggist compounding or selling the same.

There is no law which prohibits the renewal of prescriptions. An unlimited number of copies may be given.

8. PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

The law quoted regulates the practice of pharmacy. Diplomas from American colleges of pharmacy are, as a rule, accepted by the prefect or alcalde as evidence that the person holding the same is possessed of the qualifications required by said law, and upon such diplomas being revised by the said authorities the holders can practice in the districts included within the jurisdiction of such officer.

I am informed that many persons are practicing pharmacy in this district who have not complied with the law in the first instance and who do not observe it in the conduct of their business.

W. IRVIN SHAW, *Consul*.

BARRANQUILLA, *May 30, 1898.*

LAW GOVERNING THE DRUG BUSINESS IN COLOMBIA.

[Inclosure in Consul Shaw's report.]

Ordinance No. 54, law of 1893.—Regulations for the sale of medicines and poisonous substances.

517. No person shall sell medicines or poisons without permission granted by the prefect in the capital of the province or by the alcalde in any other district. This permission will not be given unless the applicant can show a diploma testifying his pharmaceutical knowledge in such a degree that the health and lives of the public are guaranteed against mistakes. In the absence of a diploma, the applicant must pass an examination, to be held by competent persons, at the request of the chief of police.

518. In default of a diploma from a recognized college, no apothecary or druggist can perform his duty as such, unless he is provided with a certificate showing that he has passed such examination, which certificate shall be viséed by the alcalde.

519. All prescriptions compounded in a drug store must be numbered and copied in a register kept for that purpose, its pages being numbered and signed by the alcalde.

520. All compounded prescriptions and other medicines shall be stamped with the seal of the druggist compounding the same, and there shall be attached to the bottle or package a label explaining its contents.

521. The owners of apothecary or drug shops failing to comply with the above regulations will be punished by a fine not exceeding 100 pesos, in addition to being liable for any damages which may result from errors committed.

522. The sale of poisons, secret medicines, and dangerous substances is forbidden, except upon a prescription signed by a resident physician or surgeon.

523. No physician or surgeon shall authorize by his signature the selling of poisons which, swallowed in single doses, will, under ordinary circumstances, cause death, unless the person requesting same is of good repute, and is able to demonstrate that such substance is desired for no harmful purpose.

524. Whenever any person shall endeavor to procure poisonous substances without a prescription therefor, under circumstances which may appear suspicious, the person to whom such application is made shall immediately report the fact to the police authorities of the place in order that a proper investigation may be made to prevent the commission of crime.

525. He who sells a medicine in place of another or augments or diminishes the quantity called for by the prescription shall pay a fine of from 10 to 50 pesos.

526. Should an injury result from the error of the pharmacist, the person making such mistake shall pay a fine of not less than 20 nor more than 200 pesos.

527. The above regulations are understood to be independent of the proceedings of the penal law, which will be invoked in cases where suspicious procedures are discovered.

528. The selling of spoiled, adulterated, or impaired drugs is prohibited. Should a chief of police receive information of the selling of such drugs, he shall order an inspection to be made by a qualified person, and shall destroy such drugs or medicines as may be found adulterated, spoiled, or impaired.

529. Any party keeping a drug store is required to respond to the calls of the public for medicines at any hour, and if the call is made in the nighttime, or other time when the store is closed, to open the doors not later than ten minutes after having been summoned by a person desiring medicine.

Where there is more than one drug store, the owners or keepers may agree to keep open upon alternate nights. In such case they shall notify the public through the newspapers or by posting placards in the most conspicuous parts of the town, and in the nighttime a colored light shall be exposed at the door of the store in case there is but one such store in the town, and if more than one, at the door of the one which the public has been notified will be open.

530. The violation of any one of articles 522, 523, 524, 528, or 529 will be punished by a fine of from 5 to 50 pesos.

531. Any person who shall, in violation of any of the foregoing articles, sell any substance which is either poisonous in its natural condition, or which is a poisonous admixture, shall suffer the forfeiture of such substances found in his possession and shall be compelled to refund to the purchaser the money for the amount sold, and shall suffer the penalty mentioned in article 530.

COLON.

1. THE DRUG BUSINESS.

Colon is a small town, and its drug trade is unimportant at present. The extent and number of stores are not regulated by the Government.

2. DRUGGIST v. PHARMACIST.

There is only one drug store of any importance in Colon. There are two or three small shops where prescriptions are also filled. There are no drug establishments where prescriptions are not filled.

3, 4. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

No drugs are exported to the United States. Drugs and druggists' supplies of many different kinds are imported from the United States, but in small quantities.

5. SALE OF DRUGS IN LAY STORES.

Drugs are sold only in drug stores; perfumes and toilet articles to a limited extent in other stores.

6, 7. PRESCRIPTIONS.

Final disposition of physicians' prescriptions is not controlled by law. The practice is to keep them on file indefinitely.

The renewal of prescriptions is allowed by custom, unless there are poisonous ingredients. Druggists are permitted to give copies of prescriptions when requested.

8. PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

Persons holding diplomas from American colleges of pharmacy are recognized as pharmacists and allowed to practice their profession.

I am indebted for the information contained in this report to Dr. J. P. Randall, late United States special sanitary inspector at this port.

GEORGE H. MURPHY,
Vice-Consul.

COLON, *March 29, 1898.*

PANAMA.

In the city of Panama the drug business is carried on independently and without restrictions on the part of the Government.

There are in this city about ten regularly licensed drug stores and no other stores are allowed to do business in the drug line.

These stores are regular prescription drug stores and in all respects similar to those in the United States.

There are no drugs exported from this country. All kinds of drugs and chemicals are imported here from the United States and other countries. Goods are not allowed to be imitated unless patents are regularly taken out.

All prescriptions are copied, numbered, and filed for future use, and copies can be obtained by those entitled to them on application.

Persons who are graduates of reputable colleges of pharmacy are entitled to a license on the exhibition of their diploma.

It is impossible to name the various articles with the prices of same which are kept in these stores. An idea, however, can be had when it is stated that the same kind of goods, patent medicines and other drugs, with practically the same prices, are kept in the drug stores here as are in similar stores in the United States.

H. A. GUDGER,
Consul-General.

PANAMA, *April 2, 1898.*

ECUADOR.

1. DRUG BUSINESS.

The business in drugs is entirely free, no Government or municipal restrictions whatever.

2. DRUGGIST v. PHARMACIST.

The prescription drug business requires a diploma, other drug establishments do not. Drugs are sold both by general merchants and by pharmacies. There are between 20 and 25 in Guayaquil; about 1 to every 2,000 inhabitants. The only wholesale drug house in this city is that of Rolando & Co.

3, 4. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

No manufactured drugs are exported. Raw material such as Peruvian bark, sarsaparilla root, condurango, tamarind, sour cane juice, etc., are exported.

The following is a detailed statement of the imports of drugs and medicines into Ecuador during the year 1897, as kindly prepared by the customs authorities of Guayaquil. The values are given Ecuadorian silver sucres. The average value of the sucre in 1897 was 43.6 cents, United States currency.

Drug and perfumery imports of Ecuador, showing values and exporting countries.

[Value in sucre.]

Articles.	England.	France.	Germany.	United States.	Others.	Total.
PERFUMERIES.						
Florida water.....	200	168	1,310	6,810		8,488
Cologne water.....	190	2,111	5			2,306
Toilet water.....	81	8,971		530		9,582
Tricoferous water.....				2,569		2,569
Not classified.....	7,249	23,086	3,638	5,486	1,751	41,110
Total.....	7,720	34,336	4,953	15,395	1,751	64,097
DRUGS AND MEDICINES.						
Almond oil.....	965	3,500	6,375	555	513	11,908
Castor oil.....	1,605	3,075	1,411	160	3,050	9,301
Palm oil.....				124	20	144
Coco oil.....		220		2,000		2,220
Acids.....	205	693	2,165	676		3,739
Camphor.....	680	1,685	3,460		50	5,875
Lavender.....		195		6	50	251
Mellin's food.....	772	160		15		947
Ammonia.....	20	50	40			110
Sulphur.....	26	378	1,100	98	756	2,358
Wheat.....	38	80	138	314	4,542	5,112
Cochineal.....	1,250					1,250
Not specified.....	33,827	96,069	34,750	74,547	17,984	257,177
Linseed.....				27	270	297
Corn starch.....	1,700			6,736	10	8,446
Sal soda.....	128					128
Antidiphtheric serum.....		36				36
Tapioca.....	120	106	385	189		800
Tea.....	3,513	175	320	1,220	15,682	18,910
Medicinal wines.....	750	17,438		1,170		20,896
Total.....	45,599	123,860	50,144	87,837	42,465	349,905
Grand total.....	53,319	158,196	55,097	103,292	44,216	414,002

There are no imitations of American medical preparations made here; it is stated, however, that they are imitated abroad, but I have been unable to ascertain what they are or where they come from; information refused. Such imitations are prohibited by law, which, however, I am told is not rigidly enforced.

5. SALE OF DRUGS IN LAY STORES.

In many of the stores and Italian grocery shops (*Pulperias Italianos*) drugs, etc., are sold, but to what extent I can not state. There is no standard price. Smuggling, it is claimed by the more reputable merchants, is carried on to a considerable extent, especially by the Italians.

6, 7. PRESCRIPTIONS.

Prescriptions are required to be filed, copied in a special book, and preserved for at least two years.

Copies are required to be given either to the purchaser or physician whenever demanded.

8. PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

The law requires that all pharmacists shall have a diploma given after six years' study.

Citizens of all countries except those of the republics of the west coast of South America are required to pass a reexamination before the "Facultad de Medicina."

PERRY M. DE LEON,
Consul-General.

GUAYAQUIL, *March 18, 1898.*

PARAGUAY.

1, 2. THE DRUG BUSINESS.

The drug business is conducted independently, not being regulated by law as to number.

There are no establishments other than prescription drug stores here.

3, 4. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

The following drugs are exported, chiefly to Europe, in small quantities to the United States:

Faborandi (pilocarpino, prisartifal) and ipecacuanho (not very much in demand, owing to the inferior qualities of those exported); essence of orange leaves (principally to France and Germany); orange peel, orange fluids, and ivaracansa root, the latter chiefly to Buenos Ayres. There are other roots and medical herbs exported, but they are of little value. Extract of quebracho and extract of tobacco are exported, the first on a large scale, the latter only recently exported.

From the United States the following enter the Republic of Paraguay: Fluid extracts, vaseline, medical cottons, suspensories, clinical thermometers, syringes, instruments for suckling babies, iron or steel spoons for druggists, apothecary scales, special drug bottles. Proprietary medicines: Preparations of Ayer, Radway, Berry, Thyme, Reuter, and Lanman & Kemp; Brandreth's Pills, and Allcock's Plasters, and Scott's Emulsion. Perfumery: Florida water, oriental tonic, tricoferio, crema de pearl, soap, etc. Perfumery and Florida water come from Lanman & Kemp, tricoferio and oriental tonic from Buenos Ayres, these, together with Brandreth's Pills and Allcock's Plasters, being imitations of the American articles.

There is no law which prevents the imitation of foreign or other medicines, etc. The extent of imitation is very great; still the pure can be found in first-class places. The prices of the English and American drugs are much higher than those from France, Germany, and Italy.

An American drug store or large supply house would be exceedingly profitable and would be gladly welcomed. Leading physicians inform me that they would extend to it their most cordial and enthusiastic support. I think Paraguay a most excellent field for the establishment of a large drug trade, as well as very favorable for the location of a great pharmaceutical enterprise conducted on that systematic and intelligent

basis upon which the American apothecary has made himself distinguished in all quarters of the world, particularly in these southern sections.

To get an idea of the prices at which medicines are sold here, take, for instance, the catalogue of Lanman & Kemp, New York, double the prices quoted therein, multiply the product by 7 (\$1 United States currency equaling \$7 Paraguayan), to this add 10 to 25 per cent, and it will give the retail prices in Paraguay.

The duty on drugs is, almost uniformly, 25 per cent.

5. SALE OF DRUGS IN LAY STORES.

No drugs are sold in department stores, the law prohibiting such sales.

6, 7. PRESCRIPTIONS.

As to the law relative to the final disposition of prescriptions, see article 15 under the next heading. Prescriptions are copied into a book and the originals given back to the purchaser, who can have them refilled without the authority of the physician.

8. PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

For the practice of pharmacy see article 10 of the law. A diploma must be presented and an examination passed in Spanish. Diplomas from American colleges are much appreciated.

The following is a translation of the laws of Paraguay relative to the practice of pharmacy:

* * * * *

The medical council will have at its command all that refers to the public health, and its functions will be:

ARTICLE 1. To study and propose to the Government such measures as it considers necessary, to attend to the public health, and to prevent the propagation of any epidemic or contagious disease.

ARTICLE 2. To watch the legal exercise of medicine, surgery, pharmacy, and other branches of the curative art.

ARTICLE 3. To name a secretary, who will be remunerated from the public treasury.

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ARTICLE 7. Nobody can exercise the profession of medicine, pharmacy, surgery, dentistry, or obstetrics without being duly authorized by the medical council. Pharmacists are prohibited from filling prescriptions or requests for such active medicines as will cause damage, being prescribed by inexpert persons, save those prescriptions given by authorized physicians.

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ARTICLE 10. To follow the profession of pharmacy it will be necessary to present a diploma competently legalized, and to submit to a theoretical and practical examination. The council will have power to confer titles of pharmacy previous to said examination, with the approval of a two-thirds vote of the council.

ART. 11. Those who are not approved will be admitted to reexamination after the expiration of six months.

ART. 12. The rights for the exercise of the profession and for the license of a pharmacist are regulated by the following rate: \$30 (Paraguayan paper), which has to be paid at the presentation of the diploma, will go to form a part of the income of the Treasury.

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ART. 14. The pharmacists are responsible for the good qualities of the medicines which they sell, and for the prompt and exact filling of all prescriptions.

ART. 15. All pharmacists must keep a folio book (approved by the secretary of the medical council), in which they will copy conscientiously all the prescriptions of the authorized physicians, in the order of their numbers. No prescription which contains poisonous substance or active poisons can be refilled without the approval of the doctor.

ART. 16. Every pharmacist must have a list of authorized physicians, approved by the council.

ART. 17. Pharmacists are obliged to personally direct their establishments and to oversee the filling of prescriptions. In the absence of the pharmacist he will be obliged to leave an agent in charge of the pharmacy, whose name will be inscribed in the respective register of the council.

ART. 18. All pharmacists will transcribe conscientiously in a receipt book all the prescriptions of the physicians filled.

ART. 19. All pharmacists are prohibited from performing cures by means of active or energetic remedies, and are only permitted to advise upon and fill simple remedies of inoffensive composition. In case of urgency or disaster they may bestow such help as they judge proper until a physician can be secured.

ART. 20. A person who invents or compounds in the country, or who imports from a foreign country, a new remedy whose composition is unknown, and desiring to dispose of it to the public, will communicate the same to the council, presenting at the same time some specimens of said remedy. The medical council will analyze it at the expense of the presenter, and upon the result of the analysis showing that said remedy does not contain any element that would prove dangerous or noxious to health, the presenter will be given a license for the sale of said remedy. The analysis having been made as has been said, the findings of council whether to permit or prohibit will be published.

ART. 21. Pharmacies will be inspected once every six months by a commission made up from the council. The inspection made, the commission will approve with their signatures the books wherein the prescriptions are filed.

ART. 22. The office of practical pharmacy of Dorvault will be accepted by the medical council for the conformity and uniformity in the dispatch of the pharmaceutical work.

The pharmacists will be obliged to make all their simple and compound preparations according to that prescribed by the office of Dorvault.

They will be obliged to fill prescriptions at any hour of the night.

The law provides a penalty of \$5 as the minimum and \$50 as the maximum for the violation of the above laws. The above fines are in the money of Paraguay. This law was passed in 1883.

JOHN N. RUFFIN, *Consul*.

ASUNCION, April 8, 1898.

URUGUAY.

1. THE DRUG BUSINESS.

The drug business is open in Uruguay, as to number, and the only regulation of governmental character is that the prescription clerk

must have passed an examination as to his fitness for such work, modeled on the general plan in practice in the United States.

2. DRUGGIST v. PHARMACIST.

All retail drug establishments are also pharmacies for prescription purposes. There are only the wholesale drug establishments outside of these.

3, 4. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

There are no exportations from Uruguay of either drugs, chemicals, perfumes, or druggists' sundries to any country. A proprietary preparation of beef extract (*Carne Liquida*) is made here, and preparations entered into for its regular introduction to the trade in the United States, through the presentation of Maj. Edgar Schramm, late consul here, but now of San Antonio, Tex.

Proprietary medicines of several standard American names are in the market here and have found a good demand. They are not imported direct, but come either from Buenos Ayres, Rio Janeiro, or England; therefore the amounts in value and quantities can not be given. Some toilet waters are included in the list, like "Florida;" but that trade is largely and almost exclusively controlled by the French makes and German imitations of American and English makes. There are no imitations of American standard proprietary medicines found in the market here, nor are there any laws prohibiting such importations. Anything that pays the required duty comes in at the port.

5. SALE OF DRUGS IN LAY STORES.

There are no department stores, but the barber shops (*peluqueria*) of the better classes are all supplied with perfumes, fine soaps, and some other articles usually found in drug stores, and the usual retail prices are asked for the goods there, the same as in drug stores.

6, 7. PRESCRIPTIONS.

Prescriptions are kept on file legally for three years, but they are also kept much longer by the druggists. The longer his file and the higher his running number, the greater his reputation as a good pharmacist.

The prescription can be renewed at any time, and as often as wanted, unless it should have been revoked by the physician giving it. Druggists can not give copies for other cases without the consent, verbal or in writing, of the physician first giving it.

8. PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

Only persons having passed a prescribed course of study and examination can act as pharmacists. This course and examination are modern in all their requirements. The examination is very thorough. In

fact, an examination passed successfully here would pass the student in any well-regulated college of pharmacy in the United States. The fees for examination are quite high, for the board is outside of schools or professors, and its services are paid by fees only. Persons holding diplomas from American or any other colleges of pharmacy are not recognized as such, but are given full weight in the examination, which must always take place. All must take the examination in Spanish, and none are allowed at the prescription desk unless the evidences of a successful examination are at hand. It should be said that the drug stores (boticas) are generally of a very creditable class of business establishments, managed with much skill and enterprise, and with a charming courtesy that even removes the chill of the tremendously heavy cost for the article purchased. The import duties are very heavy and are levied on a specific valuation placed. Here are some examples which I give, the duty being 53 per cent on the value so fixed:

Castor oil, 4-ounce vials.....	per dozen..	\$2.07
Cod-liver oil, 6-ounce vials	do....	5.17
Jayne's remedies, 6-ounce half bottles	do....	3.10
Medical charcoal, 4-ounce vials	do....	3.72
Peptone, 6-ounce vials.....	do....	6.20
Corn plasters	dozen boxes..	.83
Emulsions	dozen bottles..	6.20
Pills, in vials.....	dozen bottles..	\$3.20 to 7.00
Medicated syrups	do....	3.10 to 10.00
Perry Davis Pain Killer.....	dozen bottles..	3.72
Pills.....	dozen vials or boxes..	\$1.06 to 4.20
Jayne and Ayer's pectorals.....	dozen bottles..	6.20
Vaseline.....	per pound..	1.88
Quinine	do....	23.50

Adding 53 per cent on the amount named you have the price, and in the case of the last item it amounts to much more than the cost of the products in New York or London, several times over.

Medical fees being high here, there is an increased demand for the preparation of household remedies as well as proprietary medicines, and that serves to make the retail drug business a very good one, in a financial way at least.

ALBERT W. SWALM, *Consul*.

MONTEVIDEO, *April 5, 1898.*

VENEZUELA.

1, 2. THE DRUG BUSINESS.

The drug business in Venezuela is conducted independently as a rule. All drug stores in Venezuela are prescription stores.

3, 4. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Tonca beans, sabadilla seeds, and balsam copaiba are exported from La Guayra, though not in large quantities.

Nearly all kinds of drug preparations are imported from the United States, excepting perfumes, which are mostly French. American medical preparations are not imitated here, at least to any extent, although no law exists prohibiting the same.

5. SALE OF DRUGS IN LAY STORES.

Drugs, druggists' sundries, and proprietary articles are sold in general stores and in grocery stores, especially in the interior of the country, where regular drug stores are scarce. These goods are undersold only in the larger towns, but in the stores in the interior the stocks are very small.

6, 7. PRESCRIPTIONS.

Prescriptions are generally copied in a book for that purpose; these books are kept for an indefinite time.

Prescriptions may be renewed at will if they do not contain morphine or similar poisons, in which case an order from the physician is required. Druggists are permitted to give copies of prescriptions at any time and under all circumstances.

8. PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

A law has been in existence for several years requiring that no person can practice pharmacy without having passed an examination before a board of pharmacy, consisting of a body of physicians and pharmacists, connected with the universities of this country, by whom the necessary diploma is issued. It makes no difference what nationality the applicant represents—he must pass this examination, and this, when the applicant is a registered pharmacist from some other country, is called “to revalidate the diploma.” The costs connected with this amount to about \$70.

This rule applies generally to the larger cities. In the interior, where there are many drug stores owned and conducted by persons who have passed no examination, the law does not interfere.

The number of retail drug stores is especially numerous in the larger places in proportion to the population, but most of them are small and poor concerns, and are not kept in good condition. The prices are high even for drug stores, the writer having paid \$1.20 for a pound of camphor in this city within a week, and everything else is in proportion to this charge.

The bulk of the trade is in the hands of a few large houses who have branches in various places in the country.

The soda fountain as connected with drug stores in the United States is unknown here; the same applies to liquors of all kinds.

LOUIS GOLDSCHMIDT, *Consul*.

LA GUAYRA, *March 30, 1898.*

MARACAIBO.

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3, 4. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Balsam copaiba and rosin, the latter in small lots, are exported.

A large number of drugs and chemicals are imported from the United States, but Europe furnishes the most.

Perfumes and toilet soaps (Colgate & Co.), proprietary articles, Dr. Jayne's Pills, Scott's Emulsion, Dr. Ayer's Pills, Osgood's Cholagogue, Barry's Tricopherons, Horsford's Acid Phosphate, Lanman & Kemp's Florida Water, Allen's Hair Restorers, Hall's Hair Restorers, Slocum's Psychine and Ozambin, sirup hypophosphite compound, Bristol's Sarsaparilla, Chesebrough vaseline and pomade, S. S. White tooth powder, soap, and dentifrice, Sozodont dentifrice, Tarrant's Seltzer, Park & Davis's Cordial (cascara sagrada), Frederick Stearns's several preparations. None are imitated nor substitutes sold, because there is no incentive for doing it, since every druggist prefers to put his own preparation on the market and push it.

5. SALE OF DRUGS IN LAY STORES.

There are many stores not drug stores where proprietary articles are sold, sometimes below the retail price which a drug store charges. Most of these are groceries and hardware stores.

6, 7. PRESCRIPTIONS.

There is no law regulating prescriptions, but the practice is to simply repeat if the ingredients are not harmful, but if otherwise, the physician must sign his name attached to the words, "Repeat my prescription No. —."

The prescriptions are pasted in a book, and these books are kept on file; no set limit of time.

The druggist is permitted to give copy of prescription when ordered by the physician, either as a copy or as the original one. In the latter case, the druggist must keep a copy.

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E. H. PLUMACHER, *Consul*.

MARACAIBO, *April 11, 1898.*

ASIA.

BRITISH INDIA.

1. THE DRUG BUSINESS.

The drug business is conducted independently, and the number of drug stores is not regulated by the Government.

2. DRUGGIST v. PHARMACIST.

There is no difference between the prescription and other drug stores, and it is impossible to give the relative number of each.

3, 4. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

The following is a list of the principal chemicals, drugs, medicines, and narcotics, dyeing and tanning materials, exported, viz, alum, arsenic, bicarbonate of soda, borax, copperas, khari salt, sal amoniac, saltpeter, sulphuric acid, aloes, camphor, cinchona bark, galangal, aconite root, nux vomica, rhubarb, arrowroot, ginger, cardamom seeds, opium, cutch, indigo, myrabolams, safflower, turmeric, essential oils, linseed, mustard, and til oils.

The principal articles exported to the United States are saltpeter, cutch, indigo, turmeric, essential oils, castor and cocoanut oils, amounting last year to about \$3,000,000.

The importation of chemicals amounted last year to about \$1,500,000, and of drugs, medicines, and narcotics to about \$2,600,000. All classes of drugs, proprietary articles, perfumes, and druggists' sundries are imported from the United States, amounting last year to about \$500,000. American medical preparations are not imitated in this country, and there are laws prohibiting such imitations.

5. SALE OF DRUGS IN LAY STORES.

Drugs, chemicals, proprietary articles, perfumes, druggists' sundries, etc., are sold only in drug stores.

6, 7. PRESCRIPTIONS.

The practice is to keep copies of all prescriptions and to file the originals until paid for.

The law is the same as in England, and copies may be given to the person who brought the original.

8. PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

Pharmacists are required to have a diploma from the pharmaceutical society of Great Britain before establishing business, and this law applies to those holding diplomas from American colleges as well as to others.

R. F. PATTERSON,
Consul-General.

CALCUTTA, *March 17, 1898.*

CHINA.

1. THE DRUG BUSINESS.

In Tientsin, a city of 1,000,000 inhabitants, there are but two drug stores conducted by foreigners. These are branch stores representing English and French chemists of Hongkong, where nearly all their stock is manufactured. They import but very little indeed, and I regret to say that not more than 5 per cent of that which is imported comes from the United States. Every effort is made to sell goods of their own manufacture in preference to those imported. These firms are permitted to carry on business in all treaty ports untrammelled by any laws save those of the countries of which they are citizens. Their patrons are mostly foreigners, but of late years they have devoted some attention to the manufacturing of certain drugs that are most pleasing to the tastes and superstition of the Chinese, and their sales are increasing rapidly every year.

2. DRUGGIST v. PHARMACIST.

The Chinese Government have no laws regulating the sale of drugs, and Chinese merchants, however ignorant of pharmacy, are permitted to sell drugs so long as they pay what is known as the liken tax. There is a board of examiners at Peking before whom practitioners are presumed to pass examinations, but the law requiring such examinations is seldom, if ever, enforced, and if they are, a little "squeeze" overcomes every obstacle. Every Chinese scholar is more or less a physician. By reading over a few old prescriptions he is able and does prescribe for himself and others, but generally his efforts are most ludicrous, and frequently disastrous to the patient. A prescription for weak and diseased lungs has been translated for me. It recommends the use of a decoction made from ginseng, apricot kernels, and "seven other medicines," without indicating name or nature of the last seven. For scalds, burns, ulcers, and tumors, an ointment made from "fifteen poppy leaves" is recommended. This same ointment mixed with sesame oil and water is also taken inwardly for smallpox and fevers. For general weakness, powders made from tiger bones, bear's claws, and the scales of the armadilla are prescribed.

There are over 300 herbs used as medicines by the Chinese, but few of them are important. They are rhubarb, cinnamon, peppermint, licorice, orange peel, ginger, frankincense, castor beans, cardamom and aloe seeds, myrrh, dates, and almonds. Strange to say, opium is never prescribed or used by the Chinese as medicine. Digitalis and stramonium are found in China, but apparently their virtues are unknown to the native physicians. Outside of mercury, which is used extensively, mineral drugs are never prescribed.

8. PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

Pharmacists holding diplomas from American or European colleges are permitted to practice their profession in China without question.

FIELD FOR AMERICAN DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

There is a field here for the sale of drugs and medicines, but, as in all other trades, the business should be conducted by Americans. Our merchants should be made to understand, once for all, that they can not do business here unless they establish reliable agents in the principal treaty ports, who are ever with us, ready to take advantage of the markets at the right time and place; circulars rarely procure orders. Active work with the merchants here always wins. Nine-tenths of the goods imported here come from Europe, and the retail prices are extremely high. A live responsible American firm, with good capital, carrying American goods only, could do a thriving business at Tientsin. On my recommendation several of our retail firms, all foreigners, have given sample orders to United States dealers with the most pleasing results.

Medicines imported are not subject to duty, but are admitted free.

In conclusion I desire to acknowledge my indebtedness to Dr. Kin Tating, medical officer of the Imperial Military College, of this place, for much of the information here submitted. Dr. Kin is a graduate of an American college, speaks excellent English, and is a man of splendid ability. He has furnished me with ten different herbs, the most prominent in medical use by the Chinese, with the suggestion that they be sent to the Medical Institute at Washington for analysis, and if desired by the Department he expresses a willingness to forward many others. The English names of these herbs are unknown, but each package is numbered, and their use specified in both Chinese and English.

JAMES W. RAGSDALE, *Consul*.

TIENTSIN, *May 1, 1898.*

SHANGHAI.

There are no State or municipal laws regulating the drug business in Shanghai. Anyone can open a drug store and sell every kind of drugs. No license is required, nor is any diploma from any college of

pharmacy asked for. No distinguishing mark is required for poisonous drugs. All drug stores, whether run by foreigners or natives, are allowed to fill prescriptions. In practice, no drugs or medicines are sold except in drug stores. Department stores, as we understand the term, are unknown. Physicians' prescriptions are understood as belonging to the patient, and may be either left with the druggist or carried away by the owner, who may have them refilled as often as he desires. Almost all drugs are brought here from England. Only a few proprietary articles come from America. There is a large sale for quinine and for all classes of tonics and strengthening medicines. The sudden and extreme changes of temperature, the extreme heat of the summer, the great amount of moisture during the whole year, and the Chinese practice of going without artificial heat in their houses during the winter, make coughs and colds, pneumonia and asthma, very prevalent. Beef extracts and like preparations are in demand, but as the drug firms are English, they naturally prefer to and do push English preparations. Many of the Chinese drug stores deal largely in imitations of proprietary medicines and perfumes. We have no treaty protecting such articles.

JOHN GOODNOW,
Consul-General.

SHANGHAI, *June 18, 1898.*

DUTCH INDIA.

1. THE DRUG BUSINESS.

The drug business is conducted and regulated precisely as it is in Holland.

Three examinations are necessary: One a preliminary, which entitles a candidate to enter on apprenticeship in a drug store; a second gives him the rank of assistant pharmacist, with right to fill prescriptions but not to own or run a drug store himself; a final examination, which entitles him to the rank of pharmacist and to own or run a drug store anywhere in Dutch dominions.

The examinations are hard and comprise many useless as well as sensible questions. Among the requirements are: Perfect knowledge of the Dutch language; partial knowledge of French, German, and Latin; familiarity with all the principal systems of weights and measures of the world, besides a considerable acquaintance with the principles of surgery and medicine.

There is no limit as to the number of stores which can be run, provided the owners have their degree of pharmacist.

Foreign degrees are under no circumstances recognized.

2. DRUGGIST v. PHARMACIST.

There is no difference between prescription drug business and any others; in fact there are no others.

3, 4. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

There are no drugs worth mentioning exported. There was recently a shipment of 10,000 ounces of sulphate of quinine to New York, but that is the only one I know of.

Certain roots and herbs are shipped to Holland, chiefly cinchona bark, cubebs, and cassia to be made into drugs.

There are few drugs imported here from the United States. The New York firm of Parke, Davis & Co. send a few, but the whole importations for 1896 amounted to only \$174.

I have seen no American patent medicines here. There are no laws prohibiting the imitation of foreign patent medicines.

5. SALE OF DRUGS IN LAY STORES.

Department stores can not sell drugs of any kind, medicines, or chemicals. They may, however, and do sell perfumes, tooth powders, and such. Department stores here are no cheaper than any other kind of European store. Chinese stores, of course, are always cheaper than European stores.

6, 7. PRESCRIPTIONS.

The druggist retains the original prescription, which must be kept on file for twenty years; he may give the customer a duplicate if it is called for.

Any prescription can be renewed on demand without any formality, except prescriptions containing poisons, such as morphine, etc., when an authorization must be obtained from the prescribing doctor for renewal.

8. PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

In general, it may be said that pharmacists rank much higher, in a professional and social sense, here than they do in the United States. Here they are considered as ranking close after the doctors, and socially they are equally considered.

A drug store here is literally a drug store and nothing else, and is solely for medicines, prescriptions, and medical appliances. Our idea of making a drug store a general emporium for anything from a postage stamp to a cigar is unheard of here.

The profits in the business here are large, in spite of the fact that druggists are numerous.

SIDNEY B. EVERETT, *Consul*.

BATAVIA, *April 15, 1898.*

HONGKONG.

1. THE DRUG BUSINESS.

The price of all drugs, in spite of the fact that this is a free port, is in most instances nearly twice what it is in the United States. It is claimed by the druggists that this excessive charge is owing to the short life of all drugs in this climate—which in my judgment is rather an excuse than a fact.

When I left San Francisco in August, 1897, a leading drug store of that city (Wakelee & Co.) requested me to take a package of headache powder, that has a deservedly more than local fame, to the leading druggists of Hongkong, for possible introductions. I undertook the mission gladly. After my arrival I presented a sample box of the powder to a leading drug store (Watson & Co.) and was informed that they imported the mixture in bulk from London, and kept it in air-tight glass jars, and when they put it up they never prepared over six powders at a time, which they folded in oiled paper, and for which they charged \$1.50—three times the price of the American article.

They claimed that the powder I brought would be useless in two months owing to the dampness of the climate. I wrote the facts back to San Francisco, and supposing my big package of powders to be lost, took no pains to preserve them. However, after seven months I find them as good as ever, and as efficacious in cases of headache. The case illustrates the methods of the drug stores in the English colonies. First, American medicines are ordered in bulk from English houses who manufacture them from prescriptions. Second, the price of most drugs is exorbitantly high, not because of protective duties or royalties, but because of their alleged waste in this climate.

Another well-known patent California medicine—"Syrup of Figs"—is sent out to this coast in bulk and bottled and labeled. From use I consider it a poor imitation. I do not know whether the American owner receives any royalties on its sale or not.

Although the drug stores, both English and German, are numerous, large and paying properties, their supply of medicines is very limited; or it would be possibly more correct to say, their modern drugs are limited. It is a daily occurrence to send down prescriptions, of which one or two ingredients are not to be had. The druggists here are in the habit of compounding the prescriptions by substituting ingredients of a like nature without consulting the writer of the prescription.

The excuse for all things is that nothing can be had nearer than London, and the weather will not permit of large stocks being carried.

During the plague season the sanitary board advised people to put chloride of lime about. The supply in the colony ran out in one day. The day after the recommendation was made we could not obtain two pounds.

2. DRUGGIST v. PHARMACIST.

There are no Government regulations as to the number of chemists' shops, and in the so-called drug stores everything is sold, from whisky and musical boxes to soda water and candy. Of these there are six shops where physicians' prescriptions are dispensed by qualified chemists (pharmacists). There are numerous Chinese drug stores where native herbs and roots are sold and exported, especially to the United States.

3, 4. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

The value of Chinese medicine, recorded in the consulate as being sent to the United States, for the quarter ending March 31, 1898, was, in round numbers, \$5,000—which amount, if multiplied by 5, will come nearer what the exporters really value their medicines at—deer horn and ginseng being the most highly prized articles in their stocks, one deer horn often being valued at \$500 and invoiced at \$5, or an ounce of Mandarin ginseng invoiced at \$1 which is worth \$50.

This being a free port, it is impossible to determine the amount of drugs exported and imported. The medicines are imported chiefly from Great Britain. Whatever American medicines are in demand generally come through a London agency. Heavy chemicals are imported from Great Britain and Germany. Here, as all over the world, the best advertised proprietary articles have the best sale.

Dr. Beede, to whom I am indebted for valuable information, writes me:

I can state that, as an American physician practicing in the colony of Hongkong, I find a lamentable dearth of American medical preparations on the Hongkong market, Lactopeptine and Mellin's Food being about the only ones I have encountered. Fellows' Hypophosphites may be obtained, as that is a British preparation. Should some of the large drug firms of the United States, such as Parke, Davis & Co., the New York Pharmacal Company, the Maltine Manufacturing Company, and others of like character, advertise their goods in this part of the world, there might be found an extensive market for the same.

5. SALE OF DRUGS IN LAY STORES.

There are no laws prohibiting imitations, and there are no department stores competing with the drug stores as described, which are more or less general stores. The prices of drugs depend on exchange rather than on printed price lists. The only laws regulating drug stores are in regard to the sale of poisons.

6, 7. PRESCRIPTIONS.

Regarding the disposition of prescriptions, practice follows the English custom of returning them to the customer.

8. PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

Practitioners of pharmacy in Hongkong have either English, German, or Portuguese diplomas, but there are no restrictions, and a

holder of a diploma from a recognized college of pharmacy in the United States would be equally eligible.

ROUNSEVILLE WILDMAN, *Consul*.

HONGKONG, *May 22, 1898.*

JAPAN.

1. THE DRUG BUSINESS.

The drug business in Japan is confined by law to regularly certificated and licensed persons. It is the prevailing practice for physicians to dispense drugs to their patients. These provisions do not now apply to foreigners in Japan, but will do so next year, when the new treaties come into force.

2. DRUGGIST v. PHARMACIST.

Aside from a few wholesale jobbers in the open ports and larger cities, there is not much subdivision of lines of business in drugs.

3. EXPORTS OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

The following is a detailed list, with values, of drugs exported from Japan to various countries during the year 1897:

Camphor oil:		Ginger:	
France	\$9. 13	Australia	\$2,024. 31
Germany	170. 00	British India	39,639. 92
Great Britain	2,700. 18	China	1,170. 71
Hongkong	43,051. 62	Korea	518. 51
United States	44,818. 52	France	1,102. 50
Other countries	18. 00	Great Britain	13,958. 13
Camphor:		Hongkong	33,752. 06
Australia	10,656. 04	United States	1,281. 41
British India	22,653. 32	Other countries	205. 49
China	13,327. 01	Ginseng:	
France	6,040. 50	China	153,466. 14
Germany	8. 85	Korea	1,162. 50
Great Britain	2,143. 50	Hongkong	87,484. 91
Hongkong	386,043. 32	Kanten, or colle vegetale:	
United States	217,312. 54	Australia	1,272. 38
Other countries	679. 77	British India	7,340. 44
Gallnuts:		China	107,109. 50
China	5,481. 03	French India	1,431. 50
Germany	250. 00	Germany	1,545. 19
Great Britain	2,070. 09	Great Britain	4,949. 41
Hongkong	41,142. 75	Hongkong	173,163. 02
Other countries	195. 00	United States	98. 76
Gentian:		Other countries	618. 38
China	4,764. 27	Menthol crystal:	
Hongkong	25,450. 90	British India	3,553. 05
Other countries	481. 40	China	141. 69

Menthol crystal—Continued.

France	\$1, 108. 00
Germany	28, 821. 20
Great Britain	4, 102. 70
Hongkong	7, 840. 70
United States	15, 742. 00
Other countries	313. 25

Peppermint oil:

British India	75. 00
China	1, 323. 50
France	1, 079. 00
Germany	12, 773. 50
Great Britain	1, 137. 50
Hongkong	11, 127. 87
United States	136. 25
Other countries	326. 75

Rape-seed oil:

Korea	1, 222. 97
Hongkong	28, 710. 02
Russian Asia	2, 939. 00
Other countries	358. 27

Sulphuric acid:

British India	5, 325. 31
China	13, 097. 58
Hongkong	3, 673. 45
Philippine Islands	994. 97
Russian Asia	259. 96
Other countries	141. 26

Sulphur:

British India	\$5. 28
China	11, 030. 21
Hawaii	12, 846. 25
Hongkong	19, 607. 02
Korea	1, 306. 87
United States	97, 622. 58
Other countries	26. 36

Toilet soap:

British India	3, 317. 72
China	21, 231. 87
Hongkong	6, 899. 65
Korea	2, 978. 15
Russian Asia	9, 082. 32
Other countries	743. 23

Vegetable wax:

Australia	3, 253. 52
Belgium	1, 405. 17
British India	7, 549. 04
China	4, 290. 45
France	888. 07
French India	931. 35
Germany	9, 612. 39
Great Britain	9, 117. 21
Hongkong	298, 258. 66
Italy	670. 71
Philippine Islands	2, 099. 24
United States	27, 089. 75
Other countries	122. 05

4. IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

The following is a list of drugs, chemicals, proprietary articles, perfumes, and druggists' sundries, with their values, imported from the United States during the year 1897:

Alcohol	\$9, 019. 00	Medicines and chemicals, all	
Ginseng	4, 986. 38	other	\$14, 037. 42
Glycerin	194. 45	Logwood, extract	51. 71
Sarsaparilla root	109. 80	Spirits of turpentine	7, 995. 03
Soda:		Sponges	359. 50
Bicarbonate	290. 95	Brushes	476. 48
Crystal	4. 62	Perfumed water and hair oil	602. 20
Drugs, all other	25, 357. 72	Soap, toilet	1, 539. 31
Other cosmetics and perfumeries	4, 557. 48		

To what extent American medical preparations are imitated in Japan it is impossible for me to state. There is no effective law here prohibiting such imitation. In fact, the patent law of Japan expressly enumerates medicines or medicinal preparations as not entitled to protection by letters patent. Foreigners, however, can now protect themselves by obtaining registration of their trade-mark. No medical compounds can be imported or sold if decided to be deleterious. Such as contain

opium or other poisons are subjected to many restrictions, and must be analyzed at the Government laboratories.

I am informed by an American merchant, who for many years has made a specialty of such imports here, that drugs and chemicals from England and the Continent of Europe can be sold here in silver for about what they cost in gold in the United States. A small trade, however, is done in American seneca root and gentian. Representatives of leading American drug firms have canvassed this market, but have not succeeded in opening up a promising trade outside of the small supplies required by foreign residents.

5. SALE OF DRUGS IN LAY STORES.

Drugs and chemicals can only be sold by licensed venders. Many druggists, as in the United States, have added to their business the sale of proprietary articles, perfumes, and druggists' sundries. There are no fixed prices for such goods. In the case of proprietary articles there is, however, some approach to uniformity in price.

6, 7. PRESCRIPTIONS.

Prescriptions for poisonous or astringent medicines must be kept by the dispensing druggist for ten years, and can not be renewed, except by authority from the physicians who made them. There is no restriction as to copies of prescriptions. None of these provisions are at present enforced against foreign druggists in Japan.

JOHN F. GOWEY,
Consul-General.

YOKOHAMA, *June 11, 1898.*

PERSIA.

UNRESTRICTED PHARMACY.

No trade or profession in Persia is subject to any very definite restrictions and regulations. Every avenue of human activity is open and free to the illiterate as well as the learned, providing they do not seriously jeopardize the lives and interests of their clients and neighbors. The results of this liberty, or rather license, are more often than is generally known of a disastrous character. This is especially the case in the medical profession and the drug business. The coroner and the jury have not yet demonstrated their necessity to the rulers of Persia, and the public press has not assumed the function of exposing abuses or pointing out the way to their correction. Suicides and deaths from misadventure or the unskillful treatment of unqualified quacks are never known beyond the radius of near relations and neighbors or officious friends. There is no registrar of births, deaths, and marriages, and post-mortem examinations are forbidden by the canon

law. No census of the living is taken and no estimate of the death rate ever made. The conditions of existence in health and disease of the population form no part of the duties of the executive, and it is not, therefore, surprising if they make no voluntary efforts in what they consider works of supererogation.

1, 2. THE DRUG BUSINESS AND PHARMACY.

The Government has at different times issued orders that no man should practice the profession of a doctor or undertake the business of dispensing drugs and medicines without first passing an examination to prove his qualifications, but as no penal consequences attach to the violation or evasion of the orders, they rather increase than diminish the abuse they were intended to cure. Medicine and chemistry have been for a period of nearly forty years an important branch of study in the Royal College at Teheran, and many of the students have acquired some surgical and considerable pharmaceutical skill. Yet in the practice of their profession their acquirements are of very little advantage when brought into competition with the arts of the empiricist. As a rule the latter does not prescribe the drugs of foreign preparation, except such as have become common by general use, such as salts, senna, quinine, etc. A prescription from a native practitioner will frequently contain forty or fifty different substances, in root, bark, flower, seed, fruit, and stem, which must undergo a process of preparation embracing nearly all the methods of extraction known to chemists. Infusion, decoction, roasting, baking, distilling, pounding, peeling, paring, scraping, have all to be resorted to, and when compounded with their bitters, acids, salients, sweets, the patient will in the course of twelve hours have to take a quantity equal to a gallon or more.

The herbs to form these curious mixtures are sold at the native apothecaries, who, however, are allowed to keep such dangerous drugs as opium and arsenic, and as these stores are frequently in the hands of boys scarcely removed from childhood, accidents are of common occurrence. The State forbids the sale of these to children, but the order is rarely observed. There are probably over 200 of these small establishments in Teheran, and only about a dozen of such as deal in the ordinary foreign drugs and are able to dispense a physician's prescription, with the exception of pharmacies connected with the American medical mission.

3, 4. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

I can not find that any American drugs, patent or proprietary medicines, are imported to Persia. I have not the least reason to believe that any American medical preparations are imitated in Persia. The necessary appliances for these operations do not exist.

The drugs exported to other countries, and possibly to a small extent to the United States, consist of opium, and possibly some mor-

phia. Bitter almonds are exported in considerable quantities for chemical preparations, but I hardly think they find their way to the United States.

5. SALE OF DRUGS IN LAY STORES.

Perfumes, quinine, and salts are sold in the native haberdasher's stores, and quinine in two European establishments. There is no prohibition against the sale of drugs of any and every description in any of the foreign or native stores.

6, 7. PRESCRIPTIONS.

The practice in regard to the disposition of the prescription is that it is generally returned to the person for whom it is prescribed when it has been dispensed. There is no accepted law or practice as to what right the druggist has in a prescription presented to him. He can renew it or give a copy of it, if it happens to be to his interest to do so.

8. PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

Any person, whether holding an American diploma or that of any other country, or even none at all, will have the fullest permission, without any question or examination as to his qualifications, to open a drug store and set up as a pharmacist in any town or city of Persia. A man holding a diploma would have no advantage over his neighbor who had none. The cheapness of his medicines would be his greatest passport to success. That is the consideration of the greatest importance with the Persian public. Diplomas and memberships of colleges and other learned bodies count but very little in the business life of this country.

JOHN TYLER,

Vice Consul-General in Charge.

TEHERAN, *April 26, 1898.*

K O R E A .

I. THE DRUG BUSINESS.

The drug trade is an independent one and free from special regulations, except in the matter of the raising, curing, sale, and export of ginseng, for which product Korea is famous.

2. DRUGGIST v. PHARMACIST.

All drug establishments in Korea are of a retail or small wholesale character, and all do a prescription business.

3, 4. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Ginseng is the chief drug exported from Korea, and it goes to China almost entirely. I am informed by the commissioner of customs that

this year's crop of ginseng for export will amount to about 1,200,000 yens (\$600,000). I know of no Korean drugs that are exported direct to the United States.

The foreign hospitals, physicians, and the foreign community import a general line of drugs, chemicals, and proprietary articles. The chief of such imported for use by the Koreans are quinine, which is now known and used all over the country, and santouin, which is bought in bulk and made up into pills or is imported as worm lozenges. Licorice root, oil of peppermint, and similar drugs are imported from China for native consumption. I think no American medical preparations are imitated in Korea.

5. SALE OF DRUGS IN LAY STORES.

There are no department stores in Korea.

6, 7. PRESCRIPTIONS.

No law exists regarding physicians' prescriptions.

8. PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

Anyone may practice pharmacy or medicine in Korea without diploma or special qualifications. The patient is not protected by law against incompetence on the part of his druggist or physician.

HORACE N. ALLEN,
Consul-General.

SEOUL, *April 6, 1898.*

TURKEY IN ASIA.

ALEXANDRETTA.

1. THE DRUG BUSINESS.

In each town, the residence of an akaimakam or mutassarraf (subgovernor) and vali (governor-general), there is established a municipal drug store, the pharmacist in charge being required to fill, at Government expense, all prescriptions for the poor that are so certified by the municipal doctor. These stores also retail drugs to the general public.

2. DRUGGIST v. PHARMACIST.

A wholesale druggist has no legal right to fill a prescription unless he is a qualified pharmacist.

3, 4. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

No drugs are exported from this port except in the raw state. Licorice root, opium, and scammony root are the principal exportations, licorice being the chief of these. The licorice root is sent chiefly to the United States, and costs here about 35 paras (31 cents) the oke (2.85

pounds), unpressed. When hydraulically pressed for exportation it is worth about 43 paras (37 cents) the oke. Last year's exportation of this root reached \$257,785.

In this district no medical preparations are imported from America, save in minute quantities for personal use.

No establishments exist here manufacturing medical preparations. There is no special law prohibiting imitation, save the law covering fraud and forgery.

8. PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

There is but one Turkish medical college (Imperial Medical College at Constantinople) where pharmacists may qualify. The diploma of pharmacist given by the two medical colleges in this country conducted by foreign corporation (American Syrian Protestant College and the Jesuits' College (French), both at Beirut) are held, under these regulations, as emanating from foreign colleges. In this district these laws are not rigidly enforced. In fact, they may be said not to control at all.

HORACE LEE WASHINGTON,

Consul.

ALEXANDRETTA, *March 12, 1898.*

ERZERUM.

1. THE DRUG BUSINESS.

The drug business is conducted independently and not regulated as to extent and number of the stores by the Government. The difference between the prescription drug business and other drug establishments is that the former sell all descriptions of drugs, while the latter have in hand only the commonest and simplest of drugs.

3, 4. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

No drugs, chemicals, proprietary articles, perfumes, or druggists' sundries are exported to the United States or other foreign countries. There are no laws prohibiting such exportations. There are no drugs, chemicals, proprietary articles, perfumes, or druggists' sundries imported from the United States. They come wholly from France, Italy, Austria, and Germany. There are no imitations of any American medical preparations in this country. There is a law prohibiting the imitation of medical preparations.

5. SALE OF DRUGS IN LAY STORES.

No drugs, chemicals, proprietary articles, perfumes, or druggists' sundries, etc., are sold in department stores except quinine, soda, glycerin, and such articles as are in almost daily use in every household. The usual retail price is demanded.

6, 7. PRESCRIPTIONS.

Physicians' prescriptions when once filled, are filed in a book and kept for three years.

Druggists are permitted to give copies of prescriptions to those who originally presented them.

LEO BERGHOLZ, *Consul*.

ERZERUM, *April 7, 1898.*

SIVAS.

1. THE DRUG BUSINESS.

In this consular district there is no restriction by the Government as to the extent or number of drug stores. All drug stores, properly so-called, are prescription drug stores. All drug stores must have at least one qualified pharmacist in order to fill prescriptions.

2, 3. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

There are no drugs exported to the United States from here. During the last year gum tragacanth to the amount of 40,000 pounds was collected at Gurun, and 4,000 pounds at Tokat. It sells here at from 15 to 20 cents per pound. Opium was raised last year as follows: At Zilé, 34,000 pounds; at Niksar and Herek, 5,400 pounds; at Amasia, Mar-sivan, and Hadjukeny, 16,000 pounds, and at Gurun, 4,000 pounds. It sells here from \$1.40 to \$1.75 per pound, the crude product.

No drugs or proprietary articles are imported from the United States to this region. There is a prohibition of drugs and chemicals which may be used in making explosives, and of certain proprietary preparations considered by the authorities at Constantinople injurious to health.

5. SALE OF DRUGS IN LAY STORES.

The drugs which are most commonly used are sold by very many of the shopkeepers. Prices are not fixed in this country, but the seller asks the highest price he can hope to receive and the buyer bargains until he reduces the price to something reasonable.

6, 7. PRESCRIPTIONS.

No law exists in regard to filled prescriptions. The practice is to copy the prescription and return the original to the person presenting it. Prescriptions are kept on file indefinitely. Most prescriptions are indorsed "repeat" by the doctor; if not, the druggist repeats it at his own discretion. There is no regulation as to giving copies. Druggists use their own discretion in regard to the matter, but they may be held responsible if the prescription given out by them injures the patient.

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M. A. JEWETT, *Consul*.

SIVAS, *March 26, 1898.*

SMYRNA.

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2. DRUGGIST v. PHARMACIST.

All drug establishments are termed "pharmacies" and engage in all kinds of work pertaining thereto. In all there are about seventy-five active pharmacies in the city of Smyrna.

3, 4. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

The drugs, chemicals, proprietary articles, perfumes, and druggists' sundries exported to the United States during the year 1897 were as follows:

Anise seed	\$898. 81	Gum tragacanth.....	\$10, 059, 90
Licorice root.....	326, 831. 39	Nutgalls.....	7, 030. 61
Olive oil	34, 908. 88	Opium	619, 043. 05
Soap	6, 463. 74	Styrax	1, 571, 59

Gum benzoin, rhubarb, olibanum, antimony, pure morphia, gum tragacanth, licorice root, licorice paste, nutgalls, styrax, opium, sesame seed, and castile soap, were shipped to European countries.

The following drugs, chemicals, proprietary articles, perfumes, and druggist's sundries are imported from the United States:

All of Colgate's and Lundborg's specialties, Ayers's Cuticura, Williams's shaving soap, Carter's pills, Murray & Lanman's Florida water, Seabury & Johnson's plasters, Listerine, St. Louis Chemical Company's aletris cordial and bromidia, antistiff, St. Jacob's oil, and Allcock's plasters.

All proprietary articles are forbidden entry to this port unless the manufacturers comply with the Turkish Government's demand for formulas. Each constituent, and quantity of each, is required. This rule is not complied with by any of the manufacturers, and the supply is constantly short of the demand. What the pharmacists contrive to obtain is smuggled or, if not too large, entered by means of the French or Austrian post-offices.

No American proprietary articles are imitated.

5. SALE OF DRUGS IN LAY STORES.

Drugs, chemicals, proprietary articles, perfumes, druggists' sundries, etc., are sold in department stores or other stores not drug stores.

Perry Davis's Pain Killer, until within two years, was sold generally throughout Smyrna by grocery keepers and department stores, but the sale of that article has been entirely suppressed.

6, 7. PRESCRIPTIONS.

Druggists invariably retain physicians' prescriptions when once filled. They are kept on file for a certain period of months and then destroyed.

There is no law governing the refilling of prescriptions. Druggists are permitted to give copies if they so desire, but it is seldom done unless the druggist is assured the client will leave the city.

8. PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

The Turkish law requires that all pharmacists who establish themselves shall take the examination in pharmacy at Constantinople. There are not more than ten or twelve druggists in Smyrna who have complied with the law, but by means of periodical fees (backshish) are permitted to practice.

The examination of natives is very easy, indeed many of them obtain a diploma by paying the price demanded. The examination of foreigners, is given by the Imperial Institute of Medicine, by a board of physicians, graduates, mostly, from French and German colleges of medicine. They are very severe. A foreigner holding an American or European diploma is subjected to a more rigid examination. So it is better not to show one's diploma.

J. H. MADDEN, *Consul*.

SMYRNA, *March 5, 1898.*

AUSTRALASIA.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

1. THE DRUG BUSINESS.

The druggist in the United States is a chemist in Australasia. The legal regulations of the drug business in this colony do not go to the length of prescribing the number of stores or shops at which drugs are sold, but, under the law of 1897, every chemist must be registered as a pharmacist and be provided with a certificate of the fact.

2. DRUGGIST v. PHARMACIST.

As in our country, there are the wholesale and retail druggists, or those who supply the trade and those who sell to the consumer. The wholesale dealer has now few legal restrictions as to the sale of drugs save by the "poison act" of 1876. The wholesale dealer is not required to be a registered pharmacist.

The following list of poisons was issued from the government printing house in 1897:

LIST OF POISONS.

First part.

Arsenic.	Savin and its oil.
* Arsenic and its preparations.	Ergot of rye and its preparations.
* Alkaloids—all poisonous vegetable alkaloids and their salts.	Laudanum.
Prussic acid.	Rough on rats.
Strychnine.	Atkinson's royal infants' preservative.
	Hill's magic vermin killer.

* These items added by proclamation published in supplementary Government Gazette, No. 140, dated Thursday, March 1, 1888.

LIST OF POISONS—Continued.

Second part.

Cyanides of potassium and all metallic cyanides.	* Carbolic acid.
Aconite and its preparations.	* Æther.
Tartar emetic.	* Croton oil and seeds.
Corrosive sublimate.	* Euphorbium.
Cantharides.	* Elaterium.
Oxalic acid.	* Goulard's extract.
Chloroform.	* Hyosciamus and its preparations.
Belladonna and its preparations.	* Hellebore.
Opium and all preparations of opium or of poppies other than laudanum.	* Iodine.
Arsenical preparations except green and other colored paints.	* Podophylline.
* Essential oil of almonds, unless deprived of its prussic acid.	* Potassii iodidum.
* Cantharides tincture, and all vesicating liquid preparations of.	* Potassii bromidum.
* Chloral hydrate and its preparations.	* Santonine.
* Red precipitate.	* Acetic acid.
* White precipitate.	* Scammony.
* Conia, and the compounds of.	* Stramonium and its preparations.
* Hemp, Indian.	* Valerian.
* Nux vomica.	* Verdigris.
* Calabar beans.	* Zinci sulphas.
	†* Cupri sulphas.
	* Laurel water.
	* Chlorodyne.
	†* A proprietary medicine known as "rough on rats," containing arsenic.

Additional list of poisons, within the meaning of paragraph 8 of the "sale and use of poisons act," 40 Victoria, No. 9.

SCHEDULE A.

First part.

Atropine and its preparations.
Emetic tartar.
Phosphorus and its preparations.
Prussic acid and its preparations.
Strychnine and its preparations.

Second part.

Cantharides and its preparations.
Mercury and its preparations.
Permanganate of potash and its preparations.

Second part—Continued.

Permanganate of soda and its preparations.
Permanganate of zinc and its preparations.
Strong hydrochloric acid or spirits of salt.
Strong nitric acid.
Strong sulphuric acid.
Vermin killer, if containing any of the poisons or their preparations mentioned in Schedule A of this act.

3, 4. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DRUGS.

There is practically no export of drugs from this colony save the products of the Eucalyptus, which is small, unless grass tree gum, also small, should come under this head.

* These items added by proclamation published in supplementary Government Gazette, No. 140, dated Thursday, March 1, 1888.

† This item withdrawn by proclamation published in supplementary Government Gazette, dated July 6, 1896.

‡ This item transferred to the first part by proclamation published in supplementary Government Gazette, dated October 7, 1892.

It is impracticable to give a list of drugs imported into this colony from the United States, as such a list would include some seven thousand lines, comprising pharmaceuticals, pills, comp. tabs., and the like. The list of chemicals is somewhat limited, but the proprietary lines include about all our popular patent medicines and toilet requisites, well known in the United States. In soaps there are shameful imitations, but in these lines the imitators are very few, especially if the dealer takes the proper pains to register the trade-marks. However, there is no law preventing imitations.

5. SALE OF DRUGS IN LAY STORES.

There are no department stores in this colony, and few restrictions providing the "poison" schedule is observed.

6, 7. PRESCRIPTIONS.

There is no law regulating the final disposal of physicians' prescriptions. Some pharmacists treat such prescriptions as their own property, while the usual custom is to return the prescription to the buyer, after taking a copy for file. I find no law regulating this practice.

8. PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

Diplomas of American colleges of pharmacy are not recognized here at present, and consequently a person holding a United States certificate is not allowed to practice as a pharmacist in New South Wales. Attention is drawn to section 11, Clause E, of the pharmacy act of 1897, inclosed.*

GEO. W. BELL, *Consul.*

SYDNEY, *April 29, 1898.*

NEW ZEALAND.

1. THE DRUG BUSINESS.

I beg to say that after a pretty thorough canvass I find a disposition on the part of the Auckland drug trade to give as little information as possible, and my report is, therefore, not as full and complete as it might be under more favorable circumstances.

The drug business is regulated by the so-called "pharmacy act," which also registers qualified persons.

2. DRUGGIST v. PHARMACIST.

It is impossible to find what difference, if any, exists between the prescription drug business and other drug establishments.

3, 4. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

A detailed list of drugs, chemicals, proprietary articles, perfumes, and druggists' sundries exported to other countries, United States included, or the value of such exports, I am unable to give.

* Filed in Bureau of Foreign Commerce.

The colony imports very few drugs from the United States; but a large quantity of patent medicines and druggists' sundries and bottles are imported from there and the United Kingdom, the extent thereof being, for the year 1896, as follows:

Articles.	United States.	United Kingdom.
Combs.....	\$40	.....
Cork.....	55	\$16,390
Chemicals.....	315	8,710
Drugs, druggists' sundries, and apothecaries' wares.....	18,759	200,760
Tinctures.....	1,195	4,510
Medicinal spirits.....	3,020	1,070
Anhydrous ammonia.....	260	4,460
Disinfectants.....	95	10,390
Food preservatives.....	450	2,300
Gums.....	10	8,940
Insecticides and tree washes.....	5	2,540
Maltine.....	60	2,310
Medicinal barks, leaves, etc.....	225	2,800
Dyes.....	1,160	47,840
Medicines, patent and proprietary.....	77,720	72,360
Glass bottles.....	2,690	48,615
India rubber and gutta-percha goods.....	.....	27,760
Instruments, surgical and dental.....	.....	24,305
Licorice.....	.....	7,530
Cod-liver oil.....	45	10,485
Perfumery.....	1,895	14,955
Toilet preparations.....	4,655	15,885
Resin.....	14,525	260

Besides the foregoing, drugs and chemicals were imported into the colony from other countries as follows: Germany, \$8,100; France, \$1,655; Victoria, \$26,575; New South Wales, \$36,130.

5. SALE OF DRUGS IN LAY STORES.

Information regarding the sale of drugs, chemicals, proprietary articles, perfumes, druggists' sundries, etc., and the extent thereof in department stores, or other stores not drug stores, is unreliable; however, these articles are sold to a considerable extent, and at reduced rates from those of the drug stores.

6, 7. PRESCRIPTIONS.

Regarding the renewal of prescriptions and their disposition after once filled by the druggist, no law is in force, and how long the prescriptions are kept on file is a matter of choice.

8. PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

Persons holding diplomas from American colleges of pharmacy are not recognized in New Zealand.

FRANK DILLINGHAM,

Consul.

AUCKLAND, April 7, 1898.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

1. THE DRUG BUSINESS.

There is no law here regulating the number of drug stores. Anyone may engage in the business by paying the licenses. These are three in number, viz: Merchandise, \$52; poisonous drugs, \$51, and alcohol, \$52.

2. DRUGGIST v. PHARMACIST.

No differences exist between the prescription business and other drug business.

3, 4. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

This country exports no drugs or chemicals to any foreign country with the exception of a small quantity of awa root to the United States. During the year 1897 six packages of awa, valued at \$27.49, were exported.

To give a list of articles imported from the United States would be to name about everything of American manufacture carried by a first-class pharmacy in the United States, and in addition thereto of a few articles of foreign production which, because of the limited amount used, are bought in the United States and not imported direct.

During the year 1897 drugs, surgical instruments, and dental materials were imported to the value of \$75,941.24, and perfumery and toilet articles, which are almost exclusively sold by druggists here, to the value of \$21,282.68, making a total of \$97,223.92. I am told that fully 90 per cent of the drugs and 95 per cent of all other articles come from the United States. Considering that only three articles usually sold by druggists here, viz, soap, surgical cotton, and toilet paper, come in free under the reciprocity treaty, it is remarkable how much of a hold our manufacturers have on the drug trade here, and it would seem impossible to find much of an additional market for such goods.

Of the goods other than of American origin which are sold here, most of them are British preparations which are sold the world over. Some French preparations are sold, but, because of the limited sale, are bought in the United States and not imported direct. They are almost wholly used in venereal diseases.

The percentage of imports from the United States would be a trifle higher if the different synthetic compounds, such as phenacetine, sulfonol, trional, etc., were not patented. The same compounds are imported from Germany and England at one-fifth their cost in the United States.

I have been unable to discover any imitations of American medical preparations. There has, however, been sent to this market a counterfeit of a most popular American toilet soap. It is made in Japan, and is gotten up so as to imitate a soap made by Colgate & Co., of New York. I only mention this incidentally, as I propose to discuss it more fully in my report on soaps called for by the Department. There are

no laws prohibiting this deception, but a bill has been introduced in the legislature prohibiting the sale of any imitation unless the purchaser is first informed of the fact.

5. SALE OF DRUGS BY LAY STORES.

The three drug stores in Honolulu have a monopoly of the sale of drugs and kindred articles, and are not bothered by dry goods stores selling \$1 preparations for 49 cents. The fashion of cutting prices from that printed on the label is not in vogue here. If the manufacturer says on the wrapper that the price is \$1, you pay \$1 for it.

6, 7. PRESCRIPTIONS.

There is no law in regard to the final disposition of physicians' prescriptions when once filled by the druggist, the practice being the same as pursued by houses in the United States.

There is no law governing the renewal of prescriptions. All the druggists recognize the American rule that the legal title to the prescription is in the patient, and will always return the original, keeping a copy for their files.

As a rule the druggists here refuse to renew prescriptions without the sanction of a physician. The ingredients of the prescription control this to a great extent.

8. PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

There is no law regulating the practice of pharmacy. Any person may engage in the business. Leaving out the Chinese, all the druggists here are graduates of recognized American colleges of pharmacy, and I do not believe any one of the three drug stores here would allow any clerk to sell drugs or fill a prescription who was not an expert pharmacist. A bill is now pending before the legislature relating to the practice of pharmacy. No mention is made of the Chinese theories. The Honolulu directory gives the names of eleven Chinese druggists. Of course what I have written does not apply to them. What they sell and where they get it is known only to themselves. Should the bill referred to become a law, I am curious as to how it will affect the Chinese.

There are three drug stores in Honolulu. They are thoroughly American in every particular, and they all subscribe to the principal American pharmaceutical journals.

In addition to being retailers, they do a large wholesale business, supplying the other islands. Their largest business is done with the plantations, which have their own physicians and keep well-assorted stocks of drugs on hand.

WM. HAYWOOD,
Consul-General.

HONOLULU, *March 5, 1898.*

SUPPLEMENT.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN.*

FIRST EXAMINATION.†

(For registration as apprentices or students.)

Fee, 2 guineas.

This examination will be held, at the following centers, at 11 o'clock, on the second Tuesdays in January, April, July, and October:

Aberdeen,	Carnarvon,	Lancaster,	Nottingham,
Birmingham,	Cheltenham,	Leeds,	Oxford,
Brighton,	Darlington,	Lincoln,	Penzance,
Bristol,	Dundee,	Liverpool,	Peterborough,
Cambridge,	Edinburgh,	London,	Plymouth,
Canterbury,	Exeter,	Manchester,	Sheffield,
Cardiff,	Glasgow,	Newcastle,	Shrewsbury,
Carlisle,	Hull,	Northampton,	Southampton,
Carmarthen,	Inverness,	Norwich,	York.

Also at the following centers in July only: Jersey, Guernsey, Isle of Man (Douglas), Orkney (Kirkwall).

Candidates must give notice to the registrar in London on a printed form of application, which can only be obtained from him, and pay the fee not less than fourteen days prior to that on which the examination is to be held. Each candidate must at the time of entry state at which of the centers he desires to present himself.

The examination is wholly in writing, and comprises the following

SUBJECTS.

Latin.—Grammar; translation of simple sentences from English into Latin; translation into English from Cæsar, "De Bello Gallico," Book I, or Virgil, "Æneid," Book I. In each examination paper passages from both of these authors will be given, but a candidate is required to translate from one author only.

Arithmetic.—Numeration; the first four rules—simple and compound; reduction; vulgar and decimal fractions; simple and compound proportion; a thorough knowledge of the British and metrical systems of weights and measures; percentages and stocks. In each examination paper a question will be given involving a knowledge of the metrical system, which every candidate will be required to attempt.

English.—Grammar and composition. In awarding marks, spelling and the quality of the handwriting are taken into account.

* Official publication transmitted by Colonel Stone, of Huddersfield.

† The boards of examiners are empowered to accept certain certificates in lieu of this examination.

Special notice.—Each certificate must be forwarded to the registrar, with the fee of 2 guineas, for the approval of the board of examiners, and must have been so approved by the board of examiners before the candidate will be eligible to enter his name for the minor examination. (See instructions to candidates.)

TIME ALLOWED.

Latin, 11 a. m. to 12.30 p. m.; arithmetic, 12.30 p. m. to 2 p. m.; English, 3 p. m. to 4.30 p. m.

The boards of examiners are empowered to accept in lieu of the first examination of the society a certificate of having passed at one examination all the compulsory subjects of any one of the following examinations, provided Latin, arithmetic, and English were included in the subjects of the examination for which the certificate was granted:

University of Oxford.—Junior or senior local examinations; responsions; moderations; examination for a degree in arts.

University of Cambridge.—Junior or senior local examinations; higher local examinations; previous examinations; examination for a degree in arts.

University of Durham.—Junior or senior local examinations; registration examination for medical students; examination for students at the end of their first year; examination for a degree in arts or science.

University of London.—Matriculation examination; preliminary scientific (M. B.) examination; examination for a degree in arts or science.

Victoria University.—Entrance examination in arts of the faculty of medicine; preliminary examination.

University of Edinburgh.—Junior or senior local examinations; preliminary examination for graduation in science or medicine and surgery; examination for a degree in arts or science.

University of Aberdeen.—Junior or senior local examinations; preliminary examination for graduation in medicine or surgery; examination for a degree in arts.

University of Glasgow.—Junior or senior local examinations; preliminary examination for graduation in medicine or surgery; examination for a degree in arts.

University of St. Andrew's.—Junior or senior local examinations; preliminary examination for graduation in medicine or surgery; examination for a degree in arts.

University of Dublin.—Public entrance examinations; examination for a degree in arts.

Royal University of Ireland.—Matriculation; first university examination; second university examination; examination for a degree in arts.

Queen's University in Ireland.—Local examinations for men and women; entrance or matriculation examination; previous examination for B. A. degree; examination for a degree in arts.

Oxford and Cambridge Schools' Examination Board.—Certificate.

Royal College of Surgeons of England.—Preliminary examination for the membership or for the fellowship.

Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh.—Preliminary examination in general education, conducted by a board appointed by these two colleges combined.

Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow.—Preliminary examination in general education.

Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons in Ireland.—Preliminary examination.

Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland.—Preliminary examination in general education.

Intermediate Education Board for Ireland.—Senior, middle, and junior certificates.

Owens College.—Junior students' general examination.

College of Preceptors.—Examination for a first or second class certificate.

Incorporated Law Society.—Preliminary examination in general knowledge.

University of Wales.—Matriculation certificate.

University of the Cape of Good Hope.—Matriculation examination.

Scotch education department.—The honors and first grade leaving certificates are accepted, provided the certificates in English, Latin, and arithmetic are all obtained at any one annual examination.

MAJOR AND MINOR EXAMINATIONS.

The boards of examiners in London and in Edinburgh will meet during the year 1898, in January, April, and July, also at the end of September or the beginning of October. The dates of the commencement of the examinations are duly announced in the *Pharmaceutical Journal*.

The written and practical portions of the examinations precede the oral portions.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES.

Each candidate must give notice and pay the fee to the registrar in London on or before the 15th day of December, 1897, or the 15th day of March, June, or September, 1898, and he will receive due notice of the date on which he will be required to present himself for examination.

When giving notice (for the first time), a candidate for the minor examination must have attained the full age of 21 years, and must have been registered as having passed the first examination. He will at the same time be required to produce a registrar's certificate of birth, and a certified declaration that for three years he has been registered and employed as an apprentice or student, or has otherwise for three years been practically engaged in the translation and dispensing of prescriptions.

The printed form on which this declaration is to be made can only be obtained from the registrar in London.

The attention of candidates who desire to submit, for the approval of the boards of examiners, the certificates of other examining bodies in lieu of the first examination, is specially directed to the regulation that those certificates must have been approved by the boards of examiners before such candidates will be eligible to enter their names for the minor examination.

MODIFIED EXAMINATION.

Persons entitled to enter for the modified examination, and desirous of so doing, should apply to the registrar for particulars. No person is eligible for this examination who did not register for the same on or before December 31, 1869.

Special notice.—Each candidate must state, at the time of giving notice, whether he desires to be examined in London or in Edinburgh.—Richard Brembridge, Registrar, 17 Bloomsbury square, London, W. C.

MINOR EXAMINATION.

(For registration under the pharmacy act, 1868, as chemists and druggists.)

Fee, 5 guineas.

Each candidate is requested to read carefully the "Instructions to candidates" printed on the previous page.

The council of the pharmaceutical society recommends that all candidates before presenting themselves for examination should receive a systematic course of instruction occupying a period of not less than six months; and that such period of study should include at least sixty lectures in chemistry, eighteen hours' work in each week in practical chemistry, forty-five lectures and demonstrations in botany, and twenty-five lectures and demonstrations in *materia medica*.

The following are the subjects of examination:

CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS.

The candidate will be expected to possess an elementary knowledge of the following subjects—

(1) The law of the conservation of energy; the law of gravitation; the balance; specific gravity; atmospheric pressure; the barometer, air pump, and siphon; the

law of Boyle; temperature; thermometer; the law of Charles; the law of gaseous diffusion; V. Meyer's method for determining vapor densities.

(2) The chief characteristics of chemical action, the distinction of elements and compounds; the laws of chemical combination by weight and volume; the hypothesis of Avogadro; atomic weight and molecular weight; chemical formulæ and nomenclature; valency; the distinction between metals and nonmetals.

(3) The general characters of the nonmetals; the chief methods of preparation and the typical reactions of the following nonmetallic elements and compounds: Hydrogen, oxygen, ozone, water, peroxide of hydrogen; chlorine, bromine, and iodine, and their compounds with hydrogen and oxygen; fluorine, hydrofluoric acid; nitrogen, ammonia, the oxides of nitrogen, nitrous acid, nitric acid; sulphur, sulphureted hydrogen, sulphurous and sulphuric anhydrides and acids, thiosulphuric acid; phosphorus, phosphine, the oxides and oxyacids of phosphorus, the chlorides of phosphorus; silicon, silica, fluoride of silicon, silicofluoric acid; boron, boric acid. The usual impurities in those of the above-named substances that are included in the British Pharmacopœia.

(4) The general characters and classification of the metals, and the general methods of forming oxides and salts; the sources, the usual methods of extracting, and the chief properties of, the undermentioned metals, and the principal modes of preparation, properties, adulterations, and contaminations of such of their compounds as are described in the British Pharmacopœia—potassium, sodium ammonium lithium, barium, calcium, magnesium, zinc, aluminium, iron, chromium, manganese, arsenium, antimony, tin, copper, bismuth, lead, silver, mercury, gold, and platinum.

(5) Carbon, its oxides, cyanogen, hydrocyanic acid, cyanide of potassium, ferrocyanide and ferricyanide of potassium, oxalic acid. The chief methods of preparing marsh gas, ethylene, alcohol, aldehyde, acetic acid, acetate of ethyl, spirit of nitrous ether, nitrite of amyl, hydrate of chloral, chloroform, iodoform, ether; the principal properties, reactions, and mutual relations of these compounds. The candidate will also be expected to possess a general knowledge of the methods of estimating carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen in organic compounds, and of obtaining molecular formulæ.

NOTE.—Candidates will be expected to solve simple problems relating to the weight and volume, under different conditions of temperature and pressure, of elements and compounds concerned in chemical reactions.

CHEMISTRY.—PRACTICAL EXAMINATION.

To determine the specific gravity of liquids and solids, to be familiar with the general construction and use of the thermometer and barometer.

To recognize by chemical tests the more important nonmetallic elements and compounds, as well as the metals and salts indicated in the foregoing list; to detect the chief impurities in those that are included in the British Pharmacopœia; to recognize by their physical properties those which possess well-defined characteristics.

To identify by chemical tests the organic compounds before enumerated, and, in addition, tartaric and citric acids, starch, cane sugar, grape sugar, salicin, quinine, morphine, and strychnine, and to detect the impurities in such as are included in the British Pharmacopœia.

To perform those volumetric determinations which are described in the British Pharmacopœia.

To be familiar with the construction and use of the balance, and to have a practical knowledge of the British and metric systems of weights and measures.

To quantitatively determine the total alkaloids in cinchona bark, and in the tincture and extract of *nux vomica*, and the morphine in opium.

The candidate will further be expected to have a practical acquaintance with the methods of preparing the more important inorganic substances, including the nonmetals and their compounds, and such metallic compounds as are included in the

British Pharmacopœia, and also the following organic compounds: Ether, chloroform, spirit of nitrous ether, nitrite of amyl, acetate of ethyl, and hydrocyanic acid, so that he may be able to explain to the examiner the operations involved in their preparation, and, if called upon, to perform the operations or certain stages of them himself.

BOTANY.

The candidate will be required to recognize any of the plants specified in the list appended to this schedule; to refer any flowers that may be shown to him to their class and subclass; to possess a general knowledge of the internal structure of stems, leaves, and roots, and their parts, and of the elementary tissues of which they are composed; to describe a cell, its structure, and usual contents; to explain the thickening of cell walls, and to describe the manner in which cells are combined to form tissues; to distinguish between roots and stems, and to name such important modifications of either as present distinguishing characteristics; to name correctly such leaf shapes as are shown, and to recognize appendages or any important modifications of the leaf; to have a practical knowledge of the various arrangements of leaves or flowers in the bud, and of the different kinds of phyllotaxis and of inflorescence; to understand the principles of branching, and the different kinds of branch systems; to possess a general knowledge of the processes of reproduction of plants, and to describe those of planerogams and ferns; to name and describe the arrangements of the parts of the flower, the number, position, and shape of the floral envelopes and of the organs of reproduction; to name and describe the different kinds of fruits, and the various modes of dehiscence and kinds of placentation; to have a general knowledge of the physiology of plants, and to describe the functions of the roots, stems, and leaves; to be acquainted with the materials which form the food of plants, and to understand the part played by starch, sugar, and aleurone grains in the life of the plant; to recognize, by means of the microscope, sections of stems of dicotyledonous, monocotyledonous, and cryptogamic plants; spiral, reticulated, and scalariform vessels, as well as the simpler structures, such as stomata, pollen grains, and hairs.

List of plants for recognition.

Aconitum Napellus,	Valeriana officinalis,	Mentha viridis,
Papaver Rhœas,	Achillea Millefolium,	Mentha Pulegium,
Papaver somniferum,	Anthemis nobilis,	Rosmarinus officinalis,
Brassica alba,	Matricaria Chamomilla,	Daphne Laureola,
Cochleria Armoracia,	Taraxacum officinale,	Daphne Mezereum,
Althæa officinalis,	Menyanthes trifoliata,	Juniperus Sabina,
Ruta graveolens,	Borago officinalis,	Taxus baccata,
Cytisus Scoparius,	Atropa Belladonna,	Colchicum autumnale,
Rosa canina,	Datura Stramonium,	Arum maculatum,
Bryonia dioica,	Hyoscyamus niger,	Avena sativa,
Æthusa Cynapium,	Solanum Dulcamara,	Hordeum vulgare,
Conium maculatum,	Digitalis purpurea,	Triticum sativum,
Fœniculum capillaceum,	Lavandula vera,	Aspidium Filix-mas.
Cœnanthe crocata,	Mentha piperita,	

MATERIA MEDICA.

The candidate is required to recognize specimens of any crude drug mentioned in the British Pharmacopœia or in the annexed list, and to describe their methods of production and their characteristics so far as may be necessary to detect adulteration or substitution. He must be familiar with their geographical sources, the botanical and zoological names of the plants and animals yielding them, the natural orders to which they belong, and the localities from which they are obtained. The

candidate will be required to name their chief active constituents and also the official preparations into which they enter.

<i>Roots.</i>	<i>Herbs—continued.</i>	<i>Juices, etc.</i>
Althæa officinalis,	Marrubium vulgare,	Acacia Catechu,
Inula Helenium,	Solanum Dulcamara,	Lactuca virosa (Lactuca-
Alkanna tinctoria,	Euphorbia pilulifera,	rium),
Bryonia alba et dioica.	Convallaria majalis.	Aloe spicata, etc.,
		Curare (Woorari).
<i>Rhizomes, etc.</i>	<i>Flowers.</i>	
Helleborus niger,	Calendula officinalis,	<i>Gum-resins.</i>
Sanguinaria canadensis,	Pyrethrum cinerariæfo-	Boswellia Carterii, etc.,
Iris florentina,	lium, etc.,	Euphorbia resinifera.
Allium sativum,	Arnica montana.	
Veratrum album,		<i>Oleo-resins.</i>
Acorus Calamus,		Pistacia Terebinthus.
Agropyron (Triticum) re-		
pens.		<i>Resins.</i>
<i>Barks.</i>	<i>Fruits.</i>	Callitris quadrivalvis,
Berberis vulgaris,	Punica Granatum,	Pinites succinifer,
Cinnamodendron corticos-	Cuminum Cyminum,	Calamus Draco.
um,	Capsicum annuum,	
Simaruba amara,	Laurus nobilis,	<i>Cryptogamic substances.</i>
Erythrophileum guineense,	Piper longum,	Lycopodium clavatum,
Quillaia Saponaria,	Vanilla planifolia.	etc.,
Prunus serotina,		Fucus vesiculosus,
Ulmus campestris,		Chondrus crispus.
Ulmus fulva,		<i>Animal substances.</i>
Cinnamomum Cassia,		Spongia officinalis,
Coto.		Coccus Lacca,
<i>Herbs.</i>	<i>Seeds.</i>	Mylabris Cichorii,
Grindelia squarrosa et ro-	Paullinia sorbilis (Guar-	Sepia officinalis,
busta,	ana),	Castor Fiber.
Tussilago Farfara,	Trigonella Fœnum-græcum,	
Spigelia marilandica,	Dipteryx odorata,	
	Pyrus Cydonia,	
	Strychnos amara,	
	Hyoscyamus niger,	
	Amomum Melegueta,	
	Areca Catechu.	
	<i>Hairs.</i>	
	Mucuna pruriens.	

PREScriptions.

The candidate is required to read, without abbreviation, autograph prescriptions; translate them into English; understand the grammatical construction of the Latin, and render a literal as well as an appropriate translation of the directions for use; to detect errors, discover unusual doses, and have a general knowledge of posology; to calculate percentages and other quantities occurring in prescriptions; also to render in good Latin ordinary prescriptions written in English.

PRACTICAL DISPENSING.

To weigh, measure, and compound medicines; write the directions in concise language in a neat and distinct hand; to finish and properly direct each package.

(In awarding marks in this subject the time taken by the candidate in doing the work is taken into account.)

PHARMACY.

The candidate will be required to possess a general knowledge of the following branches:

(1) Operations requiring the use of heat: Evaporation, with particular reference to the preparation of extracts and inspissated juices; special characters and modes

of preparing the various classes of extracts; influence of surface temperature and pressure upon the rate of evaporation; water, steam, and sand baths; distillation, ordinary, fractional, and destructive; distinctive characters and objects of each; official preparations illustrating the various kinds of distillation, apparatus employed, the retort and receiver, still and worm, Liebig's condenser, principles upon which they are constructed and used. Sublimation, its objects and applications in pharmacy; official products of sublimation, calcination, and fusion. Desiccation, temperature best suited for drying particular drugs, loss in drying vegetable drugs, forms of drying ovens, principles on which they are constructed and used.

(2) Disintegration of solid substances: Cutting, bruising, and pulverization; apparatus employed, principles indicating which is to be adopted in particular instances; methods for controlling the degree of comminution, sieves and sifting, trituration, levigation, elutriation, granulation, including methods for producing certain chemicals, as fine powders, small crystals, scales, etc. Solution, its nature, solvent power of various menstrua, influences of (a) temperature; (b) state of division of the substance to be dissolved; (c) time; (d) position of the substance in the menstruum; lixiviation, infusion, digestion, and decoction; maceration, percolation, and displacement, principles on which the successful performance of these processes depend; form and materials for percolators and other vessels employed. Filtration, objects and methods, filtering media, means of expediting filtration; dialysis, its application in pharmacy, construction and use of the dialyser. Expression, methods of obtaining the juices from plants; recovery of the residual liquids from tincture mares, etc., screw, hydraulic, and other presses. The principles involved in the dispensing of medicines, particularly with reference to the best excipients and methods for forming pill masses, the preparation and nature of emulsions, the most suitable emulsifying agents, and the best means of suspending insoluble substances in liquids.

(3) The candidate will also be required to show a practical knowledge of the processes, and understand the principles of the processes by which the official preparations belonging to the following classes are made, viz: Collodions, confections, decoctions, dilute acids, extracts (solid and liquid), glycerines, infusions, juices, liniments, lotions, mixtures, ointments, pill masses, plasters, powders (simple and compound), solutions, spirits, suppositories, sirups, tinctures, vinegars, waters, and wines. He must be able to conduct such of the operations, or parts of them, as may be required by the examiner. A knowledge of the proportion of active ingredient or crude material in official preparations containing aconite, antimony, arsenic, belladonna, Calabar bean, cantharides, hydrate of chloral, chloroform, caustic potash, and soda, colchicum, digitalis, elaterium, ergot, iodine, iodoform, ipecacuanha, lead, mercury, nux vomica, opium, phosphorus, scammony, stramonium, squill, alkaloids, and alkaloidal salts.

Candidates will be required to enumerate the poisons contained in Schedule A of the pharmacy act, 1868, and those since added thereto, in pursuance of the provision contained in section 2 of that act, viz:

(a) Poisons within Part I of the schedule.

(b) Poisons within Part II of the schedule.

They will be required to describe minutely the conditions required upon the sale by retail of poisons, both in Part I and Part II of Schedule A; and to write the proper entry required, according to Schedule F of the act, for the sale of a poison coming within Part I of Schedule A. They will also be required to state the conditions imposed on the sale of scheduled poisons by wholesale and for export; and upon the sale of a scheduled poison when forming an ingredient in a medicine dispensed.

A knowledge of the conditions imposed on the sale of arsenic by the arsenic act will also be required.

Candidates must not take into the examination rooms or laboratories any books or any notes or memoranda, whether written or in print.

MAJOR EXAMINATION.

For registration as pharmaceutical chemists under the pharmacy act, 1852. Pharmaceutical chemists are exempt in England and Wales from service on all juries and inquests under the juries act, 1862.

Fee, three guineas.

The examination in the respective subjects may be oral, practical, or in writing.

CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS.

In addition to the subjects indicated by the schedule for the minor examination the candidate will be expected to possess a knowledge of the most important facts connected with—

1. The physical constitution of the three states of matter; liquefaction of gases, critical point; the diffusion of gases and liquids, dialysis; methods for determining vapor densities; solution.

2. The dynamical theory of heat; heat and temperature; sources, development, and propagation of heat; radiation, diathermancy, and athermancy, separation of heat from light; latent heat; boiling point, distillation; freezing mixtures; specific heat; calorimeters; relation of specific heat to atomic weight; thermometers, the air thermometer; methods of determining exceedingly high and low temperatures.

3. The undulatory theory of light; reflection; refraction; propagation of light, the photometer; mirrors and lenses, the microscope; decomposition of white light by a prism; the spectroscope, spectrum analysis; double refraction; polarization, the polariscope; influence of light in promoting chemical change; the principles of the ordinary photographic processes.

4. The methods of producing magnetism; magnetic induction. Sources of electricity, frictional electricity; the electroscope; electric induction; electric machines; the Leyden jar; voltaic electricity; the principal forms of voltaic batteries; the galvanometer; chemical effects of current; electrolysis; measurement of current, Ohm's law; voltameter; secondary currents, secondary batteries; thermoelectricity, the thermopile; production of heat and light from electricity; electromotors; dynamo machines.

5. The history of the atomic theory; the hypothesis of Avogadro; the methods by which the standard atomic weights have been determined; dissociation; specific volume; the periodic law.

6. Classification of carbon compounds; rational formulæ; isomerism. The characteristics and constitution of the chief typical organic compounds. The constitution, sources, methods of preparation, properties, reactions, and mutual relations of the following organic compounds: *Cyanogen derivatives*—Urea, cyanuric acid, uric acid. *Hydrocarbons*—The principal members of the paraffin, olefine, acetylene and benzene series; their chief haloid and nitro-derivatives. Theory of isomerism in paraffin and benzene series. *Paraffin derivatives*—Distinction of primary, secondary, and tertiary alcohols; the chief primary monohydric alcohols; glycol; glycerin (glycerol); mannite; acetaldehyde, chloral; chloral hydrate; acetone; ether; the principal acids of the acetic series; oleic acid; glycollic and lactic acids; oxalic, succinic, malic, tartaric, racemic, and citric acids; ethylamine; acetamide; glycocine; cane sugar; grape sugar; milk sugar; maltose; starch and cellulose. *Benzene derivatives*—Phenol sulphonic acid; phenol; resorcin (resoreinol); aniline; benzaldehyde; salicylaldehyde; benzoic acid; salicylic acid. The principal properties of the terpenes and camphors, essential oils, resins. The characteristics of naphthalene and its derivatives. The processes of alcoholic, acetic, lactic, and ammoniac fermentation. The properties and decomposition products of the principal glucosides, alkaloids, and other substances of definite chemical composition in the British Pharmacopœia.

CHEMISTRY.—PRACTICAL EXAMINATION.

The candidate will be expected to be able to analyze mixtures containing three metallic salts; to estimate the nitrogen in organic compounds by the soda-lime process; to determine melting and boiling points. To perform the operations (or certain stages of them) necessary for the preparation of cyanogen, artificial urea, ethyl chloride, iodoform, ethylene, ethylene dibromide, acetaldehyde, formic acid, oxalic acid, nitrobenzene, aniline, benzoic acid, the nitrophenols. To recognize by their chemical reactions, and to determine, where necessary, by the pharmacopœial gravimetric or volumetric methods, the strength and purity of the most important of the inorganic and organic compounds (including crude drugs and galenical preparations) described in the British Pharmacopœia. To detect and separate the most important alkaloids, alkaloidal salts, and glucosides, and to separate in the pure state morphine from opium and strychnine from nuxvomica.

In the practical portion of the major examination standard works of reference are provided for the use of candidates, at the discretion of the examiner. No other books or memoranda are allowed.

BOTANY.

In addition to what is required for the minor, the candidate is expected to possess an intimate acquaintance with the parts of the flower, fruit, and seed; to describe the structure and development of the pollen and of the ovule, and to trace the steps by which the latter is transformed into the seed. To have an intimate knowledge of the structure of cells, whether isolated or in combination, to form tissues; of the contents of cells in their various stages of development; and a general knowledge of the origin of gums, acids, and mineral and other secretions of plants. To be familiar with the composition of the cell wall, its chemical nature, properties, and reactions; with the changes it undergoes in the formation of wood, cork, and mucilage, and in the processes of thickening and cuticularization. To possess a knowledge of the general principles of classification, the system of Linnæus, and of the natural system founded upon that of De Candolle. To be able to distinguish practically the natural orders included in the schedule appended below, and such of the leading genera of each of these orders as are therein specified; also to refer to their respective orders or genera such specimens included in the schedule as may be shown to him. To possess a general knowledge of the method of reproduction in cryptogams, and to describe that of mosses; to be familiar with the development of the spores in these plants, and to be able to compare the different organs with the corresponding organs in phanerogams; to possess a knowledge of the alternation of generations in the cryptogams, and the modifications under which this is represented in the phanerogams. To have a practical acquaintance with the use of the microscope, and by means of it to recognize the various tissues found in the plant, the reproductive organs of cryptogams and phanerogams, and the more important cell contents.

Schedule.

Ranunculaceæ.	Violaceæ.	Rosaceæ.	Umbelliferæ.
Anemone.	Viola.	Prunus.	Eryngium.
Helleborus.	Malvaceæ.	Spiræa.	Cicuta.
Aconitum.	Malva.	Potentilla.	Carum.
Papaveraceæ.	Rutaceæ.	Rosa.	Ceanthe.
Papaver.	Ruta.	Pyrus.	Fœniculum.
Chelidonium.	Leguminosæ.	Cucurbitaceæ.	Daucus.
Cruciferæ.	Lathyrus.	Eebalium.	Conium.
Brassica.	Mimosa.	Bryonia.	Coriandrum.
Cochlearia.	Cercis.		Dipsacæ.

Schedule—Continued.

Compositæ.	Solanaceæ—Cont'd.	Polygonaceæ.	Coniferae.
Tussilago.	Atropa.	Polygonum.	Juniperus.
Inula.	Hyoscyamus.	Rumex.	Pinus.
Matricaria.	Datura.	Euphorbiaceæ.	Orchidaceæ.
Anthemis.	Scrophulariaceæ.	Euphorbia.	Amaryllidaceæ.
Cichorium.	Verbascum.	Buxus.	Iridaceæ.
Lactuca.	Scrophularia.	Cupulifere.	Iris.
Gentianaceæ.	Digitalis.	Fagus.	Crocus.
Erythraea.	Labiata.	Quercus.	Liliaceæ.
Menyanthes.	Mentha.	Corylus.	Convallaria.
Convolvulaceæ.	Origanum.	Salicaceæ.	Ruscus.
Solanaceæ.	Thymus.	Salix.	Allium.
Solanum.	Lamium.	Betulaceæ.	Gramineæ.
Physalis.	Marrubium.	Alnus.	

MATERIA MEDICA.

This comprises a practical knowledge of the methods of estimating the value of important drugs, of distinguishing commercial varieties of the same, and of separating such of their active principles as are official in the British Pharmacopœia.

The candidate is also expected to have a general acquaintance with the active constituents of all important drugs, and to possess a general knowledge of the chemical properties of the official alkaloids, glucosides, resins, and essential and fixed oils.

The microscope will be introduced for the examination of certain drugs.

Examination fees.

	£	s.	d.
First examination.....	2	2	0
Minor examination.....	5	5	0
Major examination.....	3	3	0

All fees must be paid at the time of giving notice to attend an examination, and no portion of a fee will, under any circumstances, be returned.

Reduced fees.—Persons who have failed to pass an examination, or who have failed to attend an examination at the time appointed, may, on payment of reduced fees, reenter for examination.

The reduced fees payable are as follows:

(a) In the case of a person who has attended an examination and failed to pass:

	£	s.	d.
First examination.....	1	1	0
Minor examination.....	3	3	0
Major examination.....	2	2	0

(b) In the case of a person who has failed duly to attend an examination at the time appointed, 1 guinea, or

(c) In the case of a person who shall have proved to the satisfaction of the council or the boards of examiners (by production of medical certificate or otherwise) that failure to attend was occasioned by unavoidable or proper causes, 1 shilling.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE SOCIETY.

	£	s.	d.
Persons who have passed the first examination, or whose certificates have been accepted in lieu thereof, are eligible to be elected "students" of the society.....	0	10	6
Persons who have passed the minor or modified examination, if not in business, are eligible to be elected associates of the society.....	0	10	6
Persons who have passed the minor or modified examination, if in business, are eligible to be elected associates in business of the society.....	1	1	0

£ s. d.

Persons who have passed the major examination, and registered chemists and druggists in business before August 1, 1868, are eligible to be elected members of the society 1 1 0
 Life composition fee for members and associates in business, 10 guineas.
 All subscriptions are due on election, and on January 1, in each succeeding year.

PRIVILEGES OF SUBSCRIBERS TO THE SOCIETY.

Members, associates, and students of the society are supplied with the journal of the society regularly as published, free of charge. They have also the use of the library and museum. Members and associates have a voice in the administration of the benevolent fund of the society, and, in case of need, may receive assistance therefrom. Students of the society are eligible, under certain conditions, to compete for the Jacob Bell scholarships, the Manchester Pharmaceutical Associate scholarship, and the Herbarium prize.

PRIZES AND SCHOLARSHIPS.

Council examination prizes.

Pharmaceutical chemists who were associates of the society at the time of passing the major examination are entitled to compete for the following prizes at the end of the session in which they passed the major examination:

First prize.—Pereira medal in silver, and a present of books, value £5 or thereabout, given by the late Thomas Hyde Hills in memory of Jacob Bell.

Second prize.—The Pharmaceutical Society's medal in silver.

Third prize.—The Pharmaceutical Society's medal in bronze.

Subjects of examination: *Materia medica*, botany, and chemistry.

The competition for these prizes takes place in July of every year, after the ordinary meetings in that month of the boards of examiners.

The registrar communicates with each person entitled to compete, requiring not less than three days' notice of his intention to present himself for examination, and no person will be admitted to compete unless he shall have given the required notice.

The examination is a written one, and competitors may be examined in London or in Edinburgh.

The council selects and appoints special examiners, who set the questions, examine the answers, and report the result direct to the council.

*The Jacob Bell memorial scholarships.**

Two Bell scholarships are offered annually, and come into operation at the commencement of the session in October, and the scholars shall for that session be pupils in the Pharmaceutical Society's School.

Annual value of scholarships.—Each scholarship is of the annual value of £30, and is tenable for one year only; each scholar may, however, at the termination of his year of tenure, apply for free admission to the next ensuing advanced course in the society's school. The payment will be made in two moieties; the first to be paid when the scholar enters upon his studies in the school, and the second at the expiration of five months. In addition to the endowment, the council provides for the Bell scholars free laboratory instruction and admission to the lectures, and books of the value of £5—given by the late Thomas Hyde Hills—are divided equally between them.

* A scholar is supposed to be commencing his studies, or at least to have made only that progress which may be reasonably looked for during an apprenticeship. The object of the examination is to ascertain that the candidate has such an amount of ability, and affords evidence of having made such use of it in the acquirement of elementary knowledge, as will justify the expectation of his proving a successful student, who may do credit to the appointment, and become a useful and accomplished member of the pharmaceutical body.

Subjects of examination.—Latin: Virgil; the first three books of the *Æneid*; Latin prescriptions; translations of Latin into English and English into Latin; translations from any Latin pharmacopœia, and parsing. French or German. English: Composition and parsing. Arithmetic: The first four simple and compound rules, fractions, and decimals; the British and metrical systems of weights and measures. Elementary chemistry, pharmacy, and Botany.

Conditions of the competition.—Each competitor must give notice to the Secretary on or before June 1.

The notice must be accompanied by

- (a) A registrar's certificate of birth.
- (b) Testimonials from present or previous employers or masters as to capability, industry, and general conduct.
- (c) A declaration that the competitor has passed not less, or has been engaged not less, than three years in the pharmacy of a registered pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist. (The form on which this declaration is to be made can only be obtained from the secretary.)

At the time of giving notice the competitor must be a subscribing "student" of the society.

On the day on which the examination is held the competitor must be not less than 20 nor more than 22 years of age.

No person to whom a Manchester pharmaceutical scholarship has been awarded is permitted to compete for a Bell scholarship.

The examination for these scholarships takes place on the second Tuesday in July, at the same centers as for the first examination. It will be wholly in writing, and will be conducted under the same conditions as the "first" examination and such safeguards as the council may from time to time deem expedient. The written papers must be distinguished by a motto and not by the name of the candidate.

The examination will be conducted by two or more persons appointed by the council, and the award made (subject to the approval of the council) by a committee consisting of the president, the vice-president, and the said examiners.

Manchester Pharmaceutical Association scholarship.

One scholarship is offered annually, and will be presented at the commencement of the session of the Pharmaceutical Society's School in October. The scholar shall for that session be a pupil in the society's school, or, in case he may elect, he shall be a pupil in any provincial school of pharmacy approved by the council of the society.

The scholarship is of the value of about £26 (the income arising from a sum of £750), which is to be expended for instruction in the society's school or in the provincial school selected by the scholar and approved by the council of the society.

Subjects of examination.—Latin: Virgil; *Æneid*, first three books, or Cæsar, *De Bello Gallico*, first three books of Commentaries;* Latin prescriptions; translation of Latin into English and English into Latin; translations from any Latin pharmacopœia and parsing. French or German. English: Composition and parsing. Arithmetic: The first four simple and compound rules, fractions and decimals; the British and metrical systems of weights and measures. Elementary chemistry, pharmacy, and botany.

Conditions of the competition.—Each competitor must give notice to the secretary on or before June 1.

The notice must be accompanied by

- (a) A registrar's certificate of birth.
- (b) Testimonials from present or previous employers or masters as to capability, industry, and general conduct.
- (c) A declaration that the competitor has passed not less, or has been engaged not less, than three years in the pharmacy of a registered pharmaceutical chemist or

* Passages from both authors are given, but a candidate is only required to translate from one author.

chemist and druggist in Lancashire, Cheshire, or the High Peak parliamentary division of Derbyshire. (The form on which this declaration is to be made can only be obtained from the secretary.)

At the time of giving notice the competitor must be a subscribing "student" of the society.

On the day on which the examination is held the competitor must be not less than 19 nor more than 21 years of age. The examinations are held at the same time and centers as for the Jacob Bell scholarships, and the award made in the same manner and by the same persons as in the case of those scholarships.

No person to whom a Bell scholarship has been awarded is permitted to compete for the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association scholarship.

HERBARIUM PRIZE.

A silver council medal is annually offered for the best herbarium, collected in any part of the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, or the Isle of Man, between the 1st day of January in one year and the 1st day of July in the year following, and should there be more than one collection possessing such an amount of merit as to entitle the collector to reward, a second prize, consisting of a bronze medal, and also certificates of honor, will be given at the discretion of the council. In the event of none of the collections possessing sufficient merit to justify the council in awarding medals or certificates none will be given.

Competitors must be subscribing "students" of the society and under 21 years of age.

The collections must consist of phanerogamous plants and ferns, arranged according to the natural system adopted in some work on British botany (such as that of Babington or Hooker), and be accompanied by lists arranged according to the same method.

No collection may contain more than 150 specimens, which must be carefully selected and mounted, so as to display the characteristic features of the more prominent and typical genera of the chief British natural orders. The name of each plant, its habitat, and the date of collection must be stated on the paper on which it is mounted.

Each collection must be accompanied by a note, containing a declaration signed by the collector, and certified by his employer, or a pharmaceutical chemist to whom the collector is known, to the following effect: The specimens which accompany this note were collected by myself between the 1st day of January, 18—, and the 1st day of July, 18—, and were named and arranged without any other assistance than that derived from books.

The merits of the collections will be estimated not so much by the number of plants as by the correctness with which they are named and by their being typical specimens. The manner in which they are preserved and mounted will also be taken into account.

The collections must be forwarded to the secretary of the society, 17 Bloomsbury square, so that they may be received by him not later than the 1st day of July, indorsed "Herbarium for competition for the prize." After the prize distribution in October they will be retained one month, under the care of the curator of the museums, and then returned to the collectors, if required.

PHARMACEUTICAL LAWS OF GREAT BRITAIN.*

THE ACT OF 1852.

(15th and 16th Victoria, Cap. 56.)

Whereas it is expedient for the safety of the public that persons exercising the business or calling of pharmaceutical chemists in Great Britain should possess a competent practical knowledge of pharmaceutical and general chemistry and other branches of useful knowledge; and whereas certain persons desirous of advancing chemistry and pharmacy and of promoting an uniform system of educating those who should practice the same, formed themselves into a society called "The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain," which said society was on the eighteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, incorporated by royal charter, whereby it was provided that the said society should consist of members who should be chemists and druggists who were or had been established on their own account at the date of the said charter, or who should have been examined in such manner as the council of the said society should deem proper, or who should have been certified to be duly qualified for admission, or who should be persons elected as superintendents by the council of the said society; and whereas it is expedient to prevent ignorant and incompetent persons from assuming the title of or pretending to be pharmaceutical chemists or pharmacentists in Great Britain, or members of the said Pharmaceutical Society, and to that end it is desirable that all persons before assuming such title should be duly examined as to their skill and knowledge by competent persons, and that a register should be kept by some legally authorized officer of all such persons; and whereas for the purposes aforesaid and for extending the benefits which have already resulted from the said charter of incorporation, it is desirable that additional powers should be granted for regulating the qualifications of persons who may carry on the business of pharmaceutical chemists: Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same,

I. That the said charter of incorporation granted to the said society on the eighteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, save and except such part or parts thereof as are hereby altered, varied, or repealed, shall be, and the same is hereby, confirmed and declared to be in full force and virtue, and shall be as good and effectual to all intents and purposes as if this act had not been passed.

II. The council of the said Pharmaceutical Society shall be, and the same are hereby, authorized and empowered to alter and amend the by-laws of the said society made and established under or in pursuance of the said charter of incorporation, and to make and establish such new or additional by-laws as they shall deem proper and necessary for the purposes contemplated by the said charter or by this act: *Provided always*, That all such original by-laws and all altered, amended, or additional by-laws shall be confirmed and approved by a special general meeting of the members of the said Pharmaceutical Society and by one of Her Majesty's principal secretaries of state: *Provided also*, That the existing by-laws of the said society shall continue in force until the next annual meeting of the said society, to be held in the month of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.

* Transmitted by Consul Metcalf, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

III. At all meetings of the said society at which votes shall be given for the election of officers, all members entitled to vote may give their votes either personally or, in cases of residence exceeding five miles from the general post-office, Saint Martin's le Grand, London, by voting papers authorized by writing, in a form to be defined in the by-laws of the society or in a form to the like effect, such voting papers being transmitted under cover to the secretary not less than five clear days prior to the day on which the election is to take place.

IV. The council of the said pharmaceutical society shall, within three calendar months after the passing of this act, appoint a fit and proper person as a registrar under this act, and the council of the said society shall have the power to remove the said registrar, or any future registrar to be appointed under this act, from the said office, and from time to time to appoint a new registrar in the room of any registrar who may die, or retire, or be removed from office as aforesaid, and also to appoint and remove from time to time a deputy registrar, and such clerks and other subordinate officers as may be requisite for carrying out the purposes of this act, and also to pay suitable salaries to the said registrar, deputy registrar, clerks, and officers.

V. The registrar to be appointed under or by virtue of this act shall from time to time make out and maintain a complete register of all persons being members of the said society, and also of all persons being associates and apprentices or students, respectively, according to the terms of the charter of incorporation, and shall keep a proper index of the register, and all such other registers and books as may be required by the council of the said society, and may be necessary for giving effect to the by-laws of the said society and to the provisions of this act.

VI. All such persons as shall at the time of the passing of this act be members, associates, apprentices, or students of the said Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, according to the terms of the said charter of incorporation, shall be registered as pharmaceutical chemists, assistants, and apprentices or students, respectively.

VII. The registrar to be appointed under or by virtue of this act shall be bound, on the application of any person paying one shilling, to certify under his hand whether or no any person whose name and address shall be furnished to him appears in the said register or is a member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain or not; and the certificate of such registrar, signed by the said registrar and countersigned by the president or two members of the council of the said society shall, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, be sufficient evidence of the facts therein stated up to the date of the said certificate.

VIII. All such persons as shall from time to time be appointed under or in pursuance of the said charter of incorporation or the by-laws thereof, or under this act, shall be and the same are hereby declared to be fit and proper persons to conduct all such examinations as are provided for or contemplated by this act, and shall, respectively, have full power and authority and are hereby authorized and empowered to examine all persons who shall present themselves for examination under the provisions of this act in their knowledge of the Latin language, in botany, in materia medica, and in pharmaceutical and general chemistry and such other subjects as may from time to time be determined by any by-law: *Provided always*, That such examinations shall not include the theory and practice of medicine, surgery, or midwifery; and the said examiners are hereby empowered to grant or refuse to such persons, as in their discretion may seem fit, certificates of competent skill and knowledge and qualification to exercise the business or calling of pharmaceutical chemists, or, as the case may require, to be engaged or employed as students, apprentices, or assistants, respectively.

IX. And to enable the said society to provide for the examination in Scotland of such students, apprentices, or assistants in Scotland as may desire to be examined there, it shall be lawful for the council of the society, and they are hereby required, to appoint such fit and proper persons in Scotland, to meet in Edinburgh or Glasgow, or such other place or places as the council may think desirable, and to conduct

there all such examinations as are provided for and contemplated by this act, with such and the like powers and authorities in respect thereof as are herein conferred, and to grant to the persons to be so examined such and the like certificates as are hereinbefore specified and referred to, or to refuse the same; and all the provisions of this act shall be equally applicable to the examiners, examinations, and parties examined in Scotland as to the examiners, examinations, and parties examined in England.

X. Every such person who shall have been examined by the persons appointed as aforesaid, and shall have obtained a certificate of qualification from them, shall be entitled to be registered by the registrar according to the provisions of this act, upon payment of such fee or fees as shall be fixed by the by-laws; and every such person duly registered as a pharmaceutical chemist shall be eligible to be elected as a member of the said society; and every such person duly registered as an assistant shall be eligible for admission as an associate of the said society; and every such person duly registered as a student or apprentice to a pharmaceutical chemist shall be eligible for admission into the said society, according to the by-laws thereof.

XI. That no person who is a member of the medical profession, or who is practising under right of a degree of any university, or under a diploma or licence of a medical or surgical corporate body, shall be entitled to be registered under this act, and if any registered pharmaceutical chemist shall obtain such diploma or licence, his name shall not be retained on the said register during the time that he is engaged in practice as aforesaid.

XII. From and after the passing of this act it shall not be lawful for any person, not being duly registered as a pharmaceutical chemist according to the provisions of this act, to assume or use the title of pharmaceutical chemist or pharmacist in any part of Great Britain, or to assume, use, or exhibit any name, title, or sign implying that he is registered under this act, or that he is a member of the said society; and if any person, not being duly registered under this act, shall assume or use the title of pharmaceutical chemist or pharmacist, or shall use, assume, or exhibit any name, title, or sign implying that he is a person registered under this act, or that he is a member of the said society, every such person shall be liable to a penalty of five pounds, and such penalty may be recovered by the registrar, to be appointed under this act, in the name and by the authority of the council of the said society in manner following; that is to say—

In England or Wales, by plaint under the provisions of any act in force for the more easy recovery of small debts and demands:

In Scotland, by action before the court of session in ordinary form, or by summary action before the sheriff of the county, or in the royal burghs before the magistrates of the burghs where the offence may be committed or the offender resides, who, upon proof of the offence or offences either by confession of the party offending or by the oath or affirmation of one or more credible witnesses, shall convict the offender and find him liable in the penalty or penalties aforesaid, as also in expenses; and it shall be lawful for the sheriff or magistrate in pronouncing such judgment for the penalty or penalties and costs to insert in such judgment a warrant, in the event of such penalty or penalties and costs not being paid, to levy and recover the amount of the same by poinding:

Provided always, That it shall be lawful to the sheriff or magistrate, in the event of his dismissing the action and assoilzieing the defender, to find the complainer liable in expenses; and any judgment so to be pronounced by the sheriff or magistrate in such summary application shall be final and conclusive, and not subject to review by advocacy, suspension, reduction, or otherwise.

XIII. *Provided always*, That no action or other proceeding for any offence under this act shall be brought after the expiration of six months from the commission of such offence; and in every such action or proceeding the party who shall prevail shall recover his full costs of suit or of such other proceedings.

XIV. All and every sums and sum of money which shall arise from any conviction and recovery of penalties for offences incurred under this act shall be paid as the commissioners of Her Majesty's treasury shall direct.

XV. If any registrar under this act shall wilfully make or cause to be made any falsification in any matters relating to any register or certificate aforesaid, every such offender shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

XVI. If any person shall wilfully procure by any false or fraudulent means a certificate purporting to be a certificate of registration under this act, or shall fraudulently exhibit a certificate purporting to be a certificate of membership of the pharmaceutical society, every such person so offending shall be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor.

SALE OF POISONS.

ACT OF JULY 31, 1868, TO REGULATE THE SALE OF POISONS AND ALTER AND AMEND THE PHARMACY ACT, 1852.

Whereas it is expedient for the safety of the public that persons keeping open shop for the retailing, dispensing, or compounding of poisons, and persons known as chemists and druggists, should possess a competent practical knowledge of their business, and to that end that from and after the day herein named all persons not already engaged in such business should, before commencing such business, be duly examined as to their practical knowledge, and that a register should be kept as herein provided, and also that the act passed in the fifteenth and sixteenth years of the reign of her present Majesty, intituled "An act for regulating the qualification of pharmaceutical chemists, hereinafter described as the pharmacy act, should be amended:

Be it enacted by the Queen's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by authority of the same, as follows:

1. From and after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, it shall be unlawful for any person to sell or keep open shop for retailing, dispensing, or compounding poisons, or to assume or use the title "chemist and druggist," or chemist or druggist, or pharmacist, or dispensing chemist or druggist, in any part of Great Britain, unless such person shall be a pharmaceutical chemist, or a chemist and druggist within the meaning of this act, and be registered under this act, and conform to such regulations as to the keeping, dispensing, and selling of such poisons as may from time to time be prescribed by the pharmaceutical society with the consent of the privy council.

2. The several articles named or described in the schedule (A) shall be deemed to be poisons within the meaning of this act, and the council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (hereinafter referred to as the Pharmaceutical Society) may from time to time, by resolution, declare that any article in such resolution named ought to be deemed a poison within the meaning of this act; and thereupon the said society shall submit the same for the approval of the privy council, and if such approval shall be given, then such resolution and approval shall be advertised in the London Gazette, and on the expiration of one month from such advertisement the article named in such resolution shall be deemed to be a poison within the meaning of this act.

3. Chemists and druggists within the meaning of this act shall consist of all persons who at any time before the passing of this act have carried on in Great Britain the business of a chemist and druggist, in the keeping of open shop for the compounding of the prescriptions of duly qualified medical practitioners, also of all assistants and associates who before the passing of this act shall have been duly registered under or according to the provisions of the pharmacy act, and also of all such persons as may be duly registered under this act.

4. Any person who at the time of the passing of this act shall be of full age, and shall produce to the registrar, on or before the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, certificates according to Schedule E to this act that he had been for a period of not less than three years actually engaged and employed in the dispensing and compounding of prescriptions as an assistant to a pharmaceutical chemist, or to a chemist and druggist as defined by clause three of this act, shall, on passing such a modified examination as the council of the Pharmaceutical Society with the consent of the privy council may declare to be sufficient evidence of his skill and competency to conduct the business of a chemist and druggist, be registered as a chemist and druggist under this act.

5. The persons who at the time of the passing of this act shall have been duly admitted pharmaceutical chemists, or shall be chemists and druggists within the meaning of the act, shall be entitled to be registered under the act without paying any fee for such registration: *Provided, however,* As regards any such chemist and druggist, that his claim to be registered must be by notice in writing, signed by him, and given to the registrar, with certificates according to the Schedules C and D to this act: *And provided also,* That for any such registration of a chemist and druggist, unless it be duly claimed by him on or before the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, the person registered shall pay the same fee as persons admitted to the register after examination under this act.

6. All such persons as shall from time to time have been appointed to conduct examinations under the pharmacy act shall be and are hereby declared to be examiners for the purposes of this act, and are hereby empowered and required to examine all such persons as shall tender themselves for examination under the provisions of this act; and every person who shall have been examined by such examiners, and shall have obtained from them a certificate of competent skill, and knowledge, and qualification, shall be entitled to be registered as a chemist and druggist under this act; and the examination aforesaid shall be such as is provided under the pharmacy act for the purposes of a qualification to be registered as assistant under that act, or as the same may be varied from time to time by any by-law to be made in accordance with the pharmacy act as amended by this act: *Provided,* That no person shall conduct any examination for the purposes of this act until his appointment has been approved by the privy council; and such appointment and approval shall not in any case be in force for more than five years; moreover, it shall be the duty of the said pharmaceutical society to allow any officer appointed by the said privy council to be present during the progress of any examination held for the purposes of this act.

7. Upon every such examination and registration as aforesaid such fees shall be payable as shall from time to time be fixed and determined by any by-law to be made in accordance with the pharmacy act as amended by this act, and shall be paid to the treasurer of the said society for the purposes of the said society.

8. The registrar appointed or to be appointed under or by virtue of the pharmacy act shall be registrar for the purposes of this act.

9. The council of the pharmaceutical society shall, with all convenient speed after the passing of this act, and from time to time as occasion may require, make orders or regulations for regulating the register to be kept under this act as nearly as conveniently may be in accordance with the form set forth in the Schedule B to this act or to the like effect, and such register shall be called the register of chemists and druggists.

10. It shall be the duty of the registrar to make and keep a correct register, in accordance with the provisions of this act, of all persons who shall be entitled to be registered under this act, and to erase the names of all registered persons who shall have died, and from time to time to make the necessary alterations in the addresses of the persons registered under this act; to enable the registrar duly to fulfil the duties imposed upon him, it shall be lawful for the registrar to write a letter to any registered person, addressed to him according to his address on the register, to inquire whether he has ceased to carry on business or has changed his residence,

such letter to be forwarded by post as a registered letter according to the post-office regulations for the time being, and if no answer shall be returned to such letter within the period of six months from the sending of the letter, a second, of similar purport, shall be sent in like manner, and if no answer be given thereto within three months from the date thereof it shall be lawful to erase the name of such person from the register: *Provided always*, That the same may be restored by direction of the council of the pharmaceutical society should they think fit to make an order to that effect.

11. Every registrar of deaths in Great Britain, on receiving notice of the death of any pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist, shall forthwith transmit by post to the registrar under the pharmacy act a certificate under his own hand of such death, with the particulars of the time and place of death, and on the receipt of such certificate the said registrar under the pharmacy act shall erase the name of such deceased pharmaceutical chemist, or chemist and druggist, from the register, and shall transmit to the said registrar of deaths the cost of such certificate and transmission, and may charge the cost thereof as an expense of his office.

12. No name shall be entered in the register, except of persons authorised by this act to be registered, nor unless the registrar be satisfied by the proper evidence that the person claiming is entitled to be registered; and any appeal from the decision of the registrar may be decided by the council of the pharmaceutical society; and any entry which shall be proved to the satisfaction of such council to have been fraudulently or incorrectly made may be erased from or amended in the register by order in writing of such council.

13. The registrar shall, in the month of January in every year, cause to be printed, published, and sold a correct register of the names of all pharmaceutical chemists and a correct register of all persons registered as chemists and druggists, and in such registers, respectively, the names shall be in alphabetical order according to the surnames, with the respective residences, in the form set forth in Schedule B to this act, or to the like effect of all persons appearing on the register of pharmaceutical chemists and on the register of chemists and druggists, on the thirty-first day of December last preceding, and such printed registers shall be called "The registers of pharmaceutical chemists and chemists and druggists," and a printed copy of such registers for the time being, purporting to be so printed and published as aforesaid, or any certificate under the hand of the said registrar, and countersigned by the president or two members of the council of the pharmaceutical society, shall be evidence in all courts and before all justices of the peace and others that the persons therein specified are registered according to the provisions of the pharmacy act or of this act, as the case may be, and the absence of the name of any person from such printed register shall be evidence, until the contrary shall be made to appear, that such person is not registered according to the provisions of the pharmacy act or of this act.

14. Any registrar who shall wilfully make or cause to be made any falsification in any matter relating to the said registers and any person who shall wilfully procure or attempt to procure himself to be registered under the pharmacy act or under this act by making or producing or causing to be made or produced any false or fraudulent representation or declaration, either verbally or in writing, and any person aiding or assisting him therein, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor in England and in Scotland of a crime or offence punishable by fine or imprisonment, and shall on conviction thereof be sentenced to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding twelve months.

15. From and after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, any person who shall sell or keep an open shop for the retailing, dispensing, or compounding poisons, or who shall take, use, or exhibit the name or title of chemist and druggist or chemist or druggist, not being a duly registered pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist, or who shall take, use, or exhibit the name or title pharmaceutical chemist, pharmacist, or pharmacist, not being a

pharmaceutical chemist, or shall fail to conform with any regulation as to the keeping or selling of poisons made in pursuance of this act, or who shall compound any medicines of the British Pharmacopœia except according to the formularies of the said pharmacopœia, shall for every such offence be liable to pay a penalty or sum of five pounds, and the same may be sued for, recovered, and dealt with in the manner provided by the pharmacy act for the recovery of penalties under that act; but nothing in this act contained shall prevent any person from being liable to any other penalty, damages, or punishment to which he would have been subject if this act had not passed.

16. Nothing hereinbefore contained shall extend to or interfere with the business of any legally qualified apothecary or of any member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons of Great Britain, nor with the making or dealing in patent medicines, nor with the business of wholesale dealers in supplying poisons in the ordinary course of wholesale dealing; and upon the decease of any pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist actually in business at the time of his death it shall be lawful for any executor, administrator, or trustee of the estate of such pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist to continue such business if and so long only as such business shall be bona fide conducted by a duly qualified assistant, and a duly qualified assistant within the meaning of this clause shall be a pharmaceutical chemist or a chemist and druggist registered by the registrar under the pharmacy act or this act: *Provided always*, That registration under this act shall not entitle any person so registered to practise medicine or surgery, or any branch of medicine or surgery.

17. It shall be unlawful to sell any poison, either by wholesale or by retail, unless the box, bottle, vessel, wrapper, or cover in which such poison is contained be distinctly labelled with the name of the article and the word poison and with the name and address of the seller of the poison; and it shall be unlawful to sell any poison of those which are in the first part of Schedule A to this act, or may hereafter be added thereto under section two of this act, to any person unknown to the seller, unless introduced by some person known to the seller; and on every sale of any such article the seller shall, before delivery, make or cause to be made an entry in a book to be kept for that purpose stating, in the form set forth in Schedule F to this act, the date of the sale, the name and address of the purchaser, the name and quantity of the article sold, and the purpose for which it is stated by the purchaser to be required, to which entry the signature of the purchaser and of the person, if any, who introduced him shall be affixed; and any person selling poison otherwise than is herein provided shall, upon a summary conviction before two justices of the peace in England or the sheriff in Scotland, be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds for the first offence, and to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds for the second or any subsequent offence, and for the purposes of this section the person on whose behalf any sale is made by any apprentice or servant shall be deemed to be the seller; but the provisions of this section, which are solely applicable to poisons in the first part of the Schedule A to this act, or which require that the label shall contain the name and address of the seller, shall not apply to articles to be exported from Great Britain by wholesale dealers, nor to sales by wholesale to retail dealers in the ordinary course of wholesale dealing, nor shall any of the provisions of this section apply to any medicine supplied by a legally qualified apothecary to his patient, nor apply to any article when forming part of the ingredients of any medicine dispensed by a person registered under this act, provided such medicine be labelled, in the manner aforesaid, with the name and address of the seller, and the ingredients thereof be entered, with the name of the person to whom it is sold or delivered, in a book to be kept by the seller for that purpose; and nothing in this act contained shall repeal or affect any of the provisions of an act of the session holden in the fourteenth and fifteenth years in the reign of her present Majesty, intituled "An act to regulate the sale of arsenic."

18. Every person who at the time of the passing of this act is or has been in business on his own account as a chemist and druggist as aforesaid, and who shall

be registered as a chemist and druggist, shall be eligible to be elected and continue a member of the Pharmaceutical Society according to the by-laws thereof; but no person shall, in right of membership acquired pursuant to this clause, be placed on the register of pharmaceutical chemists, nor, save as is hereinafter expressly provided, be eligible for election to the council of the Pharmaceutical Society.

19. Every person who is or has been in business on his own account as a chemist and druggist as aforesaid at the time of the passing of this act, and who shall become a member of the Pharmaceutical Society, shall be eligible for election to the council of the Pharmaceutical Society; but the said council shall not at any time contain more than seven members who are not on the register of pharmaceutical chemists.

20. Every person who shall have been registered as a chemist and druggist under this act by reason of having obtained a certificate of qualification from the board of examiners shall be eligible to be elected an associate of the Pharmaceutical Society, and every such person so elected and continuing as such associate, being in business on his own account, shall have the privilege of attending all meetings of the said society and of voting thereat, and otherwise taking part in the proceedings of such meetings, in the same manner as members of the said society: *Provided always*, That such associates contribute to the funds of the said society the same fees or subscriptions as members contribute for the time being under the by-laws thereof.

21. At all meetings of the Pharmaceutical Society at which votes shall be given for the election of officers, all or any of the votes may be given either personally or by voting papers in a form to be defined in the by-laws of the said society, or in a form to the like effect, such voting papers being transmitted under cover to the secretary not less than one clear day prior to the day on which the election is to take place.

22. And whereas by the charter of incorporation of the said Pharmaceutical Society it is provided that the council of the said society shall have the sole control and management of the real and personal property of the said society, subject to the by-laws thereof, and shall make provision thereout, or out of such part thereof as they shall think proper, for the relief of the distressed members or associates of the said society, and their widows and orphans, subject to the regulations and by-laws of the said society. And whereas, for extending the benefits which have resulted from the said provision in the said charter of incorporation, it is desirable that additional power should be granted to the said council: *Be it enacted*, That from and after the passing of this act the said council may make provision out of the real and personal property aforesaid, and out of any special fund known as the benevolent fund, not only for the relief of the distressed members or associates of the said society and their widows and orphans, subject to the said regulations and by-laws, but also for all persons who may have been and have ceased to be members or associates of the said society, or who may be or have been duly registered as "pharmaceutical chemists" or "chemists and druggists," and the widows and orphans of such persons, subject to the regulations and by-laws of the said society.

23. Persons registered under "the medical act" shall not be or continue to be registered under this act.

24. The provisions of the act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth of Victoria, chapter eighty-four, intituled "An act for preventing the adulteration of articles of food or drink," shall extend to all articles usually taken or sold as medicines, and every adulteration of any such article shall be deemed an admixture injurious to health; and any person registered under this act who sells any such article adulterated shall, unless the contrary be proved, be deemed to have knowledge of such adulteration.

25. On and after the passing of this act all powers vested by the pharmacy act in one of Her Majesty's principal secretaries of state shall be vested in the privy council, and the seventh section of the public-health act, 1858, shall apply to all proceedings and acts of the privy council herein authorized.

26. The privy council may direct the name of any person who is convicted of any offence against this act which in their opinion renders him unfit to be on the register under this act to be erased from such register, and it shall be the duty of the registrar to erase the same accordingly.

27. This act shall not extend to Ireland.

28. This act may be cited as the pharmacy act, 1868.

SCHEDULES.

Schedule A.

Part 1.—Arsenic and its preparations; prussic acid; cyanides of potassium and all metallic cyanides; strychnine and all poisonous vegetable alkaloids and their salts; aconite and its preparations; emetic tartar; corrosive sublimate; cantharides; savin and its oil; ergot of rye and its preparations.

Part 2.—Oxalic acid; chloroform; belladonna and its preparations; essential oil of almonds, unless deprived of its prussic acid; opium and all preparations of opium or of poppies.

Schedule B.

Name.	Residence.	Qualification.
A B.....	Oxford street, London.....	In business prior to pharmacy act, 1868.
C D.....	George street, Edinburgh.....	Examined and certified.
E F.....	Cheapside, London.....	Assistant prior to pharmacy act, 1868.

Schedule C.

Declaration by a person who was in business as a chemist and druggist in Great Britain before the pharmacy act, 1868:

To the registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain:

I ———, residing at ———, in the county of ———, hereby declare that I was in business as a chemist and druggist in the keeping of open shop for the compounding of the prescriptions of duly qualified medical practitioners at ———, in the county of ———, on or before the ——— day of ——— 186—.

(Signed) ———.

Dated this ——— day of ——— 18—.

Schedule D.

Declaration to be signed by a duly qualified medical practitioner or magistrate respecting a person who was in business as a chemist and druggist in Great Britain before the pharmacy act, 1868:

To the registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain:

I ———, residing at ———, in the county of ———, hereby declare that I am a duly qualified medical practitioner [or magistrate], and that to my knowledge ———, residing at ———, in the county of ———, was in business as a chemist and druggist in the keeping of open shop for the compounding of the prescriptions of duly qualified medical practitioners before the ——— day of ———, 186—.

Schedule E.

Declarations to be signed by and on behalf of any assistant claiming to be registered under the pharmacy act, 1868:

To the registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain:

I hereby declare that the undersigned, ———, residing at ———, in the county of ———, had for three years immediately before the passing of the pharmacy act, 1868,

been employed in dispensing and compounding prescriptions as an assistant to a pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist, and attained the age of twenty-one years.

As witness my hand this — day of —, 186—.

A B, duly qualified medical practitioner.

C D, pharmaceutical chemist.

E F, chemist and druggist.

G H, magistrate.

(To be signed by one of the four parties named.)

I hereby declare that I was an assistant to —, of —, in the county of —, in the year —, and was for three years immediately before the passing of this act actually engaged in dispensing and compounding prescriptions, and that I had attained the full age of twenty-one years at the time of the passing of the pharmacy act, 1868.

N O, assistant.

Schedule F.

Date.	Name of purchaser.	Name and quantity of poison sold.	Purpose for which it is required.	Signature of purchaser.	Signature of person introducing purchaser.

ACT OF AUGUST 11, 1869, TO AMEND "THE PHARMACY ACT, 1868."

Whereas it is expedient to amend the provisions of the pharmacy act, 1868, in regard to duly qualified medical practitioners and veterinary surgeons, and in other respects:

Be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. Nothing contained in the first fifteen sections of the recited act shall affect any person who has been registered as a legally qualified medical practitioner before the passing of this act; and the said clauses shall not apply to any person who may hereafter be registered as a legally qualified practitioner, and who, in order to obtain his diploma for such registration, shall have passed an examination in pharmacy: nor shall the said clauses prevent any person who is a member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons of Great Britain or holds a certificate in veterinary surgery from the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland from dispensing medicines for animals under his care.

2. The time within which certificates may be produced to the registrar under section four of the said act by persons employed as assistants before the passing of the said act shall be extended to the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and the certificates given under the same section according to Schedule A of this act shall be sufficient.

3. Nothing contained in section seventeen of the said recited act shall apply to any medicine supplied by a legally qualified medical practitioner to his patient or dispensed by any person registered under the said act, provided such medicine be distinctly labelled with the name and address of the seller and the ingredients thereof be entered, with the name of the person to whom it is sold or delivered, in a book to be kept by the seller for that purpose.

4. Section 23 and Schedule E of the said recited act are hereby repealed.

5. Schedule F of the said recited act is hereby altered by substituting for the second column, headed "Name of purchaser," a column headed "Name and address of purchaser."

Schedule A.

Declarations to be signed by and on behalf of any assistant claiming to be registered under the pharmacy act, 1868:

To the registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain:

I hereby declare that the undersigned, ———, residing at ———, in the county of ———, had for three years before the thirty-first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, been employed in dispensing and compounding prescriptions as an assistant to a pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist, and attained the age of twenty-one years.

As witness my hand this ——— day of ———, 186—.

A B, qualified medical practitioner.

C D, pharmaceutical chemist.

E F, chemist and druggist.

G H, magistrate.

(To be signed by one of the four parties named.)

I hereby declare that I was an assistant to ———, of ———, in the county of ———, in the year of ———, and was for three years before the thirty-first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, actually engaged in dispensing and compounding prescriptions, and that I had attained the full age of twenty-one years at the above-named date.

N O, Assistant.

RETAIL PRICES OF PATENT MEDICINES IN LIVERPOOL.

The following is the latest retail price list issued by one of the leading drug houses of Liverpool:

[Inclosure in Liverpool report.]

Please note that tins, bottles, or other packages are not guaranteed to be the precise weight or measure as described or marked, but are sold as received from the importers and manufacturers.

This is in accordance with the terms and provisions of the new weights and measures act, 1879.

PILLS.		PILLS—continued.	
	s. d.		s. d.
American Sugar Coated	1 1½	Comp. Rhubarb	1 1½
Antibilious, coated, 1 dozen box ..	0 4	Davis's Pennyroyal Pills	1 1½
Bardsley's Antibilious	1 1½	Eade's Rheumatic	1 1½
Blaud's Iron Pills	1 6	Eno's Vegetable	1 1½
Beach & Barnicott's	1 1½	Evans's "Gwilym" Pearls	1 1½
Beecham's Cough	2 9	Fleming's Camphor	1 1½
Beecham's Patent	2 9	Frampton's	1 1½
Blair's	2 9	Freeman Jenkin's	1 1½
Bertelli's Pills	2 9	Gadd's Gout	1 1½
Brandreth's	1 1½	George's, No. 1, 2, 3	1 1½
Brandreth's Sugar Coated	1 1½	Graham's Podophyllum	1 1½
Brown's (O. P.)	2 9	Guy's Pills	1 1½
Buchan's	1 1½	Harvey's Blood	1 1½
Burdock's	1 1½	Holloway's	4 6
Burgess's Lion	1 1½	Hood's Pills	1 1½
Carter's Iron	2 9	Hooper's	1 1½
Carter's Little Liver	1 1½	Hughes's Blood	1 1½
Castor Oil	1 1½	Hughes's Dropsy	1 1½
Clarke's B 41	4 6	Hunt's	1 1½
Clayton's	2 9	Jacob Townsend's	1 1½
Cobden's	4 6	Jay's Rheumatic	1 1½
Cockle's	4 6	Kabbery's Lumbago	1 1½

PILLS—continued.

	s.	d.
Kay's Linum	1	1½
Kay's Tie	1	1½
Kaye's Wordseil's	1	1½
King's Dandelion	1	1½
Kirby's (various)	5	0
Lake's Complexion	1	1½
Lalor's	1	1½
Morrison's Nos. 1 and 2	1	1½
Mother Seigel's	1	1½
Norton's Camomile	2	9
Nurse Lilley's	1	1½
Owbridge's	1	1½
Parr's Life	1	1½
Paternoster	1	1½
Pierce's Pellets	1	1½
Pott's	1	1½
Powell's	1	1½
Pritchard's	1	1½
Rackham's	1	1½
Rhubarb-coated Pills, box of 1 dozen	0	4
Rooke's Oriental (Dr.)	4	6
Schenk's Mandrake	1	1½
Scott's Liver	2	9
Seddon's	1	1½
Stanton's Cough	1	1½
Steedman's Rhubarb and Ginger	1	1½
Susquehanna	1	1½
Thompson's Corrective	1	1½
Tie Sano (Russell's)	1	1½
Towle's Steel	2	9
Warner's	1	1½
Watson's Castor Oil	1	1½
Whelpton's	2	9
Widow Welch's	2	9
Williams' Pink Pills	2	9
Woodcock's Cough	1	1½
Woodcock's Herbal	1	1½
Woodcock's Wind	2	9
World's Family	1	1½
Wright's Coal Tar	1	1½

PATENT MEDICINES AND PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.

Abbey's Potash	2	9
Adams' Extract of Herbs	1	0
Adams' Furniture Polish	1	2
Adhead's Derby Cream	2	0
Adhead's Derby Cement	0	6
Albert's Grasshopper Ointment	1	1½
Albert's Grasshopper Pills	1	1½
Allan's Anti-fat	6	6
Allan's Pine Tar Tablets	1	1½
Allcock's Corn Shields	1	1½

PATENT MEDICINES AND PROPRIETARY ARTICLES—continued.

	s.	d.
Allcock's Porous Plasters	1	9
Allcock's Porous Plasters. ¼ yard ..	2	9
Allcock's Porous Plasters. ½ yard ..	5	6
Allen & Hanbury's Cod Liver Oil ..	4	9
Allen & Hanbury's Malt "Bynin" ..	2	0
Allen & Hanbury's Malt Food	5	0
Allen & Hanbury's Saccharine Tabs ..	0	9
Allen & Hanbury's Byno Hypophis ..	2	6
Allen & Hanbury's Bynol	1	9
American Cloth Cleaner	0	6
Angier's Emulsion	4	6
Anti-Calcaire	0	6
Ashley Cooper's Restorative	2	9
Aspinal's Enamel	1	0
Atkinson's Infant Preservative	4	5
Ball Syringes	0	4½
Balm, Bethesda	1	1½
Bandages	0	2½
Barber's Crimson Marking Ink	0	6
Barley, Robinson's Patent	1	0
Bateman's Drops	1	1½
Bateman's Drops (Dicey's)	1	1½
Bates' Salve	1	1½
Bates' Sulphur Salt	1	9
Bath Thermometers	1	6
Beef Tea, in skin	7	6
Beetham's Corn Plasters	2	9
Belladonna Plasters, porous	0	9
Belladonna Plasters, on leather	0	6
Belladonna Plasters, on leather	1	0
Brnrroughs, Wellcome & Co., Preparations:		
Antipyrin	4	0
Cascara Sagrada	1	0
Laxative	1	0
Potass Chlorate, 5 grains	0	6
Potass Chlorate with Borax	0	6
Saccharine, half grains	1	2
Belloc's Charcoal	2	6
Benbow's Dog Mixture	2	0
Benger's Liquor Pancreaticus	4	6
Benger's Liquor Pepticus	5	6
Benger's Peptonized Beef Jelly	2	6
Berlin Black	0	6
Bew's Remedy	1	1½
Bird's Ginger Beer Powder	0	3
Birley's Phosphorous	4	6
Bishop's Citrate of Caffeine	2	6
Bishop's Citrate of Lithia	2	6
Bishop's Citrate of Magnesia	1	0
Black Draught and Blue Pills	0	6
Black Lead (Lewis's), 1 dozen 1d. blocks	1	0

PATENT MEDICINES AND PROPRIETARY ARTICLES—continued.

	s.	d.
Black Lead (Nixey's), 1 dozen 1d. blocks	1	0
Bland's Iron Pills, per gross box ..	1	6
Blue (Lewis's) ... per pound pkt. ..	1	0
Blue (Reckitt's), Paris ... per pound pkt	1	0
Bond's Crystal Palace Pedestal ...	1	0
Bond's Marking Ink (by the daughter of John Bond).....	0	6
Booth's Nine Oils.....	1	1½
Borax per pound ..	0	8
Borwick's Baking Powder	1	0
Bonillon Fleet Beef Tea	2	6
Bondalt's Pepsine	4	6
Bovinine	2	9
Bovril (guaranteed the product of prime ox beef)..... per dozen ..	35	0
Bovril Essence of Beef do	1	0
Bovril Lozenges..... do	1	0
Bow's Liniment..... do	2	9
Boxwood Cases, narrow mouth (bottles):		
Half ounce	1	3
1 ounce	1	6
2 ounce	1	9
3 ounce	2	0
4 ounce	2	3
Boxwood Cases, wide mouth (bottles):		
Half ounce	1	6
1 ounce	1	9
2 ounce	2	0
3 ounce	2	3
4 ounce	2	6
Bragg's Charcoal Biscuits	2	0
Bragg's Charcoal Lozenges	1	1½
Bragg's Vegetable Charcoal.....	2	0
Brand's Beef Jelly	2	0
Brand's Beef, in skins, per pound ..	7	6
Brand's Essence of Beef	3	0
Brand's Essence of Chicken	5	6
Brand's Essence of Mutton	4	0
Brand's Essence of Veal	4	6
Brand's Meat Lozenges	1	9
Brandreth's Capsicum Porous Plasters	1	1½
Branson's Coffee Extract	2	0
Brass Paste (German Universal Pomatum)	0	6
Brass Paste (Lewis's).....	0	6
Brass Paste (Needham's).....	1	0
Bravais's Dialysed Iron.....	4	6
Brill's Sea Bath .. box of 1 dozen ..	2	0
Brilliantine Plate Powder	1	0

PATENT MEDICINES AND PROPRIETARY ARTICLES—continued.

	s.	d.
Bromo Phosph	1	0½
Brompton's Cough Specific.....	1	1½
Bronchonia	2	9
Brook's Crystal Soap	0	4½
Brown's Blood Purifier	11	0
Brown's Bronchial Troches	1	1½
Brown's Herbal Ointment	2	9
Brown's Liver Invigorator.....	11	0
Brown's Male Fern Vermifuge	2	9
Brown's Meltonian Cream	1	0
Brown's (Prof. O. Phelps) Acacian Balsam	11	0
Brown's Restorative Assimilant ..	11	0
Brown's Satin Polish	0	6
Brown's Woodland Balm	2	9
Brown and Polson's Corn Flour... 0	7	
Brunswick Black	1	0
Bunter's Nervine	1	1
Burgess's Lion Ointment	1	1½
Burrough's Beef and Iron Wine... 4	6	
Burrough's Hazeline.....	1	6
Bushby's Nurotonic	1	1½
Cadburn's Balsam	2	9
Cadbury's Cocoa Essence.....	3	6
Caffyn's Liq. Carnis	2	0
Carlsbad Salts, 8 ounce	7	6
Calvert's Carbolic Ointment	1	1½
Campbor Roll	0	6
Carbolic Smoke Ball.....	10	0
Carnrick's Beef Peptonoids.....	4	6
Carnrick's Peptonized Cod Liver Oil and Milk	4	6
Carnrick's Soluble Food	2	6
Carnrick's Liquid Peptonoids.....	3	6
Carter Moffatt's Electric Belts ...	5	6
Cascara Cordial	3	6
Castor Oil, in bottles	2	0
Cavania's Ointment	1	1½
Celandine for Corns	1	1½
Chemical Food, 16 ounce.....	1	0
Chlorodyne, Towle's	2	9
Chocolate (Compagnie Française):		
Superior Chocolate (yellow wrapper), quarter and half pound packets, per pound ..	1	6
Vanilla Chocolate, per pound ..	2	0
Superior Chocolate Powder, half-pound and 1 pound tins per pound.....	2	0
"Reviviscent" Chocolate.....	6	0
Invented and prepared chiefly for use in cases where sugar is considered harmful. Guaranteed without sugar or farinaceous substances. (Vide Lancet.)		

PATENT MEDICINES AND PROPRIETARY ARTICLES—continued.

	s.	d.
Churchill's Hypophosphite of Iron	4	6
Churchill's Hypophosphite of Lime	4	6
Churchill's Hypophosphite of Soda	4	6
Churchill's Pectoral Tablets	2	3
Citrate of Iron and Quinine, 1 ounce	3	6
Citrate of Magnesia, best, per 1-pound bottle	2	6
Clarke's Blood Mixture	11	0
Clarke's Fairy Lights	1	0
Clarke's Food Warmers	5	0
Clarke's Glycola	0	6
Clarke's Miraculous Salve	2	9
Clarke's Pyramid Night Lights ..	1	0
Clarke's Skin Lotion	1	1½
Clarkson's Embrocation	1	0½
Clinical Thermometers, from 2s. 6d. each.		
Cocaine Lozenges	1	1½
Cocoa and Milk	0	9
Cocoa Wine, "Mariani"	4	6
Cocoa Wine (Hall's)	2	6
Cocoa Wine (Ambrecht's)	4	6
Cod Liver Oil, finest Norwegian (Lewis's):		
pints	2	0
quarts	4	0
Coffee and milk	0	10
Coleman's Meat and Malt Wine ..	4	6
Coleman's Crown Imperial Port ..	3	9
Coleman's Crown Imp. Sherry	3	9
Collis Brown's Chlorodyne	11	0
Colman's Best Starch, 1 pound box.	0	6
Colman's Mustard, 1 pound	1	6
Colman's Mustard Oil	1	0½
Condensed Milk, Nestlé's	0	7
Cond'y's Fluid	2	0
Congreve's Balsam Elixir	22	0
Cooper's Effervescent Lozenges	1	0
Corn Plasters, white felt	0	4
Corn Rubbers, Alexander's	1	0
Court Plasters, tricolor	0	6
Coutts' Acetic Acid	2	0
Coutts' Acetic Acid Sponges	0	6
Crib Sheets	2	6
Crompton's Cure for Deafness	1	1½
Crosby's Cough Elixir	11	0
Crosby's Vitalized Phosphates	3	9
Cuticura Resolvent	4	6
Cuticura Ointment	2	3

PATENT MEDICINES AND PROPRIETARY ARTICLES—continued.

	s.	d.
Cuticura Plasters	1	1½
Cuticura Soap	1	0
Duffy's Elixir	2	9
Dalby's Carminative	2	0
Dandelion Coffee (Symington's) ...	2	0
Day and Martin's Kid Reviver	0	6
De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil	9	0
Dellar's Bunion Plasters	1	1½
Dellar's Corn Plasters	1	1½
Dellar's Cure for Deafness	1	1½
Dinneford's Acidulated Syrup	1	0
Dinneford's Fluid Magnesia	4	6
Doughty's Voice Lozenges	0	6
Dr. McKenzie's Catarrh Cure	1	0
Dredge's Heal All	1	1½
Duncan's Bland Pill Capsules	1	0
Dunn's Capsules	1	0
Dunn's Essence of Coffee	1	3
Durkee's Ointment	2	9
Dusart's Sirop	2	9
Dutch Drops	1	1½
Eau de Ambert	1	1½
Eau de Carmes	1	9
Eau de Seuz, green thread	4	0
Eau de Seuz, red thread	3	0
Eau de Seuz, yellow thread	2	9
Edgar's Croup Lotion	2	9
Electric Snuff, Handyside's	1	1½
Elliman's Emb'n for Horses	3	6
Elliman's Universal Emb'n	2	9
Enameline	0	4
Enemas	8	6
Eno's Fruit Salt	4	6
Eno's Granules	11	0
Eno's Medicated Sugar	1	1½
Eno's Phosphorized Iron and Quinine	7	0
Eno's Solution of Roses	1	0
Epps' Cocoa	per pound..	1 4
Epps' Glycerine Jujubes, stamped.	1	1½
Epps' Sugar of Milk	1	0
Epsom Salts	per pound..	0 4
Espie's Cigarettes	2	0
Essence of Beef (Brand's), per tin..	3	0
Essence of Beef Jelly (Brand's), per tin	2	0
Essence Chicken (Brand's)	2	3
Essence Mutton (Brand's)	1	9
Essence Veal (Brand's)	1	9
Evans's Feeding Bottles	1	0
Evenden's Digestive Candy	1	1½
Extract of Meat, Kemmerick's, 4-ounce jar	3	0

PATENT MEDICINES AND PROPRIETARY ARTICLES—continued.

	s.	d.
Exano	2	9
Extract of Taraxacum	1	6
Eye Baths	1	0
Eye Shades (single)	0	6
Eye Shades (double)	1	0
Eye Shades (reading)	1	0
Eyebrow Pencils	0	6
Paulconer's Worm Powders.....	1	1½
Feeding bottles:		
Alexandra, extra fittings,		
white	1	0
Alexandra, extra fittings,		
black	1	6
Alexandra, white fittings	1	0
Alexandra, black fittings	1	0
Maw's—		
White Fittings	0	6
Black Fittings	0	6
Screw Glass Stopper, white ...	1	6
Screw Glass Stopper, black ...	1	6
Black Teats	0	2
Teething Pads	0	6
Feeding bottles (Lewis's glass		
screw tops), black fittings	0	8
Feeding bottles (Lewis's glass		
screw tops), black fittings, in box		
complete	1	6
Feeding cups	1	0
Fellow's Syrup of Hypophosphites	7	6
Fellow's Leaflets	1	1½
Fenning's Adult Cooling Powders.	1	1½
Fenning's Children's Cooling Pow-		
ders	2	9
Fenning's Fever Curer	1	1½
Fenning's Lung Healers	2	9
Fenning's Stomach Strainers	1	1½
Fenning's Whooping Cough Pow-		
ders	2	9
Fenning's Worm Powders	2	9
Fer Bravais	4	6
Fevre's Boxwood Measures, 5 pints.	1	6
Fevre's Drippers	0	9
Fevre's Seltz Charges, 5 pints ...	3	6
Fevre's Seltzogenes, 5 pints	25	0
Fir Wool Oil (Lairitz's)	2	9
Fir Wool Wadding	1	0
Food Warmers (Clarke's)	5	0
Ford's Balsam of Horehound	1	9
Frame's Food	1	0
Frame's Food Jelly	1	6
Francis's Balsam of Linseed and		
Honey	1	1½
Fraser's Tablets	1	1½

PATENT MEDICINES AND PROPRIETARY ARTICLES—continued.

	s.	d.
Freeman's Chlorodyne	1	1½
Freeman's Chlorodyne Lozenges..	1	0
Freeman's Syrup of Phosphorus...	2	9
Friedrichshall Water, quarts.....	1	6
Fruit syrups: Raspberry, straw-		
berry, lemon, pineapple, lime,	0	9
fruit, black currant, red cur-	1	0
rant, raspberry vinegar.....		
Fry's Cocoa Extract	0	9
Fry's Malted Cocoa	1	0
Fry's Malted Chocolate	1	0
Fullwood's Butter Coloring	0	6
Fullwood's Butter Coloring	1	0
Fullwood's Butter Color, quarts..	4	6
Garrod's Sulphur Lozenges	0	6
Gayetty's Paper	2	6
Geraudel's Pastilles	1	1½
German Polishing Paste	0	6
Gerrard's Almond Tablets	1	1½
Gibson's Worm Cakes, two for ...	0	3
Girdwood's Asthma Cure	2	6
Glacaline	2	6
Glickon's Salve	1	1½
Glue, in bottles (Judson's)	0	6
Glue	0	10
Glycerine Kid Cream (Lewis's) ...	0	6
Glykaline	1	1½
Goddard's Plate Powder	1	0
Godfrey's Cordial	1	0
Goldbeater's skin	9	6
Goodall's Baking Powder	1	0
Goodall's Custard Powder	0	6
Goodall's Orange Quinine Wine...	1	0
Gordon's Extract	2	6
Gregory's Powder, per bottle	1	0
Groats (Robinson's Patent)	1	0
Gum Arabic	3	0
Gustave's Essence Natural Mineral		
Water	1	0
Gum and Brush (Judson's)	2	6
Guy's Tonic	2	9
Gwilym Evan's Quinine Bitters ...	4	6
Gwilym Evans's Worm Lozenges..	1	1½
Grasshopper Ointment	1	1½
Hood's Sarsaparilla	4	6
Halviva	2	9
Harford's Bronchitine	2	9
Harris's Ebonite Waterproof Black-		
ing	1	0
Harris's Harness Composition	1	0
Harris's Liquid	1	0
Harris's Tamarind Cough Emul-		
sion	1	8½

PATENT MEDICINES AND PROPRIETARY ARTICLES—continued.

	s.	d.
Hall's Cocoa Wine.....	2	0
Hall's Coca Wine.....	3	6
Hartin's Crimson Salt.....	0	6
Hassell's Brush Powder.....	0	6
Hassell's Sponge Powder.....	0	6
Hauthaway's Peerless Gloss.....	0	7
Hayman's Balsam of Horehound... 1	1½	
Henry's Calcined Magnesia.....	4	6
Hibbert's Antiseptic Medicine... 2	9	
Hibbert's Bath Solution.....	2	9
Himrod's Cure for Asthma.....	4	0
Hoff's Malt Extract.....	1	9
Holloway's Ointment.....	4	6
Holman's Liver and Stomach Pads. 15	0	
Holman's Plaster.....	2	6
Homoeoa.....	2	9
Honey, finest, in glass jars.....	1	6
Hooper's Cachous, gents'.....	0	6
Hooper's Cachous, ladies'.....	0	6
Hooper's Pastilles.....	0	6
Horlick's Milk.....	2	6
Hooper's Potassium Pellets.....	0	6
Hop Bitters.....	4	6
Horsford's Acid Phosphates.....	2	6
Hot-water bottles, 8 by 12.....	7	6
Huggins' Ozone Paper for Asthma. 2	9	
Hunyadi Janos Water, quarts.....	2	0
Inhalers, Godfrey's.....	7	6
Inhalers, Nelson's.....	4	6
Izal Disinfectant.....	1	0
Iceland Moss Cocoa...per pound.. 1	6	
Iceland Moss Poultice.....	1	0
Isinglass—Swinborne's.....	1	0
Jacobs' Oil, St.....	2	6
James' Blistering Ointment.....	2	9
James' Depilatory.....	1	0
James' Herbal Ointment.....	1	1½
James' Herbal Pomade.....	1	0
Jamieson's Harness Composition.. 1	0	
Jenner's Phosphorus and Charcoal. 2	9	
Johannis Mineral Water.....	0	6
Johnson's Soothing Syrup.....	1	1½
Jackson's Febrifuger.....	1	1½
Joy's Cigarettes for Asthma.....	2	6
Judson's Artist Black.....	1	0
Judson's Black All.....	1	0
Judson's Bronzonette.....	1	0
Judson's Dyes.....	0	6
Judson's Gold Paint.....	3	6
Judson's Gum and Brush.....	0	6
Judson's Wood Staining.....	1	0
Karswood Creosote.....	1	1½
Kay's Chloro- Linseed Lozenges... 0	6	

PATENT MEDICINES AND PROPRIETARY ARTICLES—continued.

	s.	d.
Kay's Coaguline.....	1	0
Kay's Essence of Linseed.....	2	9
Kay's Throat Lozenges.....	1	1½
Keating's Bon-Bons.....	1	1½
Keating's Cough Lozenges.....	2	9
Keating's Insect Powder.....	2	6
Kepler's Malt Extract.....	4	0
Kepler's Malt Extract and Cod Liver Oil.....	4	0
Khoosh Tonic Bitters.....	4	0
King's Cooked Oatmeal, in tins... 0	6	
King's Wheaten Food (Malted), packets.....	0	6½
Knife Powder (Oakley's).....	1	0
Kutknow's Carlsbad Powder.....	2	9
Kutknow's Asthma Powder.....	2	9
Kutknow's Asthma Cigarettes.... 2	9	
Lactopeptine (stamped).....	4	6
Lalor's Ointment.....	1	1½
Lalor's Phosphodyne.....	11	0
Lambert's Asthmatic Balsam.... 1	1½	
Lamplough's Lime Juice Syrup... 1	3	
Lamplough's Pyretic Saline.....	4	6
Lane's Catarrh Cure.....	4	0
Lavan's Linetus.....	1	1½
Lemon Squash.....	1	0
Lemon Juice.....	1	0
Lemon Kali, one-half pound bottle. 0	7	
Lemon Kali.....1 pound bottle.. 1	6	
Lewis's Almond Soap, boxes of 3 dozen tablets for.....	6	0
Lewis's Best Starch.....	0	5
Lewis's Black Lead, 1 dozen blocks for.....	1	0
Lewis's Blue.....per pound.. 1	0	
Lewis's Brown Windsor Soap, box of 3 dozen tablets for.....	6	0
Lewis's Disinfecting Powder.....	1	0
Lewis's Dressing Combs.....	1	0
Lewis's Cough Mixture.....	1	0
Lewis's Dry Soap:		
One-half pound packet.....	0	2
7 pounds.....	1	9
Lewis's Finest Norwegian Cod Liver Oil:		
Half pints.....	0	6
Pints.....	2	0
Quarts.....	3	6
Lewis's Glycerine and Cucumber Soap.....	0	6
Per dozen.....	6	0
Lewis's Glycerine Kid Reviver.... 0	6	
Lewis's Glycerine and Rose Water. 1	0	

PATENT MEDICINES AND PROPRIETARY ARTICLES—continued.

	s.	d.
Lewis's Honey Soap, box of 3 dozen tablets for	6	0
Lewis's Lime Juice and Glycerine for the Hair.....	2	0
Lewis's Nail Brushes	1	0
Lewis's Perfumes.....	1	0
Lewis's Plate Powder	1	6
Lewis's Pomades	1	0
Lewis's Pure Glycerine, per bottle.	2	0
Lewis's Rose Water	1	0
Lewis's Seidlitz Powders, box of 1 dozen	1	0
Lewis's Tooth Brushes	0	6
Lewis's Tooth Brushes (best)	1	0
Lewis's Transparent Glycerine Soap	0	6
Lewis's Transparent Glycerine Bar Soap	0	9
Lewis's Transparent Glycerine Soap, box of 3 dozen tablets for.	6	0
Lewis's Transparent Glycerine Soap, per dozen bars.....	8	0
Lewis's Violet Powder, one-fourth pound.....	0	6
Liebig's Beef Wine (Pearson's) ...	4	6
Licoricine	1	1½
Liebig's Chemical Food	4	6
Liebig's Extract of Meat, 2 ounces.	1	3
Liebig's Extract of Meat (Company's), 2 ounces	1	9
Liebig's Extract of Meat, 4 ounces.	3	2
Liebig's Extract of Meat, 16 ounces.	11	0
Liebig's Extract of Meat and Malt Wine (Coleman's)	4	6
Liebrich's Pepsine Essence	3	0
Lime, Chloride, 14-pound jar.....	4	6
Lime Juice Cordial, Lewis's, quarts	1	0
Lime Juice Cordial, Rose's.....	1	4
Lime Juice, "Rose"	1	2
Lime Juice, Montserrat .. pints..	1	6
Lime Juice, Montserrat .. quarts..	2	6
Limetta Cordial	1	6
Linseed Meal	0	6
Linseed Meal, 7 pounds for	3	6
Lint..... per pound..	3	6
Lion Gout and Rheumatic Mixture, Burgess's	1	1½
Lion Ointment, Burgess's.....	1	1½
Liquorice Powder	1	0
Locock's Wafers	2	9
Lovett's Cough Tincture	1	1½
Lynch's Feeding Bottles.....	0	6

PATENT MEDICINES AND PROPRIETARY ARTICLES—continued.

	s.	d.
Macintosh Sheetting per yard..	5	0
Maltine, plain	4	6
Maltine, ferrated	6	6
Maltine, with beef and iron	6	6
Maltine, with cod liver oil.....	5	6
Maltine, with lime	6	6
Maltine, with peptones	3	6
Maltine, with pepsin and pancreatine	6	0
Malto Pepsine	4	6
Marshall's Cerate.....	1	1½
Marshall's Cigarettes.....	1	0
Mason's Extract of Herbs	0	6
Matchless Polish	0	6
Mather's Belladonna Plasters	1	0
Mather's Bunion Plasters, boxes of one-half dozen	0	6
Mather's Corn Plasters, boxes of 1 dozen	0	6
Mather's Nigrine	1	6
Mather's Plasters, on leather.....	0	6
Mather's Poor Man's Plasters, on linen.....	0	3
Maw's Feeding Bottles—		
White fittings, 4d.; black fittings	0	6
Alexandra, white fittings	1	0
Alexandra, black fittings.....	1	0
Alexandra, extra fittings, white ..	1	0
Alexandra, extra fittings, black ..	1	6
McKenzie's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion	3	6
Medicated Cotton Wool.....	1	0
Medicated Paper, Gayetty's.....	2	0
Medicated Paper, in rolls	1	0
Medicated Paper, in packets	0	6
Medicine Glass and Minim, in case.	2	6
Medicine Glasses	1	0
Medicine Spoons	1	0
Melville's Ossoline.....	2	6
Menthol for Neuralgia.....	1	0
Menthol Plasters.....	1	1½
Metal Soap Cases.....	1	6
Mincasea.....	1	0
Miraculous Cure for Corns.....	1	0
Moller's Cod Liver Oil.....	4	6
Montserrat Lime Juice, pints	1	6
Moonseed Bitters.....	4	6
Morrison's Ointment.....	1	1½
Morrison's Powders.....	1	1
Morson's Pepsine Lozenges.....	2	6
Morson's Pepsine, medical, one half ounce	2	6
Morson's Pepsine, medical, 1 ounce.	3	6

PATENT MEDICINES AND PROPRIETARY ARTICLES—continued.

	s.	d.
Morson's Pepsin Wine	4	6
Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup ...	4	6
Mother Seigel's Malt Cough Balsam	2	9
Mother Seigel's Porous Plasters...	1	1½
Mother Seigel's Rosinwood Tar Mixture.....	2	9
Mouth Sponges.....	0	6
Murdock's Liquid Food	2	9
Murray's Fluid Magnesia.....	2	6
Murray's Specific.....	4	6
Nail Trimmers	0	6
Needham's Polishing Paste	1	0
Nelson's Citric Acid	0	6
Nelson's Gelatine	1	0
Nelson's Gelatine Lozenges	0	6
Nestlé's Condensed Milk.....	0	6½
Neuraline	1	1½
Nichol's Food of Health.....	0	8
Nipple Shields.....	0	6
Nubian Blacking.....	1	0
Nursing Aprons (waterproof) each	1	6 to 4 0
Oiled Silk, in boxes.....	1	0
Okell's Floor Varnish.....	2	0
Oppenheimer's Cream of Malt	3	6
Orange Quinine Wine.....	1	6
Osborne's Golden Drops	1	1½
Owbridge's Embrocation	1	1½
Owbridge's Lung Tonic	2	9
Oxley's Essence of Ginger.....	2	9
Papier Fayard	1	0
Parrish's Chemical Food, 16-ounce bottles	2	6
Parrish's Chemical Food (Squire's) 16-ounce bottles	7	6
Pasma Powder	1	0
Patterson's Malt Extract	1	0
Pear's White Fuller's Earth.....	0	6
Pepper's Iodized Cod Liver Oil ...	1	6
Pepper's Iodized Sarsaparilla	2	6
Pepper's Pearls.....	5	0
Pepper's Quinine and Iron Tonic..	3	6
Pepper's Sulpholine Lotion.....	2	9
Pepper's Taraxacum and Podophyl-lum	4	6
Pepper's White Cough Mixture ...	1	1½
Pepsalia	1	1½
Perry Davis's Pain Killer.....	1	9
Pierce's Golden Discovery	4	6
Pierce's Pellets.....	1	1½
Polishing Paste, German.....	0	6
Polishing Paste, Lewis's	0	6
Polishing Paste, Needham's.....	0	6

PATENT MEDICINES AND PROPRIETARY ARTICLES—continued.

	s.	d.
Polishing Paste, Nubian	0	6
Pond's Extract.....	4	6
Poor Man's Friend (Robert's)	1	1½
Poor Man's Plaster	0	2
Potts' Corn Plaster.....	1	1½
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.....	2	3
Powell's Embrocation	2	9
Price's Child's Night Lights	0	8
Price's Glycerine	2	0
Price's Glycerine.....per pound..	3	0
Price's New Night Lights.....	0	8
Pritchard's Teething Powders.....	1	1½
Proper's Harness Composition.....	1	0
Quassia Chips	1	0
Quinine and Iron Tonic, 8-ounce..	2	6
Quinine and Iron Tonic, 16-ounce..	4	6
Quinine, Howard's, 1-ounce	7	6
Quinine Sulphate (Howard's) 30 grains.....	1	0
Quinine Wine	2	6
Read's Egyptian Salve	2	9
Reeve's Corn Cure.....	1	1½
Rhubarb Powder	1	0
Rhubarb Root	1	6
Richardson's Cod Liver Oil Emul-sion	1	1½
Richardson's Phosphorized Cod Liver Oil Emulsion	1	9
Rigolott's Mustard Leaves.....	1	6
Rigolott's Mustard Leaves, in tins.	1	6
Robinson's Corn Solvent.....	1	1½
Robinson's Corn Pencils	0	6
Roche's Embrocation.....	4	0
Rooke's Cod Liver Oil	1	6
Rooke's Golden Ointment.....	1	1½
Rooke's Solar Elixir		
Rose's Lime Juice	1	3
Rose's Lime Juice Cordial	1	6
Ronge Plate Powder.....	0	6
Rough on Corns	1	1½
Salad Oil, flask, best	0	9
Salt Regal	2	0
Salutina Perfumed Bath Salt		
Sandford's Catarrh Cure	4	6
Sanitary Towels (Southall's).....	2	0
Sarsaparilla Fluid	3	6
Savory & Moore's Datura Tatula..	2	6
Savory & Moore's Pancreatine	2	0
Savory & Moore's Pancreatic Emul-sion	8	6
Schweitzer's Cocoatina, 1-pound..	4	6
Scott's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion....	4	6
Scrubbs' Ammonia.	1	0

PATENT MEDICINES AND PROPRIETARY ARTICLES—continued.

	s.	d.
Seabury & Johnson's Belladonna Plasters.....	0	6
Seabury & Johnson's Strengthening Plasters	0	6
Seidlitz Powders, box of 1 dozen..	1	0
Seigel's Curative Syrup.....	1	6
Seigel's Malt Cough Balsam.....	1	1½
Seigel's Ointment.....	1	1½
Seigel's Porous Plasters.....	1	1½
Seltzogene Boxwood Measures, 5 pints.....	1	6
Seltzogene Drippers	0	10
Seltzogenes, 5 pints.....	25	0
Seltzogene Powders, 5 pints.....	3	6
Scourer Polish	0	6
Sequal's Indian Oil	2	0
Sequal's Prairie Flower	2	0
Sharp's Polish	1	0
Shirley's Neuralgia Crystal.....	2	0
Singleton's Eye Ointment.....	2	0
Smedley's Chili Paste.....	1	1½
Smith's Long-life Candy.....	1	1½
Soden Mineral Pastilles.....	1	1½
Southall's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion.	3	6
Sponge Bags, waterproof.....	2	0
Spongia Piline		
Squire's Elixir	1	1
Squire Knight's Eye Ointment	1	1½
St. Jacob's Oil.....	2	6
Starch, Colman's, 1-pound box	0	5
St. Raphael Wine.....	2	9
Stedman's Teething Powders	1	1½
Steedman's Soothing Powders	1	1½
Stevens' Silicon, for Cleaning Jewelry.....	1	0
Stevens' Wood Staining	1	0
Stolberg's Voice Lozenges	1	1½
Sugar of Milk (Epps').....	1	1½
Sulphur Ointment..... per pot..	0	8
Sweeting's Toothache Elixir.....	1	1½
Swinborne's Isinglass, 1 ounce.....	1	0
Symington's Coffee Extract	1	0
Symington's Coffee and Chicory...	1	0
Symington's Dandelion Coffee Essence	1	0
Syringes, a large assortment, glass, 1-ounce	0	7
Syringes, a large assortment, glass, 2-ounce	1	0
Tamar Indien (Grillon's)	2	6

PATENT MEDICINES AND PROPRIETARY ARTICLES—continued.

	s.	d.
Taylor's Ointment.....	1	1½
Tie Sano (Russell's)	1	1½
Tidman's Sea Salt, 14 pounds.....	2	6
Tikheel, for Tie and Toothache....	1	1½
Toilet Paper, rolls, perforated, per dozen	5	6
Tonga.....	2	9
Toothache Plasters.....	1	0
Tooth Picks, bundles of 20.....	0	3
Towle's Chlorodyne	2	9
Townsend's Ointment	1	1½
Turner's Corn Cure.....	1	1½
Turner's Tamarind Cough Emulsion.....	2	9
Townsend's Sarsaparilla.....	11	0
Tuna.....	1	1½
Vaccination Shields	1	0
Valentine's Meat Juice	4	6
Valentine's Walnut Juice.....	1	0
Van Houten's Cocoa.....	3	9
Vaseline Camphor Ice	0	6
Vaseline Cold Cream	1	0
Vaseline Pomade.....	1	0
Vaseline (pure), in cases	0	6
Vaseline (pure), 1-pound tins.....	2	6
Vaseline Soap, unscented	0	6
Vaseline Soap, scented.....	1	0
Vaseline (Vet.), 1-pound tins.....	1	9
Vicat's Insecticide.....	1	0
Vicker's Russian Isinglass	1	6
Vivo Beef Tea	1	6
Warner's Diabetes Cure.....	4	6
Warner's Nerve Cure.....	4	6
Warner's Rheumatic Cure	4	6
Warner's Safe Cure.....	11	0
Warren's Essence of Rennet	1	0
White's Kompo.....	2	9
White Wax..... per pound..	3	0
Wild's Rheumatic Mixture.....	1	1½
Winslow's Soothing Syrup.....	1	1½
Winterine, "Beckett's".....	1	0
Woodcock's Rheu. Mixture.....	2	9
Wood Staining, all colors (Judson's).....	1	0
Wood Staining (Stephen's), all colors	1	0
Woodward's Water.....	1	1½
Woolridge's Tincture.....	2	9
Wright's Pearl Ointment	1	1½
Wright's Solution of Coal Tar.....	2	0

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

(Ashton & Parsons's Pilules and Tinctures.)

Aconitum N.	Colocynth.	Mercurius Cor.
Antimonium T.	Cuprum Met.	Mercurius Sol.
Apis Mel.	Digitalis.	Mercurius Viv.
Arnica Mont.	Drosera.	Nux Vomica.
Arsenicum Alb.	Dulcamara.	Opium.
Baptisia T.	Filix Mas.	Phosphoric Acid.
Belladonna.	Gelsemnum S.	Phosphorus.
Bryonia Alb.	Glonoine.	Phytolacca D.
Calcarea Carb.	Hamamelis V.	Pulsatilla.
Carbo Vegetabili.	Hepar Sulph.	Rhus Tox.
Chamomilla.	Hyoseyamus.	Sepia.
China Off.	Ignatia Amara.	Silicea.
Cimiefuga, R.	Ipecacuanha.	Spongia.
Cina Anthel.	Kali Bichrom.	Sulphur.
Cocculus.	Lachesis.	Veratrum.
Coffea Crud.	Lycopodium.	

Druggists' price s. d. 1 0

Special Preparations.	s.	d.
Camphor Pilules	1	0
Hamamelis Cerate.....	1	1½
Phosphorine	2	9
Oriental Camphor	1	1½
Teething Powders.....	1	1½
Tincture of Camphor	0	6
Tincture of Podophyllum....	2	9
Trochules	2	9
Winter Lozenges	1	1½

External Tinctures.	s.	d.
Arnica	0	6
Calendula		
Cantharis		
Hamamelis		
Hydrastis C		
Ledum Pastutre.....		
Rhus Tox		
Ruta Gray		
Tamus Communis	1	0
Thura.....		
Urtica Urens		

Pocket cases, containing 6 tube
phials of pilules or tinctures, in
a compact and portable case,
with gilt spoon or drop con-
ductor 8 0

HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

Acids, Calvert's Carbolic, per bot- tle.	1 0
Acid, Calvert's Carbolic, per one- half gallon tin	1 6
Acid, Citric	4 0
Acid, Citric	3 6

HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES—cont'd.

Acid, Coult's Acetic	2 0
Acid, Tartaric	per pound.. 2 6
Almond Oil	4-ounce bottle.. 0 9
Alum, lump	per pound.. 0 4
Alum, powdered.....	do.... 0 6
Ammonia, lump	do.... 1 4
Ammonia, liquid..	4-ounce bottle.. 0 6
Ammonia, liquid..	8-ounce bottle.. 1 0
Aniseed Water	4 ounces.. 0 6
Aromatic Vinegar.....	1 ounce.. 1 0
Bandages, from 2½ pence each.	
Bark, Peruvian	per ounce.. 0 6
Beeswax	per pound.. 2 6
Berlin Black	0 6
Bicarbonate of Soda....	1 pound.. 1 0
Borax	per pound.. 1 0
Bromine of Potash	do.... 1 0
Brunswick Black.....	1 0
Calcined Magnesia	2 boxes.. 0 3
Calcined Magnesia, in bottles	1 0
Camomile Flowers ...	per packet.. 0 4
Camomile Flowers	do.... 0 8
Camphor Balls	0 6
Camphorated Chalk....	per box.. 0 4
Camphorated Chalk ..	per pound.. 2 0
Camphorated Oil.....	8 ounces.. 1 8
Canadian Lung Protectors (Patti- son's):	
No. 1.....	2 6
No. 2.....	3 6
No. 3.....	4 6
No. 4.....	5 6
No. 5.....	7 0

HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES—cont'd.

	s.	d.
Carbonate of Soda, best, per pound..	0	6
Castor Oil per bottle..	2	0
Caustic Pencils	0	6
Chalk, French per pound..	0	8
Chalk, Precipitated do....	1	0
Chalk, Prepared do....	0	8
Chest Protectors (Pattison's):		
No. 0.....	0	9
No. 1.....	1	0
No. 2.....	1	3
No. 3.....	1	6
No. 4.....	1	8
No. 5.....	2	0
No. 6.....	2	6
Lung Protectors (Pattison's):		
No. 0.....	1	6
No. 1.....	2	0
No. 2.....	3	0
No. 3.....	4	0
No. 4.....	5	0
No. 5.....	6	0
Chlorate of Potash ... per pound..	3	0
Chemical Food 16 ounces..	2	0
Citrate of Iron and Quinine (How- ard's)..... 1 ounce..	4	0
Citrate of Magnesia, 1-pound bot- tle	2	6
Cochineal, best..... per ounce..	0	8
Cocoonut Oil per bottle..	0	6
Cod Liver Oil, best quality, quarts.	4	0
Cod Liver Oil Emulsion	1	6
Cold Cream (Patey's).....	1	0
Cotton Wool..... per packet..	0	9
Cream of Tartar..... per pound..	2	0
Dandelion Root..... per ounce..	0	3
Dillseed Water..... 8 ounces..	1	0
Enemas	7	6
Epsom Salts, best..... per pound..	0	6
Essence of Almonds:		
One-half ounce.....	0	8
2 ounces	1	6
Essence of Bergamot.... 1 ounce..	2	0
Essence of Celery	0	9
Essence of Ginger:		
1 ounce	0	9
4 ounces	2	0
Essence of Lemon (best), per bot- tle	1	6
Essence of Peppermint, 2 ounces..	1	6
Essence of Pennyroyal .. 1 ounce..	0	8
Essence of Ratafia 2 ounces..	1	6
Essence of Senna do....	0	9
Essence of Taraxacum	2	0

HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES—cont'd.

	s.	d.
Essence of Vanilla:		
One-half ounce.....	0	6
2 ounces	1	6
Eye Shades, double.....	1	0
Flesh Gloves per pair..	1	0
Flesh Gloves, No. 1 (Dinneford's), Gents'..... per pair..	4	0
Flesh Gloves, No. 2 (Dinneford's), Gents'..... per pair..	5	0
Flesh Gloves, No. 3 (Dinneford's), Gents'..... per pair..	5	0
Flesh Gloves, Nos. 2 and 3 (Dinne- ford's), Ladies'..... per pair..	5	0
Flesh Straps (Dinneford's), Gentle- men's quality	5	0
Flesh Straps (Dinneford's), Ladies' quality	5	0
Flask Oil (finest).....	1	0
Flour of Sulphur, best. per pound..	0	8
Friar's Balsam 2 ounces..	1	0
Fuller's Earth (Lewis's).....	0	6
Fuller's Earth (Matthew's).....	0	6
Fuller's Earth (Pears's white)	0	6
Gentian Root..... per pound..	1	0
Ginger Beer Powders.....	0	3
Glauber Salts..... per pound..	0	10
Glue	0	10
Glycerine Jelly.....	1	0
Glycerine (pure)	2	0
Glycerine and Rose Water:		
4 ounces	0	8
8 ounces	1	0
Gregory Powder per bottle..	1	0
Gum Arabic per pound..	3	0
Hops	1	0
Housemaid's Wash Leather Gloves.	1	6
Health Salts	0	6
Ipecacuanha Wine 2 ounces..	0	9
Liquorice Powder	1	6
Liquorice Sticks	0	4½
Loofahs or Natural Flesh Brush, from 2½ pence each.		
Magnesia (pure), in boxes, 2 for ...	0	3
Milk of Sulphur..... per packet..	1	0
Oiled Skin	1	0
Oiled Silk..... 1 yard..	5	6
Opodeldoc 2 ounces..	0	9
Orange Quinine Wine	2	0
Puff Box and Puff, complete	1	6
Peruvian Bark..... per ounce..	0	6
Poppy Heads per dozen..	0	9
Potassium Iodide per ounce..	2	6
Pumice Stone	0	6

HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES—cont'd.		s.	d.
Quinine and Iron Tonic:			
8 ounces	2	0	
16 ounces	4	0	
Quinine (Howard's).....1 ounce..	7	6	
Quinine Wine.....20 ounces..	2	6	
Respirators:			
No. 0.....	1	6	
No. 1.....	2	0	
No. 2.....	3	0	
No. 3.....	4	0	
No. 4.....	4	3	
No. 5.....	4	6	
No. 6.....	5	0	
No. 7.....	5	6	
No. 8.....	6	6	
Rhubarb Powder.....	0	8	
Rhubarb Powder per bottle..	1	0	
Rhubarb Root per ounce..	1	0	
Rochelle Salts per packet..	0	6	
Rose Water:			
4 ounces	0	8½	
8 ounces	1	0	
Saffron per drachm..	0	8	
Sal Volatile:			
2 ounces	0	9	
4 ounces	1	6	
Sanitary Towels	2	0	
Saltpeter.....per pound..	0	6	
Sarsaparilla.....8 ounces..	3	6	
Sarsaparilla Chips per ounce..	0	4	
Senna Leaves.....per packet..	0	8	
Senna Leaves per pound..	1	6	
Soap Boxes	1	6	
Spirits of Camphor, 4-ounce.....	1	1	
Spirits of Hartshorn, 2-ounce.....	0	6	
Spirits of Lavender, 4-ounce.....	1	6	
Spirits of Niter, 2-ounce.....	1	0	
Steel Wine, 4-ounce.....	1	0	
Syrup of Ginger, 8-ounce.....	1	6	
Syrup of Rhubarb, 4-ounce.....	0	9	
Syrup of Senna, 4-ounce.....	0	9	
Syrup of Squills, 2-ounce.....	0	6	
Syrup of Hypophosphites, 8-ounce..	1	9	
Syrup of Tolu, 4-ounce.....	1	0	
Tapers.....per pound box..	1	4	
Throat Protectors.....	1	0	
Tincture of Arnica, 4-ounce.....	1	6	
Tincture of Bark, 2-ounce.....	0	9	
Tincture of Gentian, 4-ounce.....	1	0	
Tincture of Iodine, 1-ounce.....	1	0	
Tincture of Myrrh, 4-ounce.....	1	6	
Tincture of Orange Peel, 2-ounce..	1	0	
Tincture of Quinine, 4-ounce.....	2	6	
Tincture of Rhubarb, 2-ounce.....	0	9	

HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES—cont'd.		s.	d.
Tincture of Steel 2-ounce.....	0	9	
Waterproof Sheetting, per yard....	5	0	
White Wax.....per pound..	3	6	
FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS (per dozen).			
Allen & Hanbury's Malted Food..	8	9	
Allen & Hanbury's Malted Food..	17	6	
Angell's Milk Food.....	8	9	
Arrowroot, Natal, 1-pound tins....	7	9	
Benger's Self-Digestive Food.....	21	3	
Brooke's Arabian Food.....	8	9	
Brown & Polson's Corn Flour, 1- pound.....	5	10	
Chapman's Wheat Flour.....	4	3	
Chapman's Wheat Flour, tins....	8	9	
Du Barry's Chocolate.....	19	6	
Du Barry's Revelenta:			
One-half pound	19	6	
2-pound	61	9	
Frame Food.....	10	6	
Hard's Farinaceous Food.....	17	9	
Lewis's Corn Flour, 1-pound.....	3	9	
Lloyd's Universal Food.....	2	0	
Mellin's Food.....	2	6	
Mincasea Food.....	1	0	
Neave's Farinaceous Food.....	1	0	
Nestlé's Milk Food.....	2	0	
Nichol's Food of Health.....	0	8	
Nichol's Wheaten Groats.....	0	8	
Ridge's Patent Food.....	2	6	
Robinson's Patent Barley.....	1	0	
Robinson's Patent Groats.....	1	0	
Savory & Moore's Infants' Food..	5	0	
Savory & Moore's Milk.....	2	6	
Savory & Moore's Peptonized Cocoa and Milk.....	2	6	
Scott's Midlothian Oat Flour.....	1	0	
Sugar of milk.....	1	0	
Symington's Food.....	1	0	

DISINFECTANTS.

Calvert's Carbolic Acid Fluid, No. 5, 8-ounce	1	0
Calvert's Carbolic Acid Fluid, No. 5, 16-ounce	1	6
Calvert's Carbolic Acid, per one- half gallon tin.....	4	0
Calvert's Carbolic Acid, No. 1....	1	8
Calvert's Carbolic Acid, No. 2....	1	0
Calvert's Carbolic Powder.....	1	0
Condyl's Fluid (red), one-half pint.	1	0
Condyl's Fluid (red), 1-pint.....	2	0
Condyl's Ozonized Water.....	2	0

DISINFECTANTS—continued,		s.	d.
Condy's Ozonized Salt.....	1	0	
Izal.....	1	0	
Hartin's Crimson Salt.....	0	6	
Jeyes' Fluid.....	1	0	
Jeyes' Powder.....	1	0	
Lewis's Carbolic Powder, large tin.	1	0	
Mason's Perfumed Carbolic Acid..	1	0	
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.	1	0	
McDougall's Disinfecting Fluid...	1	0	
Sanitas	1	0	
Sanitas Air Purifier.....	1	0	
Sanitas Crude Disinfecting Fluid.	1	0	
Sanitas Disinfecting Bar Soap,			
No. 1.....	0	6	
Sanitas Disinfecting Oil.....	1	6	
Sanitas Disinfecting Powder.....	1	0	
Sanitas Disinfectors.....	2	6	
Sanitas Toilet Fluid.....	1	0	
Sanitas Tooth Powder.....	1	0	
Terebene	1	0	

HAIR DYES, RESTORERS, WASHES,
AND POMADES.

Allen's Hair Restorer.....	6	0
Allen's Zyló Balsamum.....	3	6
Alpaca Pomade (Piesse and Lu- bin's)	1	6
Bandoline, pink or white.....	0	6
Barrow Evans's Hair Restorer....	1	0
Barrow Evans's Balm of Lebanon.	1	0
Barry's Tricopherous.....	2	6
Batchelor's Restorer.....	1	0
Beetham's Capillary Fluid (three shades)	2	6
Beetham's Cooling Lotion.....	2	9
Breidenbach's Bay Rum.....	1	6
Butler's Rosemary Hair Cleaner...	0	6
Chevalier's Life for the Hair.....	4	6
Cleaver's Rosemary Hair Wash...	1	0
Cleaver's Terebene Hair Wash....	1	0
Cleveland's Walnut Pomade.....	1	6
Comaline	2	6
Cosmetiques, black, brown, and white	0	6
Cosmetiques (Rimmel's).....	0	6
Eau Blonde (Saunder's).....	7	6
Eau de Fees.....	6	0
Edward's Harlene.....	3	6
Erasmus Wilson's Hair Lotion....	2	0
Fixa	1	6
Frizetta	1	6
Gosnell's Agua Amarella.....	3	0
Gossmith's Brilliantine.....	1	6
Guard's Hair Dye.....	5	0
Harris Herbert's Hair Restorer....	3	6

HAIR DYE, RESTORERS, WASHES,
AND POMADES—continued.

	s.	d.
Hendrie's Cantharine Pomade.....	1	6
Hendrie's Marrow Pomade.....	1	6
Hopgood's Nutritive Cream.....	2	6
Hovenden's Nuda Veritas.....	10	6
Karswood Hair Dye.....	2	6
Koko for the hair	2	9
Lasson's Hair Elixir.....	6	0
Latreill's Hair Lotion.....	2	6
Lockyer's Hair Restorer.....	1	6
Melrose Hair Restorer.....	2	6
Mexican Hair Renewer.....	3	6
Murray's Hair Restorer.....	2	6
Okell's Hair Curler.....	1	0
Oldridge's Balm of Columbia....	3	6
Petroleum Pomade.....	1	6
Rimmel's Photocrone.....	3	6
Robare's Auroline.....	5	6
Roger's Nursery Hair Lotion.....	1	0
Rossetter's Hair Restorer.....	3	6
Ross's Depilatory.....	3	6
Rowland's Macassar Oil.....	3	6
Rowland's Macassar Oil.....	10	6
Seeger's Hair Dye.....	2	6
Thompson & Capper's Hair Wash.	2	9
Thornton's Amboline.....	2	6
Truefitt's Brilliantine.....	3	6
Truefitt's Euchrisma.....	3	6
Vaseline pomade	1	0
Weston's Bay Rum.....	2	0
Whittaker and Grossmith's Bril- liantine	1	0

TOOTH POWDERS.

Beecham's Tooth Paste	1	0
Breidenbach's Chalk and Camphor.	0	6
Breidenbach's Odonto...per box..	1	0
Breidenbach's Otto of Roses, 4d...	1	0
Breidenbach's Prepared Charecoal.	0	6
Breidenbach's Prepared Charecoal.	1	0
Breidenbach's Violet and Orris ...	0	6
Breidenbach's Violet and Orris ...	1	0
Calvert's Carbolic Tooth Powder .	0	8
Calvert's Tooth Soap	0	6
Camphorated Chalk, in boxes.....	0	4
Cleaver's Saponaceous.....	1	0
Cleaver's Terebene	1	0
Eskell's Tooth Powder	1	0
Floriline Tooth Powder	1	0
Mawson's Contra Septine	1	6
O. S. Tooth Block.....	1	0
Quinine Tooth Powder	1	0
Rowland's Odonto.....	2	9
Thompson & Capper's American Dentifrice.....	2	0

TOOTH PASTE.

	s.	d.
Beecham's Tooth Paste	1	0
Comman's Areca Nut	2	0
Cracroft's Areca Nut	1	0
Ede's Areca Nut	0	6
Gosnell's Cherry Tooth Paste	1	6
Gutta Percha Tooth Stopping	0	4
Grossmith's Cherry	0	6
Jewsbury and Brown's Oriental Tooth Paste	1	6
Jewsbury and Brown's Oriental Tooth Paste	2	6
Whittaker and Grossmith's White Cherry	1	6
Wood's Areca Nut	0	6
Wood's Areca Nut	1	0

LIQUID DENTIFRICES.

Calvert's Dento Phenolene	1	6
Floriline	2	6
Mawson's Contra Septine	1	6
Myrrh and Borax	1	0
Sozodont	3	6
Thompson and Capper's Dentifrice Water	1	6
Thompson and Capper's Dentifrice Water	2	6
Thompson and Capper's Dentifrice Water	4	6
Thompson and Capper's Dentifrice Water	8	6

PREPARATIONS FOR THE COM-
PLEXION.

Allen's Bridal Bloom Bouquet	3	6
Almond Tablets (Gerrard's)	1	1½
Atkinson's Cold Cream	1	0
Atkinson's Rose Leaf Powder	1	0
Atkinson's Violet Powder	0	6
Beetham's Glycerine and Cucum- ber	1	0
Beetham's Glycerine and Cucum- ber	2	6
Blancheuse Face Powder	1	0
Bloom of Roses (Saunders's)	1	0
Calvert's Carbolic Ointment	1	1½
Camphor Balls	0	4
Camphor Balls	0	6
Cleaver's Terebene Jelly	0	6
Cold Cream	0	6
Cold Cream	1	0
Crème Simon	2	6
Eau de Quinine (Pinaud)	2	0
Eau de Quinine (Pinaud)	3	6
Eau du Portugal (Pinaud)	2	0

PREPARATIONS FOR THE COM-
PLEXION—continued.

	s.	d.
Eau de Lubin	3	6
Eno's Solution of Roses	1	0
Eyebrow Pencils	0	6
Ferguson's Glycerine Balm	1	0
Godfrey's Extract of Elder Flow- ers	2	9
Gowland's Lotion	2	9
Hagan's Magnolia Balm	3	6
Lanoline	0	6
Lanoline	1	0
Lip Salve (Atkinson's)	1	0
Marris's Almond Tablet	1	0
Matthew's Fuller's Earth	0	8
Milk of Roses	1	0
Opaline Face Powder	0	6
Osborne's Glycerine Jelly	1	0
Osborne's Glycerine and Honey Jelly	1	0
Patey's Cold Cream	1	0
Pattison's Skin Balsam	0	6
Pears' Blanc de Perle	1	6
Pears' Fuller's Earth	0	6
Pears' Rouge	0	6
Pears' Violet Powder	1	0
Pondre de Riz (Condrap's)	1	0
Rimmel's Perfumed Oatmeal	0	6
Rimmel's Perfumed Oatmeal	1	0
Rimmel's Rose Leaf Powder	1	0
Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar	2	0
Rimmel's Violet Powder	1	0
Rowland's Kalydor	4	6
Saunder's Bloom of Ninon	0	6
Saunder's Pure White	1	0
Taylor's Cimolite	1	0
Vaseline Camphor Ice	0	6
Vaseline Cold Cream	1	0
Vaseline Jelly	0	6
Vaseline Jelly, in cases	0	6
Vaseline Jelly	1	0
Vaseline Jelly, 1-pound tins	2	0
Vinolia Cream	1	10
Vinolia Lypstyl	0	6
Vinolia Powder	1	10
Violet Powder (Lewis's)	0	6
Walton's Kaloderma	2	6
Wheeler's Glycerine Jelly	0	6
Wheeler's Glycerine Jelly	1	0

SHAVING CREAMS AND SOAPS.

Breidenbach's Shaving Cream	1	6
Cleaver's Terebene Shaving Cream.	1	0
Lloyd's Euxesis	1	6
Pears' Transparent Soap, cakes ...	1	0

SHAVING CREAMS AND SOAPS—continued.

	s.	d.
Pears' Transparent Soap, cakes ...	1	6
Pears' Transparent Soap, sticks ...	1	0
Pears' Transparent Soap, sticks ...	1	6
Pears' Transparent Soap, sticks ...	2	6
Rimmel's Shaving Cream	1	6
Vinolia Shaving Foam	1	6

PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES.

Atkinson's Perfumes	2	0
Atkinson's Perfumes	3	6
Atkinson's Perfumes	6	6
Atkinson's Bear's Grease	2	0
Atkinson's Lavender Water	2	6
Bayley's Essence Bouquet	2	6
Bayley's Essence Bouquet	5	0
Breidenbach's Bay Rum	1	0
Breidenbach's Bay Rum	1	6
Breidenbach's Brilliantine	1	0
Breidenbach's Brilliantine	1	6
Breidenbach's Macassarine Oil	1	0
Breidenbach's Macassarine Oil	2	6
Breidenbach's Wood Violet	2	6
Bully's Toilet Vinegar	2	6
Crown Perfumery Crab Apple	2	6
Crown Perfumery Crab Apple	3	6
Crown Perfumery Smelling Salts ..	2	0
Crown Perfumery Smelling Salts ..	1	6
Dunbar's Alkaram	2	6
Gegenuberden Julich's Platz, 4 ounces	2	6
Eau de Cologne, one-half pint (wicker)	3	6
Eau de Cologne, 1 pint (wicker) ..	6	6
Eau de Cologne, 4711, 2 ounces ...	1	6
Eau de Cologne, 4711, 4 ounces ...	2	6
Eau de Cologne, No. 54, 4 ounces ..	2	6
Eau de Cologne, 2 ounces	1	6
Eau de Cologne, 4 ounces	0	6
Eau de Cologne	1	0
Julich's Platz, No. 4, 4 ounces	2	3
Elder Flower Water (Warrick) ...	1	0
Florida Water (Murray and Lan- man's)	1	0
Florida Water (Murray and Lan- man's)	4	0
Glycerine and Rose Water, Lewis's.	0	6
Glycerine and Rose Water	1	0
Gosnell's Cherry Blossom	2	6
Gosnell's Cherry Blossom	4	0
Gosnell's Tooth Paste	1	6
Greensill's Mona Bouquet	1	0
Greensill's Mona Bouquet	2	0

PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES—continued.

	s.	d.
Greensill's Mona Bouquet	3	6
Grossmith's Hasu-no-Hana	2	6
Grossmith's Phul-Nana	2	6
Hall's Canterbury Wood Violets ..	1	0
Hall's Canterbury Wood Violets ..	2	0
Hall's Canterbury Wood Violets ..	2	6
Highland Heather	2	6
Hooper's Pastilles, for perfuming apartments	0	6
Lavender Water (Maid Millet) ...	1	0
Lohse Lilly Valley	2	6
Luces Cologne	2	6
Lundborg's Perfumes	2	6
Lundborg's Perfumes	4	6
Maddock's Old English Lavender.	1	0
Maddock's Old English Lavender.	3	6
Maw's Oderatos, telescope tube ...	3	6
Okell's Mona and Lavender Water.	0	8
Okell's Mona and Lavender Water.	1	3
Rhine Violets	3	0
Rhine Violets	4	6
Piesse & Lubin's Perfumes	2	6
Piesse & Lubin's Ribbon de Bruges.	1	0
Rimmel's Perfumes	2	6
Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar	1	0
Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar	2	6
Rogers & Gallet's Perfumes	2	6
Extra fine Violet de Parme ...	4	6
Extra fine Peau de Espagne		
Rose Water (Warrick's)	1	0
Rose Water	0	6
Rose Water	1	0
Sainsbury's Lavender Water	1	0
Sainsbury's Lavender Water	1	6
Sainsbury's Lavender Water	3	0
Sachets for Perfuming Linen	0	6
Sachets for Perfuming Linen	1	0
Smelling Salts	0	6
Smelling Salts (Osborne's watch- shape)	1	6

THEATRICAL SUNDRIES.

Leichner's Gold, Silver, Diamond, and Brilliant Powders	1	0
Dorin's Fard Indien, Noir, Brun, Chatain Blue for Veins	2	6
Rouge	1	0
Chinese Rouge, in books	1	6
Eyebrow Pencils, black, brown, and blonde	0	6
Leichner's Blue Pencils for Veins.	0	6
Red Pencils for the Lips	0	6
Pear's Rouge	1	0

THEATRICAL SUNDRIES—continued.

	s.	d.
Pinaud's Rouge	1	0
Panañien's Patches for Fancy Dress- ing, Black Silk	1	0
Patches for Fancy Dressing, Black Velvet.....	1	6

SOAPS.

Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, boxes of 3 cakes.....	1	6
Albion Milk and Sulphur Shaving Cakes	0	6
Althæa Soap.....per tablet..	0	4
Althæa Soap, fancy box of 1 dozen.	3	6
Arsenical Soap (McKenzie's) per tablet, 8½d.....per box..	2	6
Bauer's Head Soap	0	6
Boehm's Glycerine Soap, boxes of 3 cakes.....	1	6
Boehm's Rose Soap, box of 3 cakes.	1	0
Brooke's Crystal	0	6
Brown Windsor (Whitaker and Grossmith's) 6 cakes..	1	6
Brown Windsor Soap...per tablet..	0	2
Brown Windsor, 6-pound box for..	4	0
Brown Windsor (Cleaver's), per dozen	2	0
Brown Windsor (Cleaver's) 7-pound boxes	6	0
Brown Windsor (Victoria), per tablet.....	0	3
Brown Windsor (Victoria), per box of 2 dozen.....	6	0
Brown Windsor (Pear's), large tab- lets	0	6
Brown Windsor (Pear's), per dozen.	6	0
Calvert's Carbolic Soap, 10 per cent	0	6
Calvert's Carbolic Acid Soap, 20 per cent.....	1	0
Calvert's Carbolic Soap, box of 3 cakes	1	1½
Calvert's Household, half-pound bars	0	6
Calvert's Household, 1-pound bars.	1	0
Calvert's Domestic, 1-pound bars..	0	6
Calvert's Laundry, 1-pound bars..	0	4½
Calvert's Paraffin...1-pound bars..	0	6
Carbolic Soap 1-pound bars..	0	5
Castile Soap, Benbow's, half-pound bars.....	0	6
Castile Soap, Benbow's, 1-pound bars.....	1	0
Cathery's Dog Soap.....	0	6
Cherry Blossom Soap.....	0	6

SOAPS—continued.

	s.	d.
Chiver's Carpet	0	6
Clarke's Glycola.....	0	6
Cleaver's Brown Windsor, boxes of 3 cakes.....	1	0
Cleaver's Curd.....per tablet..	0	6
Cleaver's Honey Soap, box of 3 cakes	1	0
Cleaver's Rose and Almond Soap, 1 dozen assorted.....	2	6
Cleaver's Terebene Soap, box of 3 cakes	1	6
Cleaver's Terebene Soap, bar.....	0	7½
Cleaver's Unscented.....	0	4
Cleaver's Unscented...per dozen..	4	0
Cold Water Soap ...1-pound bar..	0	5
Congo Soap	0	8
Crosfield's Erasmic	0	4
Curd, best 1-pound bars..	0	6
Cuticura Soap.....	1	0
Dry Soap (Lewis's), half-pound packet	0	1½
Dry Soap (Lewis's), 7 pounds for..	1	6½
Eeckelaer's Almond Soap, box of 3 cakes	1	0
Eeckelaer's Brussels Rose Soap, box of 3 cakes.....	1	2
Eeckelaer's Opoponax Soap, box of 3 cakes	2	0
Eeckelaer's Violet Soap, in box of 3 cakes.....	2	0
Eeckelaer's White Rose Soap, box of 3 cakes.....	2	0
Fell's Germicide Soap, per tablet..	1	6
Family ...box of 1 dozen tablets..	2	6
Field's United Service Soap.....	0	4
Field's United Service Soap.....	0	6
Frazer's Soap	0	6
Gibb's Cold Cream Soap	0	6
Glycerine Soap...6-pound box for..	4	0
Glycerine Soap, Lewis's, per tablet.	0	2
Glycerine Soap, Lewis's, per tablet.	0	3
Glycerine Soap.....per bar..	0	7
Glycerine Soap.....per dozen..	7	0
Glycerine and Cucumber Soap (Lewis's)	0	6
Grossmith's Assorted, box of 4 cakes	1	6
Grossmith's Assorted, box of 1 dozen cakes	2	6
Health Soap, box of 6 cakes.....	1	6
Hendry's Petroleum, per tablet ...	0	6
Hendrie's Petrolin, box of 3 cakes.	1	0
Homœœa Soap, per tablet.....	1	0
Honey Soap (Lewis's) per tablet..	0	2

SOAPS—continued.

	s.	d.
Honey Soap, 6-pound box for	4	0
Honey Soap, boxes of 4 cakes	1	6
Honey Soap, boxes of $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	1	6
Household Soap (Tyson & Gos- sage's):		
Blue Mottled, 3-pound bar	0	7
Blue Mottled, 6 bars	3	6
Carbolic, 1-pound bar	0	3½
Carbolic, per dozen	3	6
Cold Water, per pound	0	4
Scrubbing (Brown), per bar ..	0	7
Scrubbing (Brown), 6 bars	3	6
Tallow Crown	0	9
Tallow Crown, 6 bars	4	6
Hudson's Dry Soap, per pound	0	3½
Iodine Soap (Lewis's), 3 cakes	1	6
Ivy Soap	0	4
Izal Soap, per tablet	0	6
Jockey Club Soap, box 3 cakes	1	6
Juniper Tar Soap	0	4
McKenzie's Arsenical Soap, scented, per box	2	6
McKenzie's Arsenical Soap, un- scented, tablet	0	5
Naldire's Dog Soap	1	0
Nicol's Sanitary, box of 3 cakes	1	6
Oakey's Silversmith's Soap	0	6
Osborne's Baby Soap	0	6
Osborne's Sulphur	0	6
Packer's Tar Soap	1	0
Pears' Brown Windsor Soap, box of 3 cakes	1	0
Pears' Carbolic Soap	0	6
Pears' Coal Tar	0	6
Pears' Fuller's Earth Soap	0	6
Pears' Glycerine, box of 3 cakes	1	0
Pears' Scented Sand Balls	0	6
Pears' Transparent Soap, tablets, balls, or sticks.	1 1 1	0 6 6
Pears' Unscented Soap	0	6
Price's Bonsavine	0	4
Price's Glycerine Cream	0	4
Price's Glycerine and Cucumber Soap	0	3
Price's Regina Soap	0	3
Price's Regina Soap	0	6
Price's Regina Soap, boxes of 4 cakes	0	6
Pumice Stone, white	0	6
Pure White Glycerine, W. & G	1	6
Samphire Soap	0	6
Sand Balls, 2 for	0	3
Sanitas Soap, 3 cakes	1	6

SOAPS—continued.

	s.	d.
Sapolio	0	6
Sharp's White Rose and Cucumber ..	0	6
Sulpholine Soap	0	6
Thompson's Kitchen Soap	0	4
Vaseline Soap	0	4
Victoria Glycerine and Cucumber Soap, per dozen	3	6
Victoria White Glycerine Soap, 2 tablets for	1	0
Victoria Fancy Soap, box of 3 cakes ..	1	0
Utopia Soap	1	0
Vinolia Floral Soap		
Vinolia Medical Soap, box of three cakes	2	0
Vinolia Shaving Sticks	1	0
Vinolia Shaving Cakes	2	0
Vinolia Shaving Sticks (Vestal)	2	6
Vinolia Soap (Premier), box of 3 cakes	1	6
Vinolia Soap (Vestal), per cake	2	6
Vinolia Soap, box of 3 cakes	2	6
Violets Savon Veloutine, tablet	1	6
Whitaker and Grossmith's Assorted Soaps, box of 3 large tablets	1	0
White Wind Soap, 1-pound bars ..	0	5
Wright's Coal Tar Soap, per tablet ..	0	6

MINERAL WATERS.

Æsculap	quarts..	2	0
Apollinaris	pints..	0	9
Apollinaris	quarts..	1	1
Benthal	pints..	0	9
Benthal	quarts..	1	0
Carlsbad	do....	1	6
Flitwick		1	6
Franz Josef		1	6
Friedrichshall	quarts..	2	0
German Seltzer	pints..	0	9
German Seltzer	quarts..	1	0
Hunyadi Janos	do....	2	0
Johannis	pints..	1	0
Kronen-quelle	quarts..	1	6
Marienbad	do....	2	0
Orezza	do....	2	0
Pullna	do....	2	0
Rakoezy Kissengen	do....	2	0
Rosbach	pints..	0	9
Rosbach	quarts..	1	0
Rubinat		2	0
Stenoës Brighton Seltzer		1	0
Vals	quarts..	1	6
Vichy	do....	1	0
Victoria	do....	2	0
Wilhelm Quebe	pints..	0	9
Wilhelm Quebe	quarts..	1	0

IVORY BRUSHES AND COMBS.

	s.	d.
Nail Brushes	0	3
Nail Brushes, best	0	9
Nail Brushes, best	1	0
Nail Brushes, wood	0	4
Pocket Combs	0	6
Shaving Brushes	0	6
Shaving Brushes	0	9
Shaving Brushes	1	0
Shaving Brushes	1	6
Shaving Brushes, in case	2	6
Shaving Brushes, badger	1	0

IVORY BRUSHES AND COMBS—cont'd.

	s.	d.
Shaving Brushes, badger	1	6
Shaving Brushes, badger, in cases	2	6
Tooth Brushes	0	6
Tooth Brushes, badger hair	1	0
Tooth Brushes, best	1	0
Tooth Brushes, children's	0	6
Tooth Brushes (Holdfast)	1	0
Tooth Brushes, India Rubber	1	0
Xylonite Combs	1	2
Hand Mirrors	each	.....

CANADIAN PRICE LIST.*

MONTREAL AND TORONTO (MARCH 1, 1898).

[These quotations do not apply to quantities smaller than those indicated.]

Abrus precator	ounce..	\$0.20	Acid. hydrocyanic	dozen..	\$1.20
Acetum aromat. glac	do....	.10	Scheele's	do....	1.20
cantharides	pound..	.60	hypophosphor	pound..	1.45
colchici corn	do....	.50	lactic dilutum	do....	.45
ipecae	do....	.40	cone. pur	do....	1.25
fuse. (pat. malt)	gallon..	1.10	meconic	ounce..	1.50
opii	pound..	1.00	nitric	pound..	.12
rubi idai	do....	.25	chem. pur	do....	.30
scillæ	do....	.12	pur. S. G. 1420	do....	.25
vini alb	gallon..	.50	dil	do....	.15
Acid. acetic glac	pound..	.40	nitro-hydroch. dil	do....	.15
B. P.	do....	.17	oleic pur	do....	.45
S. G. 1036	do....	.13	osmic solut. 1 per cent,		
S. G. 1031	do....	.11	ounce		1.50
arsenicum	ounce..	.15	oxalic	pound..	.12
benzoic exgum	do....	.15	perchloric	ounce..	.35
boric (boracic)	pound..	.12	phos. cone	pound..	.45
pulv	do....	.14	dilut	do....	.20
butyric cone	ounce..	.30	glac. pur	do....	1.30
camphoric	do....	.50	syr. S. G. 1750	do....	.55
carbazotic (picric)	pound..	.65	picric	do....	.65
carbolic No. 5	gallon..	.90	pyrogallie Ang	ounce..	.45
cryst	pound..	.40	Schering's	do....	.35
Evans	do....	.45	pyroligneous	pound..	.10
liquefact	do....	.40	salicylic	do....	.85
chromic	ounce..	.10	sulphuric	do....	.05
chrysophanic	do....	.35	aromat	do....	
citric	pound..	.45	chem. pur	do....	.25
pulv	do....	.50	dil	do....	.10
gallic	ounce..	.10	pur. S. G. 1.843,		
hydro-bromic dil	pound..	.40	pound		.20
hydrochloric	do....	.05	sulphuros	pound..	.15
chem. pur	do....	.30	tannic	do....	.75
dil	do....	.15	tartaric	do....	.36
pur. S. G. 1.160,			pulv	do....	.38
pound		.20	valerianic	ounce..	.50

* Transmitted by Consul Linsley, of Coaticook.

Aconitina exot.....	grain..	\$0.04	Amygdala dulcis jordan ..	pound..	\$0.80
Adeps benzoatus.....	pound..	.30	Amyl. acetat pur.....	ounce..	.35
Ærugo exotie.....	do.....	.35	butyrat.....	do.....	1.00
pulv.....	do.....	.40	nitrat.....	do.....	.20
Æther S. G. 735.....	do.....	.35	nitris.....	do.....	.15
acetic.....	do.....	.55	valerianas.....	do.....	.30
butyric.....	ounce..	.10	Amylum pulv.....	pound..	.09
chloric.....	pound..	.80	maize.....	do.....	.09
S. G. 720.....	do.....	.80	Annatto Hispan.....	do.....	.38
Squibbs 500.....	grams..	1.75	placent, Fullwood ..	do.....	1.00
250.....	do.....	.90	Antim crocus pulv.....	do.....	.18
100.....	do.....	.45	nigrum purif.....	do.....	.09
Alboleno.....	pound..	.70	pulv.....	do.....	.10
Alcohol (v. Sp. rect., p. 20).			oxid.....	do.....	.60
absolut (v. Alcohol, ethylic.)			sulphurat.....	do.....	.40
amylie.....	pound..	.45	tartarat pulv.....	do.....	.50
ethylicum.....	do.....	1.10	Antifebrin.....	ounce..	.10
Aloes barb., fair liver ..	do.....	.35	Antikamnia.....	do.....	1.35
bright.....	do.....	.20	Antipyrin, Knorr's ..	do.....	1.10
pulv.....	do.....	.35	Antiseptine.....	pound..	.70
cape.....	do.....	.15	Apiol.....	ounce..	.75
pulv.....	do.....	.25	Apomorph hydroch.....	grain..	.03
socotrina.....	do.....	.80	Aqua anethi.....	pound..	.10
pulv.....	do.....	.90	anisi.....	do.....	.10
Aloin.....	ounce..	.20	aurantii flor trip ..	do.....	.30
Alumen, lump.....	pound..	.03	camph.....	do.....	.10
pulv.....	do.....	.04	carni.....	do.....	.10
chrom. pur.....	do.....	.50	cassia.....	do.....	.10
exsiccet.....	do.....	.15	cinnam.....	do.....	.20
rupeum.....	do.....	.12	destillata.....	gallon..	.12
Ambergris.....	ounce..	35.00	floridæ.....	do.....	5.50
Ammonii benzoas.....	do.....	.20	fœniculi cone.....	pound..	1.00
bromid.....	pound..	.90	lauro-cerasi.....	do.....	.30
carb.....	do.....	.12	lavanduke.....	do.....	.90
14 lb. tins.....	do.....	.14	extra.....	do.....	1.20
pulv.....	do.....	.16	menthæ pip.....	do.....	.10
resub.....	do.....	.50	rosæ triplex.....	do.....	.40
carbozotas.....	ounce..	.20	con i to xl.....	do.....	2.00
chlorid.....	pound..	.12	sambuci trip.....	do.....	.35
chlorid pulv.....	do.....	.14	Araroba pulv. (v. Chrysarobinum).		
gran.....	do.....	.12	Argenti chloridum.....	ounce..	1.70
pur.....	do.....	.25	et potassii nitras ..	do.....	.60
hypophosph.....	ounce..	.25	nitras cryst.....	do.....	.75
iodid.....	do.....	.40	fus (4 to oz.) ..	do.....	.90
molybdas.....	do.....	.25	oxidum.....	do.....	2.00
monocarb.....	pound..	.35	Aristol.....	do.....	1.75
nitras gran.....	do.....	.30	Arsenical soap.....	pound..	.15
oxalis pur.....	do.....	1.00	Arsenicum alb. lump ..	do.....	.15
phosph.....	do.....	1.00	pulv.....	do.....	.08
salicylat.....	do.....	3.20	Arsenici bromid.....	ounce..	.65
sulphas com.....	do.....	.08	iodid.....	do.....	.45
pur.....	do.....	.25	pentasulph.....	pound..	.40
sulpho-cyanid.....	do.....	.80	tersulph. pulv.....	do.....	.30
tartar.....	do.....	1.60	Asbestos.....	do.....	.60
valerian.....	ounce..	.40	Asphaltum exot.....	do.....	.15
Amygdala amara.....	pound..	.40	Atropina.....	grain..	.03

Atropinæ sulphas	grain..	\$0.03	Boro glyceride sol., 50 per cent,		
Anri chloridum (15 gr)	dozen..	4.00	pound		\$0.90
Baccæ aurantii	pound..	.30	sol., 25 per cent,		
capsici (v. Fruct. capsici).			pound.....		.80
cassia	pound..	.40	sol., 10 per cent,		
cubebæ	do....	.20	pound		.60
pulv	do....	.30	Bromoform	ounce..	.30
juniper Ital.	do....	.08	Bromum	do....	.30
pulv	do....	.12	Butyl-chloral hydras.....	do....	.35
lauri	do....	.15	Cadmii bromid	do....	.25
pulv	do....	.25	iodid	do....	.50
pimentæ	do....	.16	sulphid	do....	.40
pulv	do....	.18	Caffeina pur	do....	.50
Balsam canad (v. Terebinth canad.).			citræ	do....	.40
copaibæ (maranham) .lb...		.80	hydrobrom	do....	.60
dipterocarpi (v. Ol. gurun,			Calamina præparata	pound..	.08
wood of).			Calcii bromid	ounce..	.10
Peruvian	ounce..	.30	carb. præcip	pound..	.10
sulphur	pound..	.40	chlorid cryst	do....	.35
tolut	do....	.75	fusum	do....	.40
Barii chlorid pur	do....	.30	hypophosphis	do....	1.40
hypophosph	do....	3.75	lactophosph	ounce..	.15
sulphid	ounce..	.15	nitræ	pound..	.80
Barytes carbonas	pound..	.11	phosphas præcip	do....	.20
pur	do....	.50	sulphas	do....	.03
chloras pur	do....	2.00	sulpho-carbolas	do....	2.50
nitræ pulv. exsic	do....	.20	sulphid	do....	1.00
sulphas	do....	.10	sulphis	do....	.18
pur	do....	.60	pur	do....	.30
Bath pipe	do....	.45	Calx chlorinata, in jars	do....	.05
Bay rum	gallon..	3.50	in packets	do....	.09
sec	do....	3.00	Camphor monobromo	ounce..	.20
salt	pound..	.03	Camphora opt	pound..	.55
Beberinæ sulphas	ounce..	1.00	blocks, 1 oz	do....	.60
Beef and iron wine	whr....	2.00	flowers	do....	.60
5 gal. demij		15.00	Amer	do....	.55
Benzine	gallon..	.40	Amer., 5-oz. blocks	do....	.60
Benzo-naphthol	ounce..	.20	Camphylene balls	do....	.08
Benzol. rect	pound..	.80	1-oz. cakes	do....	.12
Bird lime	do....	.45	flake	do....	.08
Bismuth beta-naphthol	ounce..	.65	Cantharides, Russian	do....	1.00
carb	pound..	2.30	Chinese	do....	1.00
citræ	ounce..	.20	Capsicina	ounce..	.90
et ammon-cit	do....	.30	Cap papav. alb	100..	1.00
oleas	do....	.25	Carbo animalis	pound..	.06
oxidum	do....	.25	ligni	do....	.06
salicylas	do....	.25	levigated	do....	.25
subiodid	do....	.45	(Salicis)	do....	.35
subgallas	do....	.25	Carbon bisulphidum	do....	.25
subnitræ	pound..	1.85	Carmine	ounce..	.40
valerian	ounce..	.60	Oriental	do....	1.20
Bismuthum (metal)	pound..	2.50	Caryophyllum Zanzibar	pound..	.20
Bole armen	do....	.06	pulv	do....	.24
Borax	do....	.08	Cascara sagrada	do....	.15
pulv	do....	.10	cordial	do....	.75
Boro glyceride	do....	1.00	Evans's	dozen..	6.00

Cassia fistula	pound..	\$0.30	Cortex berberis.....	pound..	\$0.30
pulpa	do....	.60	canella.....	do....	.20
Castoreum, N. 4.....	ounce..	1.00	cascarilla.....	do....	.30
Canthophyllin.....	do....	.75	pulv.....	do....	.35
Cera alba in placenta.....	pound..	.65	cassia.....	do....	.16
paraffin.....	do....	.18	pulv.....	do....	.20
flav.....	do....	.40	cinchon. flav. (Calisaya		
2-lb. blocks	do....	.45	flat).....	pound..	.90
4-oz. blocks	do....	.50	cinchon. flav. (Calisaya		
Cerasin alb. (block)	do....	.25	flat), pulv.....	pound..	1.20
flav.....	do....	.22	cinchon. flav. (Carthagena),		
Cerii oxalis.....	ounce..	.10	pound.....		.30
Cetaceum.....	pound..	.60	cinchon. flav. (Carthagena),		
Cetraria.....	do....	.16	pulv.....	pound..	.35
Chirata.....	do....	.30	cinchon. pallid.....	do....	.80
pulv.....	do....	.50	pulv.....	do....	.90
Chloralamid.....	ounce..	.35	rub, quill.....	do....	.90
Chloral hydrate recryst ..	pound..	1.25	pulv.....	do....	1.00
Chlorodyne, Evans's	do....	2.00	cinnamomi ver.....	do....	.90
coml.....	do....	1.25	parv.....	do....	.50
Chloroi., pure S G 1 497.....	do....	.75	pulv.....	do....	.75
D. F. & Co.'s.....	do....	1.10	cote.....	do....	.50
prepared from rectified			cusparia.....	do....	.50
spirit	pound..	2.00	granator.....	do....	.25
Chrysarobinum, pulv.....	ounce..	.30	radicis.....	do....	.50
Cinchonidin sulph.....	do....	.38	hamamelis.....	do....	.20
Cinchoninae murias.....	do....	.30	limonis ang.....	do....	.55
sulphas.....	do....	.30	mezerai.....	do....	.25
Civet.....	do....	12.00	myrica (bayberry).....	do....	.20
Cobalt chloridum.....	do....	.30	populi alb.....	do....	.12
nitras.....	do....	.20	pruni virginianae.....	do....	.15
Cocain hydrochlor crys....	grain..	.03	quercus.....	do....	.10
phenas.....	do....	.10	quillaia.....	do....	.15
pur.....	do....	.04	grd.....	do....	.18
Cocculus Indicus.....	pound..	.10	pulv.....	do....	.20
Coccus cacti S. G.....	do....	.50	rhamni purshiana (v. Cas-		
pulv.....	do....	.55	cara sagrada).		
Codeina ang.....	dram..	.80	sassafras.....	pound..	.15
sulph.....	do....	.80	pulv.....	do....	.20
Colchici cornus.....	pound..	.20	ulmi fulva.....	do....	.15
Collodium.....	do....	.75	grd.....	do....	.13
c. canthar.....	do....	1.80	pulv.....	do....	.16
flexile.....	do....	.70	Creosot. Ang (Morson's)...	ounce..	.20
styptic.....	do....	.90	exot. opt.....	pound..	1.75
Colocythis Ture., select....	do....	.60	(beech wood).....	do....	1.75
pulv.....	do....	.70	carbonate.....	ounce..	.40
pulpa.....	do....	2.50	Cremor tartari.....	pound..	.25
Composition powder.....	do....	.40	pulv.....	do....	.28
Confectio rosæ Gallic.....	do....	.50	Creolin.....	do....	.60
senna.....	do....	.55	Creta gallic cœrulæ.....	do....	.12
Evans's.....	do....	.40	pulv.....	do....	.09
piper nig.....	do....	.50	præcip.....	do....	.10
Cooper's pills.....	do....	2.50	præparata.....	do....	.06
Cornu cervi rasura.....	do....	.40	Crocus stigmat amer.....	do....	.30
Cortex aurantii ang.....	do....	.60	valent.....	ounce..	.90
exot. (qrs).....	do....	.15			

Croton chloral-hydrate (v. Butyl chloral hydras).		Elixir calisaya et strychnina,	
Cudbear	pound.. \$0.20	pound.....	\$0.70
Cupri ammonio-sulphas do....	1.10	casacara aromat pound..	1.00
chloridum pur.....do....	1.10	casacara sagrada do....	.60
nitras	.90	cathartie	.65
oxidum nigr. pur do....	1.80	co.....do....	.90
sulph	.08	chloral hydrate.....do....	.75
recryst	.30	cinchona detannate ..do....	.60
Cuprum scales	.42	cinchonid et ferri et stryeh.,	
Curare (Wonnari)	grain.. .04	pound	.60
Currie powder	pound.. .35	cimicifugæ co pound..	.80
Cussó	ounce.. .10	cocaine.....do....	1.00
pulv	.15	coca erythrox do....	.80
Damiana.....pound.....	.25	colocynth	.80
Decoct. aloes co. con. c., i to iii,		curacoa	.60
pound	1.15	digestivin	.65
pareiræ brav. conc., i to vii,		eucalyptus	.80
pound	.90	ferri arsenias	.60
sarsæ Hond. co. conc., i to		dialysati	.60
vii.....pound..	.90	iodid c. quin. et stryeh.,	
sarsæ Jam. co. conc., i to		pound	.65
vii.....pound..	1.00	lactophos.....pound..	.60
senegæ conc., i to vii.do....	1.00	phos c. calisaya .do....	.65
Dextrine, white	.12	phosph cum quin. et	
yellow.....do....	.10	stryeh	.75
Diapente	.30	pyrophosph do....	.70
Digestivine.....dozen....	6.00	pyrophos. cum quin.	
Digitalinum	ounce.. 4.50	et bism pound..	.65
Diuretin	.do.... 1.40	pyroph. c. quin. et	
Dobell's solution	pound.. .50	stryeh	.80
Dolichos pruriens pubes	ounce.. .60	et stryeh	.65
Eau de cologne	pound.. .90	gentianæ	.50
extra	1.20	co	.70
Elaterinum	grain.. .10	ferrated ..do....	.50
Elaterium	ounce.. 4.50	glycyrrh	.65
Elixir adjuvant	pound.. .50	grindelia robusta....do....	.75
ammon. bromid.....do....	.70	guarana	.90
valerian.....do....	.70	kino co.....do....	1.50
aromat	.50	lactopectin	1.00
aurantii.....do....	.60	et bism ..do....	.80
bismuthi	.50	et bism. et	
et stryeh...do....	.60	stryeh.....lb..	.90
calcii bromid	.do.... .75	lithia bromid	pound.. .90
iodid.....do....	.85	pepsin	.do.... .75
calisaya	.do.... .50	et bismuth ..do....	.75
et bismuth ..do....	.60	cum stry do....	.80
et ferri.....do....	.75	et ferri.....do....	.80
et ferri et bism.,		et ferri et stryeh.,	
pound	.75	pound	.80
et ferri pyrophos.,		et ferri et bism.lb...	.75
pound	.70	pink root and senna ..do...	.60
et ferri et stryeh.,		phosphate cum calisaya,	
pound	.60	pound	.60
et pepsin et bis-		phosphori	pound.. .80
muth.....pound..	.60	potass. bromid.....do....	.65
		quassia	.do.... .60

Elixir rhei et magnesia.....pound..	\$0.70	Ethidene dichlor. Ang.....ounce..	\$1.00
saccharine.....do.....	1.60	Ethyl bromid.....do.....	.45
senna Evans.....do.....	1.20	iodid.....do.....	.85
simplex.....do.....	.50	Eucalyptol.....do.....	.20
sodii bromid.....do.....	.65	Euonymin.....do.....	.65
salicylate.....do.....	.75	Europhen.....do.....	1.90
strychnine valerianate.lb..	.70	Exalgine.....do.....	1.20
taraxaci co.....pound..	.55	Extract acen. (rad. alco.)...do.....	.35
wahoo.....do.....	.75	aloes barb.....do.....	
yerba santa.....do.....	.70	pulv.....do.....	.10
Emplast, arnica.....do.....	2.50	socot pulv.....do.....	.20
ammoniaci.....do.....	.85	anthemides.....do.....	.20
belladonnæ.....do.....	1.00	belladon. ang.....do.....	.20
P. L.....do.....	.75	pulv.....do.....	.30
calefaciens.....do.....	.85	exot.....do.....	.15
cantharidis.....do.....	.60	alcoh.....do.....	.25
cerat. saponis.....do.....	.50	calumb.....do.....	.25
ferri.....do.....	.25	cannabis indicæ.....do.....	.30
galbani.....do.....	.60	cascara sagrada.....do.....	.25
hydrargyri.....do.....	.70	cinchona flav.....do.....	.30
opii.....do.....	1.00	colchici.....do.....	.25
oxyroci.....do.....	.50	acet.....do.....	.15
picis.....do.....	.25	colocynth co.....do.....	.25
plumbi.....do.....	.25	pulv.....do.....	.20
resinæ.....do.....	.25	conii.....do.....	.10
roborans.....do.....	.25	pulv.....do.....	.25
saponis.....do.....	.35	copaibæ resin.....do.....	.15
fuseum.....do.....	.50	cubebæ(oleoresin).do.....	.75
vigo.....do.....	.70	digitalis.....do.....	.20
Ergota.....do.....	.35	pulv.....do.....	.35
pulv.....do.....	.45	ergotæ pulv.....do.....	.60
Ergotinum.....ounce..	.35	gentianæ.....do.....	
Eserine (v. Physostigmatin).		pulv.....do.....	.25
Essence ambergris.....ounce..	.65	glycyrrh. mol.....do.....	.08
bay rum, Evans's.pound..	2.00	pulv.....do.....	.10
chimaph. trip.....do.....	.70	hamamelis.....do.....	.25
cinnam. trip.....do.....	.90	hellebor nig.....do.....	.25
cassia trip.....do.....	.80	hæmatoxyli.....pound..	.80
ginger ale, Evans's.....do.....	1.25	hyoseyam. (2d bien) .oz..	.30
ginger trip.....do.....	.90	hyoseyam. (2d bien) pulv.,	
kola.....do.....	.90	ounce.....do.....	.35
limonis.....do.....	.80	hyoseyam. exot. ounce..	.20
soluble.....do.....	.65	ignatia amara.....do.....	.60
menth. pip. trip.....do.....	.70	ipecac acetic.....do.....	1.50
moschi cone.....ounce..	1.20	jaborandi.....do.....	.60
Do.....pound..	10.00	jalapæ.....do.....	.20
pepsin.....do.....	1.00	pulv.....do.....	.35
spruce æthereal.....do.....	.85	krameria.....do.....	.25
(black) ..gallon..	1.50	latuæ.....do.....	.25
tonquin.....pound..	1.20	logwood.....pound..	.10
vanillæ opt.....do.....	2.25	one pound pack-	
triple.....do.....	1.70	ets.....pound..	.13
double.....do.....	1.25	one-half pound	
special.....do.....	1.00	packets.....lb..	.14
zingib fort.....do.....	1.10	one-quarter	
soluble.....do.....	.90	pound packets,	
		pound.....	.16

Extract logwood assorted pack-

ets.....pound..	\$0.15
lupuli.....ounce..	.25
malt.....do.....	
mezeirei æther.....do.....	.60
nucis vomie.....do.....	.50
pulv.....do.....	.65
opii.....do.....	.90
opii pulv.....do.....	1.10
liquid.....pound..	1.00
papaveris.....ounce..	.20
physostigmatis.....do.....	1.75
podophylli.....do.....	.30
quassiac.....do.....	.25
rhamni frang.....do.....	.50
rhei E. I.....do.....	.30
pulv.....do.....	.45
sarsæ jam.....do.....	.30
co.....do.....	.28
hond co.....do.....	.20
stramonii fol.....do.....	.25
pulv.....do.....	.35
taraxaci.....pound..	.50
valerian.....do.....	.20
veratri viride.....do.....	.45

EXTRACTA FLUIDA EVANS.

[Sixteen fluid ounces of each fluid extract guaranteed to contain the full active equivalent of 1 pound of the crude drug. Prices given are for bottles containing 16 fluid ounces, including bottles. In less quantities bottles are charged. In winchesters containing 80 fluid ounces a reduction of 10 per cent is made.]

[Per pound.]

Aconite leaves (<i>Aconitum napellus</i> fol).....	\$1.20
Aconite root (<i>Aconitum napellus</i> rad).....	1.60
Aloes socotrine (<i>Aloes socot</i>).....	1.40
Arbor vitæ (<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>) ..	1.50
Arnica flowers (<i>Arnica montana</i> flor).....	1.10
Arnica root (<i>Arnica montana</i> rad).....	1.60
Bael fruit (<i>Egle marmelos</i>).....	1.00
Balmony (<i>Chelone glabra</i>).....	1.00
Barberry bark (<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>).....	1.20
Bayberry (<i>Myrica cerifera</i>).....	1.20
Belladonna leaves (<i>Belladonna</i> fol).....	1.15
Belladonna root (<i>Belladonna</i> rad).....	1.50
Beth root (<i>Trilium pendulum</i>)	1.05
Bitter root (<i>Apocynum androsæmi</i> - folium).....	1.40
Bitter sweet herb (<i>Dulcamaræ sol</i> - anum).....	1.50

EXTRACTA FLUIDA EVANS—cont'd.

Black alder bark (<i>Prinos verticil</i> - latus).....	\$1.25
Blackberry (<i>Rubus villosus</i>).....	1.10
Black cohosh (<i>Cimicifuga race</i> - mosa).....	1.15
Black willow (<i>Salix nigra</i>).....	1.25
Bladder wrack (<i>Fucus vesiculosus</i>) ..	1.25
Blood root (<i>Sanguinaria canad</i> - sis).....	1.50
Blue cohosh (<i>Caulophyllum thalie</i> - troides).....	1.25
Blue flag (<i>Iris versicolor</i>).....	1.40
Boldo (<i>Peumus boldoa</i>).....	2.50
Boneset (<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>) ..	1.05
Bowman's root (<i>Gilleniastipalacea</i>) ..	1.20
Bryony (<i>Bryonia alba</i>).....	1.75
Broom tops (<i>Scoparium cacumen</i>).....	1.30
Buchu (<i>Barosma betulena</i>).....	1.20
Buchu Comp.....	1.25
Buckbean (<i>Menyanthis trifoliata</i>).....	1.30
Buckthorn bark (<i>Rhamnus frang</i> - ula).....	.90
Buckthorn berries (<i>Rhamnus ca</i> - tharticus).....	1.10
Bugleweed (<i>Lycopus virginicus</i>).....	1.20
Burdock (<i>Articum lappa</i>).....	1.15
Butternut (<i>Juglanda cinerea</i>)	1.15
Calabar bean (<i>Physostigmata ven</i> - enosum).....	2.00
Calumba (<i>Calumba</i>).....	1.15
Canadian hemp (<i>Apocynum Can</i> - nabinum).....	1.45
Capsicum (<i>Capsicum annum</i>).....	1.70
Cardamons (<i>Eleitaria cardamo</i> - mum).....	3.50
Cardamons compound (<i>Eleitaria</i> cardamomum comp).....	1.25
Caroba (<i>Jacaranda procera</i>).....	1.90
Cascara Aromat.....	1.05
Cascara sagrada (<i>Rhamnus purs</i> - chiana).....	.95
Cascarilla (<i>Cascarilla cortex</i>).....	1.20
Cassia (<i>Cassia cinnamon</i>).....	1.35
Catechu (<i>Catechu acacia pallid</i>).....	1.20
Catnep (<i>Nepeta cataria</i>).....	1.20
Celery seed (<i>Apium graveolens</i>)....	1.25
Centuary (<i>Sabbatia angularis</i>).....	1.30
Chamomile (<i>Anthemis nobilis</i>).....	1.25
Chestnut (<i>Castanea vesca</i>).....	1.25
Chiretta (<i>Ophelia chirata</i>).....	1.15
Chinchona aromat (<i>Chinchona aro</i> - matica).....	1.45
Chinchona calisaya (<i>Chinchona</i> calisaya).....	1.35

EXTRACTA FLUIDA EVANS—cont'd.

Chinchona compound (Chinchona composita).....	\$1.20
Chinchona red, Evans (Chinchona rubrum) special for dipsomaniacs	2.50
Chinchona red (Chinchona rubrum)	1.20
Cinnamon Ceylon (Cinnam zeylonicum ver)	2.00
Cleavers (Galium aperiens)	1.15
Clover (Trifolium pratense)	1.35
Coca (Erythroxylon coca)	1.40
Colchicum root (Colchicum autumnale corn)	1.40
Colchicum seeds (Colchicum autumnale sem)	1.55
Colocynth (Citrullus Colocynthis) ..	1.85
Colocynth Co (Compound Colocynth)	1.65
Coltsfoot (Tussilago farfara).....	1.45
Comfrey (Symphitum officinale) ..	1.40
Condurango (Gonolobus Condurango)	1.30
Coriander seeds (Coriandri fruct) ..	1.25
Corn silk (Stigmatis maidis).....	1.00
Coto (Coto)	1.65
Cotton root (Gossypium herbaceum).....	1.30
Couch grass (Triticum repens).....	.70
Cramp bark (Viburnum opulus) ..	1.00
Cranesbill (Geranium maculatum) ..	1.35
Cubebs (Cubebæ piper)	1.65
Cubebs and copaiba	1.50
Culvers (Leptandra virginica).....	1.20
Damiana (Turnera aphrodisiaca) ..	1.50
Dandelion (Taraxacum densleonis) ..	1.05
Compound	1.20
Delphinium staphisagria (Stavesacre).....	2.10
Dock (Rumex crispus).....	1.15
Dwarf elder (Aralia hispida).....	1.20
Elecampane (Inula helenium).....	1.15
Ergot of rye (Ergotæ) (Evans)	1.40
Ethereal	1.75
Eucalyptus (Eucalyptus globulus) ..	1.30
Euphorbia (Euphorbia Pilulifera) ..	1.80
Feverfew (Pyrethrum parthenium).....	1.45
Foxglove (Digitalis purpurea) ...	1.30
Fringe tree bark (Chionanthus Virginica)	1.15
Galls (Quercus Infectoria)	1.30
Gentian compound (Gentiana comp).....	1.35
Gentian root (Gentiana lutea)	1.10

EXTRACTA FLUIDA EVANS—cont'd.

Ginger, Jamaica (Zingiberis rhizoma jam).....	\$1.60
Goldenseal root (Hydrastis canadensis).....	1.90
Goldenseal root (without alcohol) ..	1.75
Goldenseal root (colorless).....	2.00
Goldthread (Coptis trifolia).....	2.50
Grindelia (Grindelia robusta).....	1.20
Guarana (Paullinia sorbilis).....	2.60
Haw (Viburnum prunifolium)	1.15
Hellebore (Hellebore nig)	1.15
Hellebore green (Veratrum viride radix).....	1.40
Hemlock fruit (Conium maculatum fruct).....	1.50
Hemlock leaves (Conium maculatum fol).....	1.15
Hemlock spruce (Pinus canadensis) ..	1.00
Henbane 2d Bien (Hyoscyamus niger).....	3.75
Henbane (Hyoscyamus niger) (Annual)	1.10
Holly leaved barberry (Berberis aquifolium)	1.50
Hops (Humulus lupulus)	1.20
Horehound (Marrubium vulgare) ..	1.00
Hydrangea (Hydrangea arborescens).....	1.20
Indian hemp (Cannabis indica)....	1.20
Ipecac (Ipecacuanha cephalium) ..	4.80
Jaborandi (Jaborandi pilocarpipennatifolii)	1.20
Jalap (Jalapa tuberosa)	1.50
Jamaica dogwood (Piscidia erythrina).....	1.70
Juniper (Juniperus communis) ...	.90
Kava kava (Piper methysticum) ..	1.40
Kola (Sterculia acuminata).....	1.15
Koussou (Brayera anthelmintica) ..	2.30
Lady's slipper (Cypripedium acaule)	1.20
Lettuce acrid (Lactuca virosa) ...	1.15
Licorice aromat (Glycyrrhiza aromatica).....	1.10
Licorice root (Glycyrrhiza glabra) ..	.90
Licorice U. S. P. (Glycyrrhiza glabra).....	1.00
Life root (Senecio aureus)	1.10
Lily of the valley (Convallaria majalis)	1.45
Liver wort (Hepatica americana) ..	1.10
Lobelia (Lobelia inflata).....	1.25
Logwood (Hæmatoxylum campechianuri)	1.00

EXTRACTA FLUIDA EVANS—cont'd.

Male fern (<i>Aspidium filix mas</i>)....	\$1.60
Manaca (<i>Francisea uniflora</i>)	1.85
Mandrake (<i>Podophyllum peltatum</i>) ..	1.20
Marigold (<i>Calendula officinalis</i>)....	1.60
Marshmallow (<i>Althaea officinalis</i>) .	1.00
Matico (<i>Matica folia</i>)	1.30
Mezereon (<i>Daphne mezereum</i>)	1.50
Mistletoe (<i>Viscum album</i>)	1.65
Motherwort (<i>Leonurus cardiaca</i>)..	1.10
Mullien (<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>).....	1.00
Nettle (<i>Urtica dioica</i>)	1.25
Night-blooming Ceriis (<i>Cactus grandiflor</i>)	4.70
Nutmegs	2.00
Nux Vomica (<i>Nux vomica</i>) (stand- ardized)	1.75
Oak (<i>Quercus alba</i>)	1.05
Opium	2.25
deodorata	2.25
Orange (<i>Aurantium cortex</i>).....	1.35
Orris (<i>Iris florentina</i>).....	1.65
Pariera brava (<i>Chondodendron to- mentosum</i>)	1.30
Parsley root (<i>Apium petroselinum</i>)..	1.35
Peppermint (<i>Mentha piperita</i>)....	1.30
Pink root (<i>Spigelia marilandica</i>)..	1.50
Pink root and senna (<i>Spigelia mari- landica cum cassia acutifolia</i>) ..	1.35
Pitcherplant (<i>Sarracena purpurea</i>)	1.45
Pichi (<i>Fabiana imbricata</i>)	2.25
Pleurisy root (<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>)..	1.15
Poison oak (<i>Rhus toxicodendron</i>) .	1.65
Poke root (<i>Phytolacca decandra</i>) .	1.25
Pomegranate (<i>Granatum punica</i>) .	1.50
Poplar bark (<i>Populus tremuloides</i>)..	1.00
Poppy (<i>Papaveris somnifer</i>)	1.15
Prickly ash (<i>Xanthoxylum fraxin- eum</i>)	1.35
Princes pine (<i>Chimphilum umbel- latum</i>)	1.15
Pulsatilla (<i>Anemone pratensis</i>) ...	1.25
Quassia (<i>Quassia lignum</i>)	.75
Quebraco (<i>Quebracho blanco</i>).....	1.60
Queen of the meadow (<i>Eupatorium purpurium</i>)	1.30
Queen's delight (<i>Stillingia sylvat- ica</i>)	1.20
Queen's delight compound (<i>Stillin- gia sylvatica composita</i>).....	1.30
Rhatany (<i>Krameria triandra</i>).....	1.50
Rhubarb and senna (<i>Cassia acuti- fol et Rheum Arom</i>)	1.60
Rhubarb (<i>Rheum aromat</i>)	1.45
Rhubarb root (<i>Rheum palmatum</i>)..	1.75

EXTRACTA FLUIDA EVANS—cont'd.

<i>Rhus aromatica</i> (Sweet sumach) ...	\$1.20
Rue (<i>Ruta graveolens</i>).....	1.15
Sandalwood (<i>Santalum flavum</i>)... ..	1.75
Sarsaparilla (<i>Smilax officinalis</i>)... ..	1.00
Sarsaparilla compound (<i>Sarsapa- rilla co</i>)	.95
Sassafras (<i>Sassafras officinalis</i>)....	1.15
Saw Palmetto (<i>Sabal serrulata</i>)... ..	1.60
Scullecap (<i>Scutellaria lateriflora</i>)..	1.45
Scullecap comp.	1.40
Senega (<i>Polygala senega</i>)	1.65
Senna (<i>Cassia acutifolia</i>)	1.25
Sennae Co (<i>Cassia acutifol aroma- tica</i>)	1.25
Smartweed (see Water pepper) ...	1.30
Skunk cabbage (<i>Symplo carpus foetidus</i>)	1.35
Soap-tree bark (<i>Quillaya sapona- ria</i>)	.85
Solomon seal (<i>Convallaria poly- gonata</i>)	1.40
Spearmint (<i>Mentha viride</i>)	1.30
Spikenard (<i>Aralia racemosa</i>).....	1.05
Squaw vine (<i>Mitchella repens</i>)....	1.25
Squills (<i>Scilla maritima</i>)	1.20
Squills prosirup (<i>Scilla maritima</i>)..	1.00
compound (<i>Scilla compo- sita</i>)	1.35
Stoneroot (<i>Collinsonia canad- ensis</i>)	1.25
Sumach (<i>Rhus glabrum</i>).....	1.20
Sumbul (<i>Sumbul radix</i>)	1.90
Tansy (<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>)	1.25
Tea (<i>Camilla</i>)	1.65
Thorn apple (<i>Stramonium datura fol</i>)	1.15
Thorn-apple seed (<i>Stramonium da- tura sem</i>)	1.30
Turkey corn (<i>Corydalis formosa</i>) .	1.20
Turnerie (<i>Curcuma longa</i>)	2.15
Unicorn (<i>Aletris farinosa</i>)	1.45
false (<i>Helonias dioica</i>)....	1.45
Uva ursi (<i>Uva ursi fol</i>)	1.00
Valerian (<i>Valeriana officinalis ang</i>)	1.35
Vervain (<i>Verbena hastata</i>)	1.25
Virginia snake root (<i>Aristolochia serpentaria</i>)	1.40
Water pepper (<i>Polygonum puncta- tum</i>)	1.30
Wahoo (<i>Enonymus atropurpureus</i>)	1.20
White ash (<i>Fraxinus America- num</i>)	1.20
White pine (<i>Pinus strobus</i>).....	1.40

EXTRACTA FLUIDA EVANS—cont'd.

Wild cherry (<i>Prunus virginianus</i>)	\$1.00
Wild yam (<i>Dioscorea villosa</i>)	1.25
Wintergreen (<i>Gaultheria procumbens</i>)	1.20
Witch hazel leaves (<i>Hamamelis virginica</i> fol)	1.00
bark (<i>Hamamelis virginica</i> s cortex)	1.05
Wormseed (<i>Chenopodium anthelminticum</i>)	1.25
Wormwood (<i>Artemesia absinthium</i>)	1.05
Yarrow (<i>Achillea millefolium</i>)	1.40
Yellow jessamine (<i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i>)	1.05
Yerba buena (<i>Micromeria douglasii</i>)	1.80
reuma (<i>Frankenia grandifolia</i>)	1.70
santa (<i>Eriodactyon glutinosum</i>)	1.35

MISCELLANEOUS.

<i>Fabæ physostigmatis</i>	pound..	.40
Fehling's solution	do	.65
<i>Fel bovinum purificat.</i>	ounce..	.20
<i>Ferri albuminas</i>	do	.25
alum	pound..	.60
ammon chlorid	do	.75
sulph.	do	.30
tartras	do	.80
arsenias	ounce..	.15
bromidum	do	.20
carbonas sacch	pound..	.30
citras	do	.80
et cinchon	ounce..	.25
et ammonii citras	pound..	.60
et quiniæ citras	ounce..	.24
Howards,		
ounce	do	.25
cit. (amorph)	ounce..	.20
et quin citras 12½ per cent,	ounce	.22
et quin citras 12½ per cent,	pound	2.75
et quin citras 6½ per cent,	ounce	.18
et quin citras	pound..	2.40
et strychn. citras	ounce..	.15
et strychn. citras, c. quiniâ (25 per cent)	ounce..	.40
hypophosphis	do	.25
iodid.	do	.40
lactas	pound..	.75

MISCELLANEOUS—continued.

<i>Ferri perchlorid.</i>	pound..	\$0.40
persulph	do	1.00
phosphas	do	.65
pyrophosph	do	.85
sesquioxyd	do	.12
subsulph	do	.90
sulphas commercel.	do	.2½
exsic	do	.06
pur	do	.07
sulphid	do	.25
valerian	ounce..	.30
<i>Ferrum redactum</i>	pound..	.60
tartaratum	do	.75
<i>Flor. anthem. opt.</i>	do	.25
sec	do	.20
german	do	.35
arnicæ	do	.25
lavand	do	.18
pulv	do	.25
rosæ gall	do	.70
<i>Folia aconiti</i>	do	.25
pulv	do	.30
belladon. ang	do	1.20
exot	do	.25
pulv	do	.65
buehu, long	do	.40
cocæ	do	.30
conii	do	.40
pulv	do	.35
digitalis ang	do	.30
pulv	do	.30
eucalypti glob	do	.18
hyoscy. 2d bien	do	2.40
exot	do	.20
jaborandi	do	.30
maticæ	do	.40
pulegii	do	.20
sennæ Alex	do	.60
Indie. T. V. elect,		
pound	do	.50
Indie. pulv	pound..	.30
uvæ ursi	do	.12
<i>Fossiline (Paraf mol.)</i>	do	.25
(white)	do	.40
<i>Fossiline veterinary</i>	do	.15
<i>Frothine</i>	do	1.00
<i>Fruct. anethi</i>	do	.30
anisi Alicante	do	.25
pulv	do	.30
Chilian	do	.12
pulv	do	.15
capsici	do	.20
pulv	do	.22
carni	do	.12
Canad	do	.10

MISCELLANEOUS—continued.

Fruct. carui pulv.	pound..	\$0.20
conii.	do....	.25
coriandri.	do....	.12
pulv.	do....	.15
fœniculi.	do....	.15
pulv.	do....	.20
Fuller's earth.	do....	.04
pulv.	do....	.06
Gallæ cœrulæ.	do....	.28
pulv.	do....	.32
Gelatine, sheet.	do....	.80
Gingerine.	ounce..	.75
Glucose.	pound..	.10
Glue.	do....	.15
white.	do....	.30
Glycerine acid carbolie.	do....	.40
tannic.	do....	.70
aluminis.	do....	.50
belladonna.	do....	1.20
boracis.	do....	.45
(double dest.)	do....	.20
S. G. 1260,		
pound..		.22
plumb subac.	do....	.60
Price's.	do....	.55
tragacanth.	do....	.90
Glycerole hypophosphites.	do....	.45
pepsin.	do....	1.95
Grana paradisi.	do....	.15
pulv.	do....	.20
Guaiacol.	ounce..	.40
carbonate.	do....	1.00
Guarana pulv.	pound..	2.20
Guaranin.	grain..	.07
Gum acacia ture. elect.	pound..	.60
alb.	do....	.50
pulv.	do....	.60
opt. sorts,		
pound..		.35
sorts.	do....	.30
ammon. in guttis.	do....	.40
mass.	do....	.35
asafetid. opt.	do....	.45
pulv.	do....	.55
benzoin. opt.	do....	.70
pulv.	do....	.90
cambogiæ.	do....	.90
pulv.	do....	1.00
catechu nig.	do....	.12
pallid cubes.	do....	.16
pulv.	do....	.25
copal.	do....	.80
damar.	do....	.35
elemi.	do....	.35

MISCELLANEOUS—continued.

Gum euphorb. pulv.	pound..	\$0.45
galban.	do....	.50
guaiaci.	do....	.90
pulv.	do....	.65
juniper.	do....	.35
kino.	do....	5.25
pulv.	do....	6.00
mastiche select.	do....	.75
myrrh. ture. opt.	do....	.75
sorts.	do....	.40
olibani.	do....	.25
sagapeni.	do....	3.00
sang. draconis.	do....	.65
pulv.	do....	.85
reed.	do....	1.00
scammon. Aleppo (pulv.),		
pound.		8.25
virgin.	ounce..	.90
seedlac.	pound..	.35
senegal.	do....	.50
shellac, orange.	do....	.25
opt.	do....	.30
bleached.	do....	.35
spruce.	do....	.30
succeini.	do....	.75
thus American.	do....	.06
tragacanth alb. select.	do....	1.10
flake.	do....	.70
sorts opt.	do....	.60
sorts.	do....	.50
pulv. elect.	do....	1.50
Gun cotton.	ounce..	.70
Gutta-perch.	pound..	1.75

HERBS, PRESSED.

[Each ounce package bears the common and Latin names, and the properties and dose.]

Aconite leaves.	pound..	\$0.28
Agrimony leaves.	do....	.26
Alder bark, black.	do....	.20
red or tag.	do....	.18
Angelica leaves.	do....	.30
Arnica flowers.	do....	.25
Ash bark, mountain.	do....	.22
white.	do....	.18
prickly.	do....	.20
berries, prickly.	do....	.50
Balmony.	do....	.25
Balm, lemon.	do....	.45
of Gilead buds.	do....	.70
Barberry bark.	do....	.25
Bayberry bark.	do....	.20
powdered.	do....	.24

HERBS, PRESSED—continued.

Basil sweet	pound..	\$0.40
Belladonna leaves	do....	.30
Beth root	do....	.30
Bitter root	do....	.30
Bittersweet bark of root	do....	.30
herb	do....	.45
Blackberry root	do....	.15
Black Haw bark	do....	.25
Blood root	do....	.25
powdered	do....	.30
Blueflag root	do....	.25
Boneset leaves	do....	.18
Borage	do....	.35
Boxwood bark	do....	.18
Bryony root	do....	.25
Buckbean leaves	do....	.26
Buckthorn berries	do....	.30
Bugle sweet	do....	.26
weed	do....	.26
Burdock root	do....	.20
Butternut bark	do....	.18
Catnip leaves	do....	.20
Celandine, garden	do....	.30
Celery Seed	do....	.25
Centauray Red	do....	.30
Cherry bark Black	do....	.18
ground	do....	.20
Chestnut leaves	do....	.22
Cleavers	do....	.25
Clover heads Red	do....	.35
White	do....	.30
Cohosh root Black	do....	.20
Blue	do....	.18
Coltsfoot root	do....	.35
leaves	do....	.20
Comfrey root	do....	.22
Cotton root	do....	.18
Cotton root bark	do....	.25
Cramp bark	do....	.22
Cranesbill root	do....	.25
Culvers root	do....	.25
Dandelion root	do....	.28
powdered	do....	.36
Dog grass cut	do....	.30
Digitalis	do....	.24
powdered	do....	.25
Dwarf Elder	do....	.30
Elder bark	do....	.25
berries	do....	.24
flowers	do....	.28
Elecampane root	do....	.20
powdered	do....	.16
Elm bark slab	do....	.15
ground	do....	.13

HERBS, PRESSED—continued.

Elm bark powdered	pound..	\$0.16
Fern Male	do....	.30
Fern Sweet	do....	.25
Feverfew	do....	.35
Fleabane	do....	.25
Foxglove	do....	.24
Frostwort	do....	.23
Garget or Poke root	do....	.18
powdered	do....	.20
Golden Rod	do....	.28
Scal root	do....	.80
powdered	do....	.90
Goldthread	do....	.70
Hellebore American	do....	.22
Hemlock bark	do....	.16
powdered	do....	.15
leaves	do....	.20
Henbane leaves	do....	.25
Horehound leaves	do....	.18
Horseradish leaves	do....	.30
root	do....	.25
Hydrangea root	do....	.22
Hyssop	do....	.25
Indian Hemp root Black	do....	.35
Turnip	do....	.30
powdered	do....	.30
Ivy Ground	do....	.24
Johnswort	do....	.28
Kidney wort	do....	.30
Ladies Slipper root	do....	.30
Lavender Flowers	do....	.20
Lily of the Valley root	do....	.50
Liverwort	do....	.30
Lobelia herb	do....	.22
powdered	do....	.20
seed	do....	.35
Lovage root	do....	.55
powdered	do....	.55
leaves	do....	.30
Lungwort leaves	do....	.34
Mandrake root	do....	.20
powdered	do....	.20
Maidenhair	do....	.28
Marsh Mallow root	do....	.35
powdered	do....	.40
leaves	do....	.35
Marigold flowers	do....	.40
Marjaron Sweet	do....	.30
May weed	do....	.24
Melissa leaves	do....	.45
Milkweed leaves	do....	.26
Motherwort leaves	do....	.22
Moosewood bark	do....	.35
Mullein leaves	do....	.20

HERBS, PRESSED—continued.

Mugwort.....	pound..	\$0.28
Oak bark White	do....	.18
Parsley leaves.....	do....	.35
root.....	do....	.35
Partridge Berry Vine	do....	.25
Pennyroyal herb	do....	.20
Peppermint.....	do....	.24
Pine White bark	do....	.18
Pitcher Plant	do....	.50
Plantain leaves	do....	.28
Pleurisy root	do....	.28
Poke root (see Garget)	do....	.18
Polypody	do....	.40
Poppy flowers	do....	.80
leaves	do....	.48
Poplar bark White.....	do....	.14
powdered	do....	.16
Princes Pine	do....	.25
Queen of Meadow root	do....	.18
Raspberry leaves.....	do....	.25
Rosemary leaves	do....	.24
Rue herb	do....	.30
Sage Italian.....	do....	.20
Sculleap leaves	do....	.30
Sheep Sorrel	do....	.30
Skunk Cabbage leaves	do....	.35
root.....	do....	.25
powdered, ...	do....	.25
Smart weed.....	pound..	.22
Snake root Button	do....	.30
Canada.....	do....	.25
Virginia.....	do....	.60
Solomon Seal root.....	do....	.24
Soap bark	do....	.20
powdered	do....	.20
Spearmint	do....	.22
Spikenard Root	do....	.25
Squawvine.....	do....	.25
Stillingia Root.....	do....	.20
Stone Root.....	do....	.22
Stramonium leaves	do....	.20
powdered.....	do....	.24
Strawberry plant	do....	.25
Sumach bark	do....	.24
berries	do....	.15
leaves	do....	.30
Summer savory	do....	.20
Sweet Basil (see Basil sweet)	do....	.45
Flag root	do....	.22
Tamarack bark	do....	.22
Tanzy leaves	do....	.18
Thornapple leaves	do....	.20
Thyme leaves	do....	.22

HERBS, PRESSED—continued.

Turkey corn.....	pound..	\$0.22
Unicorn root false.....	do....	.40
true	do....	.40
Vervain leaves	do....	.24
Wahoo tree bark	do....	.40
Walnut Bark	do....	.20
Water Dock.....	do....	.35
Pepper.....	do....	.22
Wild Indigo.....	do....	.24
Turnip	do....	.35
Wintergreen	do....	.25
Witch Hazel leaves	do....	.24
bark.....	do....	.22
Wormwood	do....	.24
Yarrow leaves	do....	.24
Yellow Dock root	do....	.21
Jessamine	do....	.25
powdered	do....	.28
Haemogallol.....	ounce..	1.20
Hirudines	dozen..	1.25
Homatropin Hydrobrom.....	grain..	.20
Hord. decort	pound..	.05
Humulus lupulus.....	do....	.15
Hydrarg. bicianid.....	ounce..	.45
bisulphid.....	pound..	.90
cyanid.....	ounce..	.35
iodid. rubr	do....	.35
virid	do....	.25
oxyd. flav	pound..	1.20
rubr	do....	1.10
levig	do....	1.20
perchlor	do....	.80
pulv.....	do....	.85
salicylas.....	ounce..	.40
subchlor.....	pound..	1.00
sulph flav	do....	.15
alb.....	do....	.80
c sulph.....	do....	1.00
tannas	ounce..	.30
Hydrargyrum.....	do....	.75
Hydrarg. ammon.....	do....	1.20
c. cretâ.....	do....	.60
oleas, 5 per cent.....	do....	.55
10 per cent	do....	.65
20 per cent	do....	.80
Hydrastin	ounce..	1.65
hydrochlor	do....	9.00
sulph	do....	6.00
white alk	do....	9.00
Hydrastinin hydrochl	gram..	.90
Hydrogen peroxid.....	pound..	.40
Hyosciamine	gram..	.40
sulph	do....	.35
Iatrol	ounce..	1.65

HERBS, PRESSED—continued.

Ichthyoc. inc. Brazil.....	pound..	\$1. 60
Russian.....	do....	4. 80
Ichthyol.....	ounce..	.35
ammon.....	do....	.35
Incense.....	pound..	.50
Indigo Madras opt.....	do....	.75
pulv.....	do....	.90
paste.....	do....	.22
Infus. aurantii co., i to vii..	do....	.75
buchu conc., i to vii..	do....	.70
calumbæ conc., i to vii,	pound..	.70
chirate conc., i to vii..	pound..	.65
digitalis, i to vii..	do....	.55
gentian comp., i to vii..	do....	.65
jaborandi conc., i to vii..	do....	1. 00
quassia conc., i to vii..	do....	.35
rosæ acid conc., i to vii..	do....	1. 25
co. P. L., i to vii..	do....	1. 00
senegæ conc., i to vii..	do....	1. 10
uvæ ursi conc., i to vii..	do....	.65
Inject. apomor. hypoder.....	ounce..	1. 00
ergotinæ hypoder.....	do....	.40
morph. hypoder.....	do....	.90
Insect. powder Dalmat....	pound..	.35
Iodoformum.....	ounce..	.40
præcip.....	do....	.40
Iodol.....	do....	1. 20
Iodum.....	do....	.25
resub.....	do....	.35
Irisin (vel iridin).....	do....	.55
Jalapin Ang.....	do....	.65
Jujubes, various (v. trochisci).		
Kamala.....	pound..	.50
Kaolin.....	do....	.08
Kava Kava.....	do....	.50
Lac sulphuris (v. sulph. præcip.).		
Lactopeptin, ounces.....	dozen..	8. 50
Lactopeptin, one-half pounds..	lb..	10. 50
Lactucarium Ang.....	ounce..	.50
Lanolin.....	pound..	.85
Lapis calam. præp. (v. calam.		
præp.).		
carios pulv.....	pound..	.06
punicis selec. do....		.10
pulv.....	do....	.08
Lemon flavoring.....	do....	1. 25
Leptandrin.....	ounce..	.45
Lichen Hibern opt.....	pound..	.18
select.....	do....	.25
Islandicus (v. cetraria).		
Licorice paste.....	pound..	.18
Lignum guaiaci rass.....	do....	.07
hæmotox incis.....	do....	.04

HERBS, PRESSED—continued.

Lignum quassia incis.....	pound..	\$0. 10
sant. flav. rass.....	do....	.40
rub. rass.....	do....	.15
Liniment aconiti.....	do....	1. 20
belladon.....	do....	1. 25
camph.....	do....	.60
camph. comp.....	do....	.65
crotonis.....	do....	1. 40
iodi.....	do....	1. 75
opii.....	do....	.90
saponis.....	do....	.70
co.....	do....	.55
c. pot. iod. do....		.75
sinapis co.....	do....	1. 60
terebinth.....	do....	.35
Liquor acid chromic.....	do....	.65
ammon. acet. fort.....	do....	.30
critratis.....	do....	.20
conc.....	do....	.50
fort. s. g. 880. do....		.12
volcanic.....	do....	.55
antim. chlor.....	do....	.18
arsenicalis.....	do....	.08
arsenici hydroch.....	do....	.20
arsenii et hyd. iod.....	do....	.25
atropiæ sulph.....	ounce..	.25
bismuth et am. cit. pound..		.30
calcii chlorid.....	do....	.20
hypophosph.....	do....	1. 00
lactophosph., i to vii,		
pound.....		1. 50
phosph.....	pound..	.70
calcis.....	gallon..	.25
camph. co., i to ix. pound..		1. 40
cascara sag. dulc.....	do....	.90
cocci cacti.....	do....	.50
collodion co.....	do....	1. 20
epispasticus.....	do....	1. 10
ferri acet.....	do....	.35
fort.....	do....	.60
dialysatus.....	do....	.40
perchlor. fort.....	do....	.14
pernit.....	do....	.20
persulph.....	do....	.20
phosp. pro. sir.....	do....	.70
co. conc. do....		.70
c. quiniæ c. strych-		
niæ.....	pound..	1. 50
gutta-percha.....	do....	1. 30
hyoseyami, Evans, 4-ounce		
bottles.....	each..	1. 00
hydr. nitr. acid.....	pound..	1. 25
per chlor.....	do....	.10
magnes. carb.....	do....	.12

HERBS, PRESSED—continued.

Liquor morp. acet.....	pound..	\$0 85
hydro. B. P.....	do....	.80
sulph.....	ounce..	.25
opii sed. Evans	pound..	3.00
pancreaticus	do....	1.60
papav alb., i to vii..	do....	1.60
pepsinæ	do....	.60
plumbi subsacet.....	do....	.12
potassæ	do....	.07
potass. permang	do....	.25
pruni virg.....	do....	.60
rhæados.....	do....	.90
santal flav. comp., Evans,		
pound.....		1.60
c. matico, Evans,		
pound.....		1.60
sarzæ pro sirup.....	pound..	.75
sodii chlor	do....	.16
ethylatis	ounce..	.25
strych. hydroch.....	pound..	.60
taraxaci (v. succ. tarax.).		
tolut pro sirup	pound..	.75
zinci chlor	do....	.35
Lithii benzoas.....	ounce..	.30
bromid.....	do....	.35
carbonas	do....	.30
citras	do....	.25
iodid.....	do....	.65
salicylat	do....	.30
Litmus	do....	.12
Lupulinum	pound..	1.20
Lycopodium	do....	.70
Macaroni	do....	
Macis.....	do....	.75
pulv	do....	.80
Madder compound	do....	.10
Madder, Dutch.....	do....	.12
Magnes. citr. gran., Bishop	do....	.80
chlorid	do....	.55
levis, 1-pound tins	do....	.40
ponderosa	do....	1.20
Magnesia sulphis	do....	.60
Magnesii brom	ounce..	.50
carb. levis.....	pound..	.14
4-ounce pack-		
et..	pound..	.16
2-ounce pack-		
et..	pound..	.17
1-ounce pack-		
et..	pound..	.20
pond	do....	.30
sulphas.....	do....	.03
Evans	do....	.04
Magnesium wire.....	ounce..	.80
ribbon	do....	1.50

HERBS, PRESSED—continued.

Mangan chlorid	pound..	\$0.75
oxyd. nigr. com.....	do....	.05
sulph. pur.....	do....	.75
Manna flak. parv.....	do....	.80
select.....	do....	1.20
Maranta, Bermuda	do....	.45
Montserrat	do....	.32
St. Vincent	do....	.15
Maltopepsin, one-half pound	bots.,	
pound		5.80
Mel. boracis	pound..	.30
canadensis	do....	.13
Menthol	ounce..	.25
Mistura ferri arom.....	pound..	.55
sennæ comp	do....	.35
Morphina pur	ounce..	2.50
Morphinæ acetat.....	do....	1.80
hydrochloras.....	do....	1.80
sulphas	do....	1.90
Moschus, in grain.....	dram..	7.50
Mucilage acacia.....	pound..	.30
Mushroom ketchup.....	gallon..	2.00
Naphtha rect.....	pound..	.65
Napthalina	ounce..	.12
Napththol beta	do....	.10
Nepenthe	pound..	3.50
Nickel sulph. cryst	do....	.90
Nitro-benzol (v. Ol. myrbane).		
Nux. areca select	pound..	.20
kola	do....	.45
myristicæ	do....	.75
limed.....	do....	.70
pulv.....	do....	.75
vomica	do....	.12
pulv	do....	.22
Oleatum cocain, 5 per cent.	ounce..	1.00
cupri	do....	.15
pulv	do....	.15
hydrarg. et morphina,		
ounce		.20
stauni	ounce..	.15
zinci	pound..	.75
pulv.....	ounce..	.15
Oleo resin capsici	do....	.90
copaib	do....	1.00
cubeb	do....	.30
Ol. absinth	do....	.40
æthereum (v. ol. vini).		
amygd. dulc. Ang.....	ounce..	.55
Persic	do....	.40
essent. Ang	do....	.60
Persic	do....	.45
essent. sine acid pruss.,		
ounce		.70
anethi Ang.....	ounce..	.30

HERBS, PRESSED—continued.

Ol. ainsii	pound..	\$3.20
anther Ang	ounce..	1.00
aurantii	pound..	3.50
bergam, extra super	do....	3.60
super	do....	3.00
buchn.	ounce..	2.75
cadi	pound..	.25
cajeputi	ounce..	.12
carui Ang	do....	.20
exot	pound..	1.25
caryoph. Ang	do....	1.25
cassie	do....	2.75
cetacei (sperm)	gallon..	1.50
cedri	pound..	.80
coml.	do....	.55
lign	ounce..	.25
chanlmoogra	pound..	1.50
cinnamoni ver	ounce..	1.80
fol	do....	.10
citronellæ	do....	.06
coci nuc. (Cochin)	pound..	.15
cognac	ounce..	2.00
cologne	do....	.60
conii, spruce	pound..	.60
copaibæ	do....	2.00
coriandri	ounce..	
crotonis	do....	.15
cubebæ	do....	.20
cumini	do....	.30
erigerontis	pound..	2.40
eucalypti	do....	1.20
filic mas	do....	2.50
fœniculæ dulc	do....	3.20
gaulther(wintergreen)	ounce..	.20
geranii E. I	do....	.12
rosæ Gal	do....	.75
Turc	do....	.50
gurgun	pound..	.30
jasmin, triple	do....	2.75
juniperi Ang	ounce..	.40
exot	pound..	.70
lauri	do....	.40
essent Bay	ounce..	.35
lavand ang	do....	1.20
exot	pound..	3.20
exot. petal	do....	3.60
spike	do....	.75
limes	do....	
limonis super	do....	1.60
extra	do....	1.85
macis v. Ol. myrist. exp.		
menth. pip. Amer	pound..	2.00
Hotch	do....	2.25
English	ounce..	.65

HERBS, PRESSED—continued.

Ol. menth. pip. Evans	pound..	\$2.20
Japan	do....	
puleg	do....	1.75
virid	ounce..	.25
morruæ Newfld.	gallon..	.80
Norweg	do....	1.20
"special"	do....	1.30
myrbane	pound..	.30
myristicæ	ounce..	.25
express	do....	.25
neatsfoot, pale	gallon..	1.10
neroli, super	ounce..	3.20
nucis pall. extra	gallon..	1.60
olive cream	do....	2.75
extra sublime	do....	2.50
superfine opt	do....	2.25
sec	do....	1.75
F	do....	1.35
salad American	do....	.90
origani	pound..	.65
sec	do....	.45
palme select	do....	.15
patchouli	ounce..	.90
petit. gran	do....	.45
piciæ	pound..	.12
pimentæ	ounce..	.25
pini silvestris	pound..	1.40
rapii	gallon..	1.00
rhodii	ounce..	.70
ricini E. I. bleached	pound..	.14
as imported	do....	.13
Gal. water pale	do....	.15
Ital	do....	.18
sine sap. Evans	do....	.30
rosmarini exot	do....	1.10
ang	ounce..	2.00
rutæ	do....	.25
sabinæ exot	pound..	1.60
salviæ (sage)	ounce..	.30
sambuci vir	pound..	.60
santali Ang	ounce..	.40
exot	do....	.35
sassafras	pound..	.65
sem. santon	ounce..	.30
sesame	gallon..	1.35
sinapis	pound..	.30
essent	ounce..	.60
spike	pound..	.25
succin. rect	do....	.65
tanacetii	ounce..	.25
terebinthinæ	pound..	.40
coml	gallon..	.80
theobromatis	pound..	.50
valerian	ounce..	.80

HERBS, PRESSED—continued.

Ol. verbenæ	ounce..	\$0.15
vini	do....	.35
ylang-ylang	do....	7.50
zingib.	do....	.50
Opium Turc	pound..	4.25
select.	do....	4.50
pulv.	ounce..	.40
Orexin hydrochlor	do....	3.00
Os sæpiæ	pound..	.25
pulv.	do....	.30
Otto rosæ extra virgin	ounce..	9.00
virgin	do....	7.00
Oxymel scillæ	pound..	.30
Pancreatine	ounce..	1.10
Papoid	do....	3.20
Paraffinum durum	pound..	.20
molle alb	do....	
Paraldehyde	ounce..	.20
Paris green	pound..	.17
packets	do....	.18
Pastilles fumigating	do....	1.10
Pepsin	ounce..	.00
ang. com.	do....	.30
Boudault's	do....	1.10
Morson's	do....	
porci Morson's	do....	2.25
sacchar. Evans	do....	.20
scale Evans	do....	.75
Petrolatum	pound..	.18
Petrol Barbadiens	do....	.20
Phenacetine Bayer	ounce..	.40
Phenetidin	do....	.25
Phenol phthalein	do....	2.00
Physostigmina sulph.	grain..	.06
Pil. hydrarg.	pound..	.70
rhei comp.	do....	.60
Pilocarpin nitras	grain..	.06
hydroch	do....	.06
Pipe clay	pound..	.05
Piperazin	ounce..	3.50
Piperina	do....	1.00
Piper alba	pound..	.22
Cayenne (v. fruct capsici)	do....	
longum	pound..	.25
pulv	do....	.35
nigrum	do....	.15
pulv	do....	.17
Pix Burgund bladders	do....	.11
Plumbi acetas com	do....	.12
pulv	do....	.15
pur	do....	.20
iodid	ounce..	.30
nitras coml	pound..	.25
oleas	do....	1.00

HERBS, PRESSED—continued.

Plumbi oxyd pulv	pound..	\$0.09
rub.	do....	.08
Podophyllin resin Evans	ounce..	.40
Potassa caustica	pound..	.55
sulphurata	do....	.35
Potassii acetas	do....	.45
bicarbonas	do....	.12
pulv	do....	.14
bichromas	do....	.15
binoxalas	do....	.20
pulv	do....	.22
bromid	do....	.75
carbonas	do....	.15
pearl ashes,		
pound		.11
chloras	pound..	.15
pulv	do....	.16
chlorid. pur	do....	.35
chromas. pur	do....	.65
citras neutral	do....	.60
cyanid. B. P	do....	.85
fusum	do....	.30
ferro cyanidum	do....	.30
fasæ (v. potassa caustic)	do....	
hypophosph.	pound..	1.60
iodid	do....	3.75
nitras	do....	.10
pulv	do....	.11
pur	do....	.20
oxalas, neutral	do....	.25
permangan pur	do....	.35
pruss. flav. (v. Pot. ferro-		
cyanid).		
pruss. rubr	pound..	.60
salicylas	ounce..	.30
silicas	pound..	.06
pur	do....	1.10
sulphas	do....	.12
pulv	do....	.13
sulphis	ounce..	.15
sulpho-cyanid	do....	.10
sulphocarb	pound..	2.00
tartas	do....	.75
acid (v. crem tar-		
tar).		
Potassium	ounce..	2.50
Pot. pourri	pound..	2.00
Propylamine	ounce..	.90
Pulv. aloes c. canellâ	pound..	.30
amygdalæ co	do....	1.20
antimonialis P. L	do....	.60
catechu comp	do....	1.60
cretæ aromat	do....	1.40
c. opiô	do....	1.60

HERBS, PRESSED—continued.

Pulv. cretæ comp	pound..	\$0.40
c. opiô.....	do....	.65
c. camp. (1 in 8).....	do....	.20
glycyrrh comp	pound..	.30
ipecae comp	do....	1.20
jalap comp	do....	.65
kino comp	do....	5.00
lini c. oleo B. P. '85	do....	.05
No. 1	do....	.01
No. 2	do....	.3½
(farina).....	do....	.03
pro mist. cretæ.....	do....	.50
rhei comp	do....	.60
sapo cast	do....	.20
alb.....	do....	.25
scammon comp.....	ounce..	.30
seidlitz	pound..	.25
Howards	do....	.58
sinapis.....	do....	.50
tragac. comp	do....	.50
Pyrolignine	ounce..	1.30
Quinina Pura	do....	.80
Quininae bisulph	do....	.50
bromid	do....	.60
citras	do....	.80
hydrochlor.....	do....	.65
hypophosph.....	do....	1.25
iodid	do....	.80
salicylas	do....	.70
sulph. Evans	do....	.40
Howard's	do....	.45
valerian	do....	.75
Quinidin Hd's.....	do....	.70
sulph.....	do....	.65
Rad. Aconiti Napel	pound..	.20
contus	do....	.25
pulv	do....	.30
alii	do....	.40
althææ decort.....	do....	.35
pulv.....	do....	.40
anhusæ	do....	.20
angelicæ.....	do....	.30
pulv	do....	.40
arnicæ mont	do....	.35
belladon	do....	.25
calam, aromat	do....	.30
pulv	do....	.45
calumb	do....	.20
pulv	do....	.20
curcumæ Madras.....	do....	.10
pulv.....	do....	.12
galangal minor	do....	.12
pulv	do....	.20
gentian, select	do....	.12

HERBS, PRESSED—continued.

Rad. gentian, contusæ.....	pound..	\$0.12
ground.....	do....	.14
pulv	do....	.17
ginseng.....	do....	3.75
glycyrrh decort	do....	.25
incis.....	do....	.25
dec't pulv.....	do....	.60
siccat.....	do....	.10
pulv	do....	.15
helleb. alb	do....	.16
pulv	do....	.20
ipecae	do....	2.65
pulv	do....	3.00
iridis flor	do....	.30
pulv	do....	.40
jalapæ, Vera Cruz	do....	.40
pulv.....	do....	.45
krameria	do....	.25
pareiræ brava	do....	.30
podophylli (v. Rhizom. po-		
doph).		
pyrethri	pound..	.35
rhei Ang	do....	.25
pulv	do....	.40
E. I. opt.....	do....	1.55
sec	do....	.85
chips.....	do....	.60
cubes	do....	1.30
fingers	do....	1.40
chinensis.....	do....	2.50
palmat	do....	4.50
pulv. elect	do....	2.25
E. I. opt	do....	1.30
sec	do....	.90
sanguinarie	do....	.20
pulv	do....	.30
sarsæ Hond	do....	.40
incis.....	do....	.45
Jam	do....	.65
incis.....	do....	.70
Mexican	do....	.20
scillæ sicc. opt	do....	.20
pulv	do....	.32
senegæ	do....	.45
serpentariae (v. rhizom. ser-		
pent.).		
spigeliæ	pound..	.45
pulv	do....	.65
sumbul	do....	.70
taraxac sicc.....	do....	.20
tormentillæ	do....	.30
pulv.....	do....	.40
valerian Ang. (v. Rhizom. va-		
leriana).		

HERBS, PRESSED—continued.

Rad. veratri alb. (v. Helleb. alb.).	
viridis	pound.. \$0.25
zingib. Afric. u. b.	do.... .12
pulv.	do.... .15
Jam. u. b.	do.... .28
bleached	do.... .35
pulv. elect.	lb.... .45
opt.	do.... .35
sec.	do.... .30
pulv. A pure	do.... .25
Raspberry citrate	do.... .45
vinegar (v. Acet. rubi idæi).	
Resin flav.	pound.. .04
sec.	do.... .03
pulv.	do.... .05
Resorcin.	ounce.. .25
Rhizoma arnicæ	pound.. .35
cimicifugæ	do.... .15
filicis mas	do.... .24
podophylli	do.... .20
serpentariæ	do.... .65
pulv.	do.... .90
valerianæ	do.... .15
pulv.	do.... .25
Rouge (jewelers)	do.... .55
Saccharine	dram.. .15
Sacch. lactis pulv.	pound.. .30
ustum	do.... .12
Sago perlat. parv.	do.... .06
Sal acetos (see Potass binox).	
prunellæ glob.	pound.. .20
Rochelle (v. Sod. tart.).	
Salicinum	ounce.. .30
Saline effervescing	pound.. .45
Salol	ounce.. .15
Salophen	do.... 1.10
Santoninum	do.... .20
Sapo castil alb. Savars.	pound.. .12
mottled	do.... .10
mollis Ang.	do.... .10
1-lb. tins.	dozen.. 1.40
pur. B. P.	pound.. .30
German	do.... .40
Scammonia resin pulv.	do.... 3.50
Scoparii cacumin.	do.... .20
Sem. anisi (v. Fruct. anisi).	
canary	pound.. .04
cardam Mangalore	do.... 2.50
Malabar	do.... 1.40
decort.	do.... 1.30
pulv.	do.... 1.60
celery	do.... .20
colchici	do.... .30

HERBS, PRESSED—continued.

Sem. colchici pulv.	pound.. \$0.40
cumini	do.... .20
pulv.	do.... .25
cydoniæ	do.... .65
fœnugræci	do.... .05
pulv.	do.... .08
hemp	do.... .05
hyoscyam.	do.... .40
inga (Niger)	do.... .10
jambol.	ounce.. .10
pulv.	do.... .15
lini sifted	pound.. .04½
crushed.	do.... .05
lobeliæ inflatæ	do.... .35
pulv.	do.... .40
maw.	do.... .16
millet	do.... .06
rapii.	do.... .08
santonicæ	do.... .18
pulv.	do.... .30
sinapis alb.	do.... .10
staphisagriæ	do.... .30
stramonii	do.... .25
strophanthi	do.... 2.00
Sherbet	do.... .50
Smelling salts	do.... .60
Soda caustica	ounce.. .15
crystals	pound.. .02
tartarata	do.... .25
Sodii acetas pura	do.... .25
arsenias	ounce.. .10
benzoas	do.... .15
bicarb. pulv. Evans.	pound.. .08
Hd's	do.... .17
coml.	do.... .04
bisulphis	do.... .50
bromid.	do.... .80
carb. recryst.	do.... .15
carbolas pur.	do.... 3.50
chloras.	do.... .35
chlorid.	do.... .01½
citras	do.... 1.00
hypophosphis	do.... 1.40
hyposulphis	do.... .05
iodid.	ounce.. .35
nitras pur.	pound.. .25
phosph.	do.... .12
pur.	do.... .22
salicylas	do.... .80
silicas pur.	do.... 1.00
solut. conc.	do.... .10
sulphas	do.... .03
exsicc. pulv.	do.... .15
pur recryst.	do.... .30

HERBS, PRESSED—continued.	
Sodii sulphid	pound.. \$1.20
sulphis.....	do.... .08
pur recryst ..	do.... .30
sulpho-carbolas ..	do.... 1.10
valerian	ounce.. .50
Sodium	do.... .40
Sol. acid osmic	do.... 1.50
ather nitr	pound.. 1.25
cocain 4 per cent.....	ounce.. .70
morph. bimecon	do.... .15
nitroglycerin, 1 per cent.	do.... .25
Sonmal	do.... .75
Soy, Indian	gallon.. .75
Sparteiu sulph	dram.. .35
Spice, pickling	pound.. .30
pudding	do.... .40
Spt. ætheris comp	do.... .75
nit. S. G. 845.....	do.... .65
S. G. 850.....	do.... .55
ammon. arom	do.... .65
comp. Evans' ..	do.... .55
fetid	do.... .90
camphor	do.... .80
chlorof. S. G. 871	do.... .80
cinnam.....	do.... 2.00
menthae pip	do.... 1.20
methylated	gallon.. 2.00
myristicæ	pound.. .90
pyroxilicus.....	do.... .90
rectificatus 65 o/p ..	gallon.. 5.00
sapo viridi	pound.. .75
vini gall.....	gallon.. 5.00
Spongia usta.....	pound.. 2.50
Stanni chlorid. crist	do.... .40
solut	do.... .12
oxid (putty powder) ..	do.... .45
Stannum gran. pur	do.... .50
Stearin	do.... .15
Steel, meat, and wine... W	quart.. 2.50
Strontia nitras exsicc	pound.. .20
Strontii chloridum	do.... .25
iodid	ounce.. .70
salicy	do.... .20
Strychnina cryst.....	do.... .90
nit.....	do.... 1.10
sulph	do.... 1.10
Styrax colat	pound.. 1.20
liquid	do.... .45
Succus conii	do.... .65
glycyrrh. Cassano.....	do.... .20
Corrig	do.... .36
Savarini	do.... .35
Solazzi.....	do.... .48
Y. & S	do.... .35

HERBS, PRESSED—continued.	
Succus linæ fruct.....	gallon.. \$1.25
W. I	do.... .90
mori	pound.. .90
rhamni	do.... .20
scoparili	do.... .70
taraxaci	do.... .55
Sulphonal—Bayer	ounce.. .30
Sulphur præcip. pur	pound.. .20
(lac sulph).....	do.... .12
rotund	do.... .03
sublim	do.... .04
vivum	do.... .06
Sulphuris ioidid.....	ounce.. .40
Supposit acid carb c. sap ..	dozen.. .25
tannic	do.... .25
hydrarg	do.... .25
iodoform	do.... .25
morphinæ	do.... .25
c. sap	do.... .25
plumbi co	do.... .25
Sirup acacia	pound.. .35
acid hydriodic Evans.	do.... .40
aurant	do.... .20
black currant	do.... .45
blueberries	do.... .18
calc et sodii hyphosphos.	do.... .35
hyphosphos	do.... .40
lactophos	do.... .40
iodid	do.... .70
chlor. hydrat.....	do.... .40
Evans	do.... .75
codeinæ	do.... .50
ferri bromid	do.... .50
et calcii lactophos.	do.... .50
hyphosphosph	do.... .50
c. quininâ.....	do.... .75
et strychn	do.... .75
iodid	do.... .40
c. quininâ.....	do.... .50
et manganese	do.... .90
lactophosph	do.... .45
phosphatis	do.... .30
c. calc	do.... .50
phos. comp.....	do.... .25
c. mang	do.... .60
quinina	do.... .60
et strych. (Eas-	ton's sir.),
pound.....	do.... .35
pyrophos	pound.. .35
hypophosph.co.(Churchill's),	pound..... .40
hypophos. c. manganese,	pound..... .50

HERBS, PRESSED—continued.

Sirup ipecac	pound..	\$0.45
et opii (Doveri),		
pound		.50
lactucæ	pound..	.40
lactucarii	do....	.80
limonis	do....	.30
mori	do....	.60
papaveris	do....	.35
picis liq.	do....	.25
potass. hypophos.	do....	.55
pruni virg	do....	.20
rhamni	do....	.40
rhei	do....	.32
aromat	do....	.35
rheados	do....	.30
sarsæ co	do....	.35
scillæ	do....	.20
co	do....	.35
senegæ	do....	.50
sennæ	do....	.35
simplex	gallon..	.75
sodii hypophos	pound..	.40
tolut	do....	.20
violæ ver	do....	.25
yerba santa	do....	.50
white pine	do....	.55
zingiberis	do....	.30
Talcum purif	do....	.30
Tamarindus, W. I.	do....	.12
Tapioca flake	do....	.07
pearl	do....	.07
Terebene	do....	.50
Terebinth canadensis	do....	.50
chian	ounce..	.30
venet.	pound..	.30
Terpin hydrate	ounce..	.15
Terpinol	do....	.20
Thallium sulph.	dram..	.40
Thiol liq.	ounce..	.50
Thymol	do....	.25
Tinct. aconiti	pound..	.90
(Fleming's)	do....	1.05
fol	do....	.55
aloes	do....	.55
et myrrh. U. S.	do....	.85
arnicæ rad	do....	.85
flor. U. S.	do....	.55
asafetidæ	do....	.90
aurantii	do....	.55
recent	do....	1.00
avena sativæ	do....	3.00
belladonnæ	do....	.50
rad	do....	.90
benzoin comp	do....	.85

HERBS, PRESSED—continued.

Tinct. benzoin simple	pound..	\$0.90
buchu	do....	.50
calendulæ	do....	.70
calumbæ	do....	.60
camph. comp	do....	.50
aquos	do....	.40
cannab. indicæ	do....	1.00
canella	do....	.95
canthar	do....	.50
capsici	do....	.85
cardam. comp	do....	.55
simplex	do....	.95
cascarillæ	do....	.60
castorei	do....	1.75
catechu	do....	.55
chiratae	do....	.55
chlor. et morph	do....	.70
cimicifugæ	do....	.50
cinchonæ comp.	do....	.65
detannat	do....	1.10
flav	do....	.55
rub.	do....	.60
cinnam. ver	do....	.95
comp	do....	.60
coccus cacti	do....	.60
colchie corm	do....	.60
sem	do....	.50
colocynth	do....	1.10
conii fol	do....	.50
fruct.	do....	.50
convall. majalis	do....	.95
croci	do....	1.40
canad	do....	.60
cubebæ	do....	.85
curcumæ	do....	.65
digitalis	do....	.55
ergotæ	do....	.60
ferri acet	do....	.45
ethereal	do....	.55
perchlor	do....	.30
gallæ	do....	.50
gelsemii	do....	.55
gentian comp	do....	.55
guaiaci	do....	.90
ammon	do....	.75
guaranæ	do....	1.10
hamamelis	do....	.60
helleb. nig	do....	.60
humuli	do....	.50
hydrastis	do....	.70
hyoscy. annual	do....	.55
2d bien	do....	.90
iodi	do....	1.10
Churchill's	do....	1.50

HERBS, PRESSED—continued.

Tinct. iodi decolorata	pound..	\$1.20
etheral	do....	1.00
ipecae	do....	1.10
iridis	do....	.70
jalapæ	do....	.55
jaborandi	do....	.75
kino	do....	1.10
krameria	do....	.60
lactucarii	do....	1.50
laricis	do....	.85
lavend. comp	do....	.85
limonis	do....	.55
litmus	do....	.65
lobelia inflata	do....	.55
æther	do....	.85
maticæ	do....	.60
myrrhæ	do....	.85
comp	do....	1.40
nucis vomica	do....	.80
opii	do....	.90
acet	do....	.90
ammon	do....	1.15
aquos	do....	.65
deodorati	do....	1.00
physostigmatis	do....	1.20
podophylli	do....	1.00
pulsatilla	do....	.60
pyrethri	do....	.95
quassia	do....	.55
quinina	do....	1.00
rhei	do....	.75
aromat	do....	.60
comp. P. L	do....	.75
aquos cum car-		
thami. pound ..		.45
rhei et aloes	do....	.55
sabina	do....	.65
sanguinaria	do....	.60
sassafras	do....	.55
scilla	do....	.50
senega	do....	.60
senna	do....	.50
serpentaria	do....	.65
stramonii	do....	.60
strophanthi	ounce..	.20
sumbul	pound..	.85
tolut	do....	.85
uva ursi	do....	.60
valerian	do....	.55
ammon	do....	.75
veratri viride	do....	.90
warburgii (Dr. Warburg's		
formula)	pound..	2.50
zingib	do....	.85

HERBS, PRESSED—continued.

Tinct. zingib fort.	pound..	\$1.10
et anthem	do....	1.20
Tonquin beans	do....	2.60
Trimethylamine 20 per cent		
ounce		.90
Trional	ounce..	1.00
Tripoli	pound..	.80
Triticum repens	do....	.20
Troch. acid carbolic	do....	.85
drops	bottle..	1.10
Gibson's	do....	1.20
tannic	pound..	.70
T. H. P	do....	1.00
bath pipe	do....	.50
bismuth	do....	1.20
cachou	do....	1.25
dwf. bouquet.	do....	.50
floral gems	do....	.50
camphor	do....	.75
capsici	do....	.60
catechu	do....	.80
T. H. P	do....	1.00
chlorodyne, Evans's	do....	.60
Gibson's	do....	.95
coltsfoot	do....	.40
cubeb T. H. P	do....	1.20
delectable jujubes	do....	.70
ferri redact	do....	1.10
fruct., Gibson's	do....	.90
Terry's	do....	1.50
gelatin	do....	.50
glyceri (jujubes)	do....	.75
golden maltex	do....	.75
guaiaci T. H. P	do....	1.00
ipecae	do....	.90
kino T. H. P	do....	1.15
kola-nut	do....	.45
kramaria T. H. P	do....	1.10
lactucarium	do....	1.20
laxative	do....	1.35
licorice (pipe)	do....	.35
lime fruit tablets	bottle..	1.15
limonis	pound..	.70
magnesia	do....	.65
mentha pip	do....	.65
Montserrat jujubes	do....	.50
morphina	do....	1.00
et ipecae	do....	1.00
mosch	do....	.80
opii	do....	1.20
paregoric	do....	.75
Pontefract	do....	.30
potass. chlor	do....	.40
T. H. P	do....	1.75

HERBS, PRESSED—continued.

Troch. rosæ	pound..	\$0.70
santoninæ 1 gr	do....	1.10
soda-mint (tablets) ..	do....	.55
terrebene	do....	1.50
tolu	do....	.75
tussi (cough)	do....	.40
Terry's...5 lb. bottle..		1.00
Gibson's	do....	1.20
(cough)	pound..	.55
vermifuge	do....	.85
voice (jubes)	do....	.90
zingib	do....	.70
Tutty powder	do....	.35
Ung. acid boric	do....	.35
carbolic	do....	.50
salicylic	do....	1.10
belladon	do....	.65
calaminæ	do....	.40
cantharidis	do....	.80
cetacei	do....	.60
chrysarobini	do....	.70
eucalypti	do....	.75
gallæ	do....	.45
c. opio	do....	.80
hebræ	do....	.45
hydrarg. ammon.	do....	.70
fort	do....	.55
mitius	do....	.45
iodid rub	do....	.90
nitrat	do....	.50
oleas	do....	.45
hydrarg ox flav	do....	.90
oxid rub	do....	.65
iodi	do....	.60
iodoformi	do....	1.00
picis liquid	do....	.35
plumbi acet	do....	.45
plumb iodid	do....	1.20
pot. iodid	do....	.80
resinæ	do....	.45
sabinæ	do....	.70
simplex	do....	.50
stramonii	do....	.65
staphisagriæ	do....	.75
sulph	do....	.25
comp. P. L	do....	.25
zinci	do....	.30
zinci oleati	do....	.60
Urethane	ounce..	.50

HERBS, PRESSED—continued.

Vanillæ fabes, Bourbon..	pound..	\$0.10
Vaseline, 1-lb. tins	do....	.30
alb., 1-lb. tins	do....	.50
Veratrina	drachm..	.50
Verdigris (<i>see</i> <i>Ærugo exot.</i>).		
Vermicelli	pound..	.08
Vermillion, English (v. hyd. bi-		
sulph.).		
Vinum aloes	pound..	.45
antimoniale	do....	.40
aromat	do....	.50
aurantii B. P.	gallon..	1.60
cocæ	pound..	.60
cochicæ	do....	.50
sem	do....	.50
creosot (beech wood).do		.65
ergota	do....	.75
ferri	do....	.40
ferri amara	do....	.50
ipecae	do....	.05
opii	do....	1.20
pepsin	do....	.65
rhei	do....	.70
rubrum (port)	gallon..	1.75
opt. (port)	do....	3.50
xericum (sherry) ..	do....	1.75
opt. (sherry), gal-		
lon		3.00
Witch-hazel extract....	gallon..	1.50
Whiting	pound..	.01
Zinci acetat	do....	.50
benzoas	ounce..	.70
bromid	do....	.35
carb	pound..	.40
chlorid, sticks	ounce..	.15
iodid	do....	.65
oleas	pound..	.75
oxidum, Evans's	do....	.20
Howard's	do....	.75
Com'l	do....	.15
permangan	ounce..	.65
phosphas pur	pound..	1.35
phosphid	ounce..	.40
sulphas com	pound..	.06
pur	do....	.10
sulphocarb	ounce..	.10
valerian	do....	.35
Zincum granulatum....	pound..	.50

INDEX.

The following index is in the order demanded by the circular, and that in which the reports are published, viz: (1) The Drug Business; (2) Druggist *v.* Pharmacist; (3) Exports of Drugs and Chemicals; (4) Imports of Drugs and Medicines; (5) Sale of Drugs in Lay Stores; (6, 7) Disposal and Renewal of Prescriptions; and (8) Practice of Pharmacy. All matter not covered by these eight special headings is indexed alphabetically under the head of (9) Miscellaneous.

1. THE DRUG BUSINESS.		1. THE DRUG BUSINESS—Cont'd.	
	Page.		Page.
Argentine Republic	276	France	42
Australia:		Marseilles	50
New South Wales	336	Germany	54, 57
New Zealand	338	Cologne	82
Austria-Hungary	15	Crefeld	83
Bahamas	209	Erfurt	96
Belgium	28, 33	Fürth	87
Brazil	277	Grand Duchy of Hesse	88
Bahia	279	Mannheim	90
Pernambuco	298	Nuremberg	94
British Honduras	266	Saxony	67
British India	320	Stettin	95
Chile	299	Weimar	96
Antofagasta	305	Gibraltar	97
China	321, 322	Guatemala	262
Colombia	306	Haiti	274
Barranquilla	307	Hawaiian Islands	340
Colon	310	Honduras	264
Panama	311	Hongkong	325
Costa Rica	259	Italy	98
Cuba	270	Genoa	115
Denmark	38	Piedmont	102
Dominican Republic	272	Sicily	105
Dominion of Canada:		Venice	116
British Columbia	203	Japan	327
New Brunswick	204	Korea	331
Newfoundland	209	Madeira	194
Nova Scotia	210	Malta	118
Ontario	211	Mauritius	195
Guelph	220	Mexico	254
Palmerston	222	Vera Cruz	258
Prince Edward Island	224	Morocco	197
Quebec	225	Netherlands	122
Gaspé Basin	253	Nicaragua	267
Dutch India	323	Norway	129
Dutch West Indies	271	Paraguay	313
Ecuador	311	Persia	330
Egypt	193	Russia	138

1. THE DRUG BUSINESS—Cont'd.

	Page.
St. Christopher.....	275
St. Helena.....	199
Salvador.....	268
Spain.....	139
Switzerland.....	147
Geneva.....	153
Turkey in Asia:	
Alexandretta.....	332
Erzerum.....	333
Sivas.....	334
Turkey in Europe.....	165
United Kingdom:	
England.....	172
Ireland.....	179, 183
Scotland.....	183, 187
Uruguay.....	315
Venezuela.....	317
Zanzibar.....	199

2. DRUGGIST V. PHARMACIST.

Argentine Republic.....	276
Australia:	
New South Wales.....	336
New Zealand.....	338
Austria-Hungary.....	17
Bahamas.....	269
Belgium.....	28, 33
Brazil.....	277
Bahia.....	279
Sao Paulo.....	298
British Honduras.....	266
British India.....	320
Chile.....	300
China.....	321
Colombia.....	306
Barranquilla.....	307
Colon.....	310
Costa Rica.....	259
Cuba.....	270
Denmark.....	38
Dominican Republic.....	272
Dominion of Canada:	
British Columbia.....	203
New Brunswick.....	205
Nowfoundland.....	209
Nova Scotia.....	210
Ontario.....	211
Guelph.....	221
Prince Edward Island.....	224
Quebec.....	225
Dutch India.....	323
Ecuador.....	311
Egypt.....	193
France.....	42, 50

2. DRUGGIST V. PHARMACIST—Continued.

	Page.
Germany.....	54, 60
Erfurt.....	97
Grand Duchy of Brunswick.....	84
Grand Duchy of Hesse.....	88
Mannheim.....	90
Saxony.....	68
Weimar.....	97
Guatemala.....	263
Haiti.....	274
Hawaiian Islands.....	340
Honduras.....	264
Hongkong.....	326
Italy.....	99
Genoa.....	115
Piedmont.....	104
Sicily.....	106
Japan.....	327
Korea.....	331
Madeira.....	194
Mauritius.....	195
Mexico.....	254
Netherlands.....	122, 124
Norway.....	130, 135
Persia.....	330
Russia.....	137
St. Christopher.....	275
Spain.....	139
Switzerland.....	148
Basle.....	149
Berne.....	151
Geneva.....	153
Zurich.....	162
Turkey in Asia:	
Alexandretta.....	332
Smyrna.....	335
Turkey in Europe.....	165
United Kingdom:	
England.....	169
Ireland.....	179
Uruguay.....	316

3. EXPORTS OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Argentine Republic.....	276
Australia:	
New South Wales.....	337
New Zealand.....	338
Austria-Hungary.....	19
Bahamas.....	269
Belgium.....	29, 34
Antwerp.....	37
Liege.....	38
Brazil.....	277
Bahia.....	287

3. EXPORTS OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Continued.

	Page.
British India.....	320
Chile	300
Colombia	306
Barranquilla	307
Costa Rica	261
Denmark.....	39
Dominion of Canada.....	203
British Columbia.....	203
New Brunswick.....	205
St. Stephen.....	208
Woodstock.....	208
Newfoundland	209
Nova Scotia	210
Ontario:	
Hamilton	221
London	222
Palmerston.....	223
Port Hope	223
Prince Edward Island	225
Quebec.....	226
Quebec City.....	253
Sherbrooke.....	253
Three Rivers	254
Dutch India.....	324
Ecuador.....	311
Egypt.....	193
France.....	44
Calais.....	48
Marseilles	51
Nantes	52
Nice	52
St. Etienne.....	53
Germany.....	55, 61
Barmen	81
Breslau	81
Chemintz	81
Crefeld.....	83
Furth	87
Hanover	88
Kehl	89
Mannheim	90
Munich	94
Nuremberg	94
Plauen	95
Saxony	74
Stuttgart	96
Weimar.....	97
Guatemala	263
Haiti	274
Hawaiian Islands	340
Honduras	265
Hongkong	326
Italy.....	100
Florence	115

3. EXPORTS OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Continued.

	Page
Italy—Continued.	
Genoa	115
Milan	116
Piedmont	104
Sicily	110
Venice.....	117
Korea.....	331
Madeira.....	194
Malta	118
Mauritius	195
Mexico.....	255
Acapulco	256
Vera Cruz.....	258
Morocco	197, 198
Netherlands.....	123, 127
Nicaragua	267
Norway	133, 135
Paraguay	313
Persia	330
Russia	137
Spain	139, 146
Cadiz	146
St. Helena	199
Salvador	268
Switzerland	148
Basle	150
Berne.....	153
Geneva	155
St. Gall	162
Zurich	162
Turkey in Asia:	
Alexandretta.....	332
Erzerum	333
Sivas	334
Smyrna	335
Turkey in Europe	165
United Kingdom:	
England	168
Birmingham	169
Bristol	171
Falmouth	172
Liverpool	172
Newcastle on Tyne	175
Nottingham	177
Sheffield	177
Southampton.....	178
Tunstall	178
Ireland	179
Cork	183
Scotland	184
Dundee	186
Glasgow	187
Uruguay	316

3. EXPORTS OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Continued.

	Page.
Venezuela.....	317
Maracaibo	319
Zanzibar	199
4. IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.	
Argentine Republic	276
Australia:	
New South Wales.....	337
New Zealand.....	338
Austria-Hungary	20
Bahamas	269
Belgium	30, 34
Antwerp	37
Liege	38
Brazil	277
Bahia	287
Pernambuco.....	298
São Paulo	299
British Honduras.....	266
British India	320
Chile	300
China	323
Colombia	306
Barranquilla	307
Colon	310
Panama	311
Costa Rica	261
Cuba.....	270
Denmark.....	39
Dominican Republic.....	272
Dominion of Canada	201
British Columbia.....	203
New Brunswick	205
St. Stephen.....	208
Woodstock.....	208
Newfoundland	210
Nova Scotia	210
Yarmouth	210
Ontario—	
Guelph.....	221
Hamilton	221
London	222
Palmerston.....	223
Port Hope.....	223
Port Stanley and St. Thomas	224
Prince Edward Island	225
Quebec	226
Gaspé Basin.....	253
Quebec City.....	253
Three Rivers	254
Dutch India.....	324
Dutch West Indies	271

1. IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES—Continued.

	Page.
Ecuador	311
Egypt.....	193
France	41
Calais	48
Marseilles	51
Nice	52
St. Etienne	53
Germany	55, 61
Barmen	81
Chemnitz	81
Crefeld	83
Färth	87
Grand Duchy of Brunswick ..	84
Grand Duchy of Hesse	88
Hanover	88
Kehl	89
Mannheim	92
Munich	94
Nuremberg.....	94
Planen.....	95
Saxony	75
Stettin	96
Stuttgart	96
Weimar	97
Gibraltar	97
Guatemala	263
Haiti	274
Hawaiian Islands	340
Honduras	265
Hongkong	326
Italy:	
Florence	115
Genoa.....	115
Milan	116
Piedmont	104
Sicily	110
Venice	117
Japan.....	328
Korea	331
Madeira.....	194
Malta	118
Mauritius	195
Mexico	255
Acapulco.....	256
Tampico	257
Tuxpan	257
Vera Cruz.....	258
Netherlands.....	123, 127
Nicaragua.....	267
Norway	134, 136
Paraguay	313
Persia	330
Russia	137
St. Christopher.....	275

4. IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES—Continued.

	Page.
Salvador	268
Spain	139, 146
Switzerland	148
Basle	150
Berne	153
Geneva	156
St. Gall	162
Zurich	162
Turkey in Asia:	
Alexandretta	332
Erzerum	333
Sivas	334
Smyrna	335
Turkey in Europe	335
United Kingdom:	
England	168
Birmingham	169
Bristol	171
Falmouth	172
Liverpool	172
Newcastle-on-Tyne	176
Nottingham	177
Sheffield	177
Tunstall	178
Ireland	179
Scotland	184
Dundee	186
Glasgow	187
Uruguay	316
Venezuela	317
Maracaibo	319
Zanzibar	199

5. SALE OF DRUGS IN LAY STORES—Continued.

	Page.
Dominican Republic	273
Dominion of Canada:	
British Columbia	204
New Brunswick	205
St. Stephen	208
Woodstock	208
Newfoundland	209
Nova Scotia	210
Yarmouth	211
Ontario:	
Fort Erie	220
Hamilton	221
London	222
Palmerston	223
Port Hope	224
Port Stanley and St. Thomas	224
Prince Edward Island	225
Quebec	246
Quebec city	253
Sherbrooke	253
Three Rivers	254
Dutch India	324
Dutch West Indies	271
Ecuador	312
Egypt	193
France	46
Calais	49
Marseilles	51
Nantes	52
Nice	53
St. Etienne	53
Germany	56
Mannheim	92
Nuremberg	95
Saxony	76
Stuttgart	96
Guatemala	263
Haiti	275
Hawaiian Islands	341
Honduras	265
Hongkong	326
Italy:	
Milan	116
Piedmont	104
Sicily	111
Venice	117
Japan	329
Korea	331
Madeira	194
Malta	119
Mauritius	195

5. SALE OF DRUGS IN LAY STORES.

Australia:	
New South Wales	338
New Zealand	339
Austria-Hungary	21
Bahamas	269
Belgium	31, 35
Antwerp	37
Brazil	279
Bahia	288
Sao Paulo	299
British India	320
Chile	301
Antofagasta	305
China	323
Colombia	306
Barranquilla	308
Colon	310
Cuba	271
Denmark	44

5. SALE OF DRUGS IN LAY STORES
—Continued.

	Page.
Mexico.....	255
Acapulco.....	256
Tampico.....	257
Tuxpan.....	257
Vera Cruz.....	258
Netherlands.....	123, 128
Nicaragua.....	267
Norway.....	136
Paraguay.....	314
Russia.....	138
St. Christopher.....	275
St. Helena.....	199
Spain.....	139, 146
Cadiz.....	146
Switzerland.....	149
Basel.....	150
Berne.....	153
Geneva.....	158
St. Gall.....	162
Zurich.....	162
Turkey in Asia:	
Erzerum.....	333
Sivas.....	334
Turkey in Europe.....	166
United Kingdom:	
England.....	168
Birmingham.....	170
Bristol.....	170
Falmouth.....	172
Liverpool.....	173
Newcastle on Tyne.....	176
Nottingham.....	177
Sheffield.....	177
Southampton.....	178
Ireland.....	180
Scotland.....	184, 187
Uruguay.....	316
Venezuela.....	318

6, 7. DISPOSAL AND RENEWALS OF
PRESCRIPTIONS.

Argentine Republic.....	277
Australia:	
New South Wales.....	338
New Zealand.....	339
Austria-Hungary.....	21
Bahamas.....	269
Belgium.....	32, 36
Brazil.....	279
Bahia.....	288
Pernambuco.....	298
São Paulo.....	299
British Honduras.....	266
British India.....	320

6, 7. DISPOSAL AND RENEWALS OF
PRESCRIPTIONS—Continued.

	Page.
Chile.....	301
China.....	323
Colombia.....	307
Barranquilla.....	308
Colon.....	310
Panama.....	311
Costa Rica.....	262
Cuba.....	271
Denmark.....	41
Dominion of Canada:	
British Columbia.....	204
New Brunswick.....	205
Woodstock.....	208
Newfoundland.....	209
Nova Scotia.....	210
Ontario.....	211
Prince Edward Island.....	225
Quebec.....	246
Dutch India.....	324
Dutch West Indies.....	271
Ecuador.....	312
Egypt.....	193
France.....	46
Marseilles.....	51
Germany.....	56, 61
Cologne.....	83
Saxony.....	76
Gibraltar.....	98
Guatemala.....	263
Haiti.....	275
Hawaiian Islands.....	341
Honduras.....	265
Hongkong.....	326
Italy.....	101
Piedmont.....	105
Japan.....	329
Korea.....	332
Madeira.....	194
Malta.....	119
Mauritius.....	196
Mexico.....	255
Netherlands.....	123, 128
Nicaragua.....	267
Norway.....	134, 136
Persia.....	331
Paraguay.....	314
Russia.....	138, 139
St. Christopher.....	275
St. Helena.....	199
Salvador.....	268
Spain.....	140
Switzerland.....	149
Berne.....	153
Geneva.....	158

6, 7. DISPOSAL AND RENEWALS OF
PRESCRIPTIONS—Continued.

Turkey in Asia:	Page.
Erzerum	334
Sivas	334
Smyrna	335
Turkey in Europe	166
United Kingdom:	
England	168
Liverpool	168
Ireland	180
Cork	183
Scotland	168
Uruguay	316
Venezuela	318
Maracaibo	319
Zanzibar	200

8. PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

Argentine Republic	277
Australia:	
New South Wales	338
New Zealand	339
Austria-Hungary	21
Belgium	32, 36
Brazil	279
Bahia	289
Sao Paulo	299
British Honduras	266
British India	321
Chile	301
China	322
Colombia	307
Barranquilla	308
Colon	310
Panama	311
Costa Rica	262
Cuba	271
Denmark	41
Dominican Republic	273
Dominion of Canada:	
British Columbia	204
New Brunswick	205, 208
Newfoundland	209
Nova Scotia	210
Ontario	211, 219
Prince Edward Island	225
Quebec	246

8. PRACTICE OF PHARMACY—Con-
tinued.

	Page.
Dutch India	324
Dutch West Indies	272
Ecuador	312
Egypt	193
France	47
Marseilles	51
Germany	56
Saxony	79
Gibraltar	98
Guatemala	264
Haiti	275
Hawaiian Islands	341
Honduras	265, 326
Italy	101
Piedmont	105
Korea	332
Madeira	194
Malta	119
Mauritius	196
Mexico	255
Acapulco	256
Morocco	197
Netherlands	129
Nicaragua	267
Norway	136
Paraguay	314
Persia	331
Russia	138, 139
St. Helena	199
Salvador	268
Spain	140, 143
Switzerland	149
Basle	150
Berne	153
Geneva	158
Turkish Empire	163
Turkey in Asia:	
Alexandretta	333
Smyrna	336
Turkey in Europe	166
United Kingdom:	
England	166, 174, 179
Ireland	181, 183
Scotland	166, 184
Uruguay	316
Venezuela	318
Zauzibar	200

9. MISCELLANEOUS.

	Page.
Advertising medicines in Germany	67
American drugs and medicines, field for, in China	322
preparations in Italy, opening for	117
proprietary goods in Ireland	182
Quebec	226-243
Apothecary apprentices in Brunswick	86
shops in Germany	63-67
Drug store concessions in Erfurt, value of	97
Duties on drugs, chemicals, etc., in Austria-Hungary	25
Uruguay	317
Establishment of new pharmacies in Italy	102
French perfumes, prices of	52
Homeopathic apothecary shops in Germany	67
Imitation of American medical preparations:	
Belgium, 31; Brazil, 298; Chile, 301; China, 323; Dominion of Canada, 208,	
221, 253, 254; France, 46, 48; Great Britain, 168, 183; Italy, 116; Japan,	
328; Mexico, 256, 257, 258; Turkey, 165.	
Laws governing and regulating the—	
Arrangement and management of apothecary shops in Germany	63
Drug business in Colombia	309
Establishment of drug stores in Switzerland	147
Imports of drugs and medicaments into any State in Brazil	278
Inspection of pharmaceutical establishments in France	50
Invention of useful remedies in France	45
Medical examinations in Switzerland	160
Pharmacy in the United Kingdom	358
Practice of pharmacy: Austria, 22, 24; Brazil, 290; Dominion of Canada—	
New Brunswick, 206; Ontario, 212; Quebec, 246; France, 47; Great	
Britain, 184, 187; Italy, 106; Malta, 119; Mauritius, 196; Netherlands,	
122, 129; Paraguay, 314; Spain, 140; Switzerland, 151, 158; Turkish	
Empire, 163.	
Proprietary medicines in Austria-Hungary	25
France	187
Sale of poisons in Great Britain	361
Licenses to sell patent medicines in Great Britain	178
foreign dealers in Brazil	278
Lists of—	
Books which must be kept in Brazilian pharmacies	286
Drugs which may be sold outside of pharmacies: In Austria, 18; Denmark,	
40; Italy, 99, 112, 113; Netherlands, 124; Norway, 132.	
Drugs, chemicals, etc., which can only be sold by pharmacists: In Austria,	
18; Brazil, 287; Chile, 303; Denmark, 38; Germany, 58, 71, 77; Norway,	
130; Ontario, 220; Switzerland, 154.	
Drugs, chemicals, etc., which apothecaries must keep in stock: In Brazil,	
280; Germany, 69; Italy, 111.	
Drugs, chemicals, etc., which must be kept under lock and key: In Chile,	
304; Italy, 112.	
Drugs, chemicals, and proprietary medicines sold in Quebec	226
which can only be sold by prescription in Brazil	286
Labels to be used in pharmacy in Brazil	286
Maximum doses by prescription: In Chile, 303; Italy, 114.	
Minimum doses by prescription: In Chile, 303; Italy, 114.	
Poisons, Australian	336
Specialties, American, in Germany	156
Utensils which must be kept in Brazilian pharmacies	287

	Page.
Manufacture of chemicals and colors in Germany	92
Pharmaceutical associations in Austria	23
education in Austria, history of	26
society of New Brunswick	260
Great Britain: First examination and subjects, 345; time allowed for examination in the several universities of the United Kingdom, 346; major and minor examinations, instructions, modified examination, chemistry, and physics, 347; prac- tical examination in chemistry, 348; botany, ma- teria medica, 349; prescriptions, pharmacy, 350; major examination in chemistry, chemistry and physics, 352; practical examination in chemistry, botany, 353; materia medica, annual subscrip- tion to society, 354; privileges, prizes, and schol- arships, 355; herbarium prize, 357.	
Pharmacy in Great Britain	166, 187
inspection in Austria	25
unrestricted in Persia	329
Price list, Montreal and Toronto	385
patent medicines in Liverpool	368
Prices of perfumery in France	52
patent medicines and miscellaneous drugs in Liverpool (price list).	368
Revenue stamps on medical preparations in Great Britain	173
Sanitary college in Brunswick	86
Supervision of drug stores in Brunswick	86



